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PUSA

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, **Central 12807.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 139.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

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Attention is also called to the following notices:—

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *galvanised eye and Fencing Material. straining bolts and strand wire for fencing.*

The specification may be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Eye Bolts, &c., for Fencing" not later than 11 a.m. on 15th July. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

A civil engineer in a Government Department at Ottawa wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of pumps. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 15,680.)

A firm of chemical manufacturers in Quebec wishes to get into touch *immediately* with United Kingdom exporters of crude pine oil and distilled creosote oil. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 15,681.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

With reference to the notice on p. 730 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th June relative to an enquiry for the names of United Kingdom exporters of composition pumice block, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) has now forwarded a sample of pumice block of Continental manufacture which is at present sold in Canada.

United Kingdom manufacturers of composition pumice block may inspect the sample and obtain the name of the enquirer at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 15,257.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., *whence further information may be obtained:—* (C.I.B. 15,635.)

A mechanical and electrical engineer at Montreal desires to get into touch with manufacturers in the United Kingdom of steam turbines and high speed electric generating engines, turbine pumps, boiler feed pumps, steam valves, packings, cotton waste, high speed and other steel, machine tools; also motor car accessories and hardware goods.

**Steam Turbines;
Electric Generating
Engines; Pumps;
Cotton Waste; Steel;
Machine Tools; Motor
Car Accessories;
Hardware, &c.**


A Winnipeg firm of commission merchants and brokers desires to undertake agencies for United Kingdom grocery firms desirous of doing business in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Groceries.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A Montreal firm specialising in advertising novelties, lithographed and embossed signs, &c. is desirous of
Advertising Novelties ; getting into touch with United Kingdom
Lithographed and manufacturers of these goods.
Embossed Signs, &c.

An importer and manufacturers' agent at Ottawa makes enquiry
Gum Dammar. for names of United Kingdom dealers in gum
dammar.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *


The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 15,915.)

A London firm, claiming a large connection among users of shooks
Box Shooks. suitable for fruit and flower boxes, would be
glad to consider offers from Canadian sawmills.

A Manchester firm asks to be placed in communication with
Hickory Sledge and Canadian manufacturers of hickory sledge and
Pick Handles. pick handles, of which they are large importers.

A Nova Scotia commission firm seeks a good line of jams and
Jams and Jellies. jellies of United Kingdom manufacture for sale
in the Maritime Provinces.

A Montreal company, in a position to do business in large quantities
Lima Beans. of Peruvian Lima beans, asks to be placed in
touch with United Kingdom shippers of same.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner has forwarded a list of 28 companies which
have been recently incorporated in the Province of
Boring Plant. Alberta for the purpose of drilling for oil or gas.

The names and addresses of the companies may
be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of boring plant, &c.
on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board
of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,948.)

AUSTRALIA.

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for
Australia states that a firm of grain and flour
Millers' and merchants at Sydney is desirous of obtaining
Bakers' Supplies ; agencies of United Kingdom firms for all goods
Groceries. which would be of interest to millers and bakers
in the Commonwealth, as well as for proprietary lines which would

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

interest wholesale grocers in New South Wales and Queensland. The firm claims that its old-established connection with the above-mentioned trades would enable it, in many cases, to obtain a preference as far as orders are concerned, although United Kingdom firms wishing to introduce unknown goods on the Australian market should be prepared to meet a fair proportion of expenses towards developing their business if they wish to meet with the same success as foreign firms who are prepared to spend money in advertising, &c.

United Kingdom manufacturers of goods for the milling, bakery and grocery trades may obtain the name and address of the firm in question on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

(C.I.B. 15,853.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the **Canvas ;** Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to **Cotton Duck ;** 3 p.m. on 1st September, for the supply and **Tanned Drill.** delivery of *canvas, cotton duck, and tanned drill*

(Schedule No. 1,100.)

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

A copy of the specification, &c. is expected to be received shortly, when it will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of canvas, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,857.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply of **Tarpaulin Canvas.** and delivery of 100,000 yards of tarpaulin canvas.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be obtained* from the Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the said address, up to 11 a.m. on 16th September. *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary.*

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to tender forms having to be obtained from Australia this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of tarpaulin canvas at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,858.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Queensland Government Railways for the supply of steel superstructure for Graham's Creek Bridge on the North Coast Railway.

**Steel
Superstructure
for Bridge.**

Copies of the specification and drawings may be obtained from the office of the Commissioner for Railways, Brisbane, Queensland, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 28th July.* *A preliminary deposit of 1 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.*

A copy of the specification, &c. is expected to be received shortly, when it will be available for inspection by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,855.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Extracts from the *local Press* have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken :—

It was decided at a recent meeting of over 100 farmers to form a company for the erection of freezing works at Taihape at a cost of £30,000.

**Refrigerating
Plant.**

A movement is also on foot to erect similar works at Kakariki in the Marton district.

(C.I.B. 15,863*a* and *b*.)

A contract for the erection of freezing works at Waitara (New Plymouth) has been awarded to a New Zealand firm of building contractors, whose name, together with that of the firm of architects, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,863*c*.)

A large factory for the production of condensed milk is to be erected in North Island. The address to which communications from United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant &c. might be sent, may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

**Condensed Milk
Factory Plant.**

obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,863*d*.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that a member of an engineering firm in South Africa, which already represents several United Kingdom machinery, &c. manufacturers,

Railway Material.

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

is now on his way to this country with a view especially to obtaining the agency of manufacturers of railway material.

United Kingdom manufacturers of railway material may obtain the name and London address of the gentleman in question on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 15,407.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 125,500 *steel sleepers, together with proportionate quantities of steel clip washers, bolts and nuts, and spring washers.* Copies of the specifications and conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W., by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 20th July.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

In the event of shipment of the above stores by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, or from a port on the continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner, as above. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

A copy of the specifications and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel sleepers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,406.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded the text of two Bills dealing with irrigation schemes, which have been laid before the Union Parliament. The first Bill proposes to authorise the Governor-General to make, out of public funds, a loan not exceeding £438,000 for irrigation works in the Breede River Valley. The works comprise the construction of a diversion dam across the Breede River, and the construction of a canal crossing several rivers by inverted syphons, as well as all other works necessary to the scheme.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The second Bill proposes to authorise the Government to proceed with the Hartebeestport Irrigation Scheme on the Crocodile River in the Transvaal. A reservoir of 5,100,000,000 cubic feet capacity is to be formed by the erection of a concrete and masonry dam 160 feet high at Hartebeestport.

(C. 5,428.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner reports that the East London Municipality, Cape Province, proposes to borrow a sum of over £12,000, of which amount £7,814 is to be utilised for the extension of the tramway system, covering duplication of the existing track and re-arrangement of the overhead equipment, and £775 for electric supply extensions, including high-tension feeder, static transformers, and switch-gear.

(C.I.B. 15,469.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that the Fraserburg Municipality, Cape Province, is proposing to raise a loan of £3,000 for the installation of a local water supply system.

(C.I.B. 15,408.)

BRITISH WEST INDIES (BARBADOS).

According to a report to his Government by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Barbados on the trade of that island in 1914, the principal competitor of Canada in the import trade in *iron nails and rivets* is the United States. A certain quantity of *wire fencing* is also imported from Canada. *Corrugated metal roofing* is coming more extensively into use and is on sale in all the hardware stores. Of the *tools, &c., used in agriculture and carpentry* the general supplies come from the United Kingdom. A small assortment of tools of United States manufacture is also found. There appears, remarks the Canadian Trade Commissioner, to be an opportunity for the extension of trade in the general line of *hardware sundries*, of which only the low grade articles are at present imported.

ST. HELENA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that tenders are invited by the Government of St. Helena for a non-transferable licence to take whales and manufacture products therefrom in that Colony. Tenderers must state the annual sum they are prepared to pay for the licence, and the extent to which they will undertake to employ inhabitants of the island (the Government attaches considerable importance to securing employment for the islanders). Further particulars may be obtained from the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., by whom also tenders will be received up to noon on 28th September.

(C.I.B. 15,530.)

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice on p. 6 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for
Clothing. tenders by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of 34,000 suits of Ghafir clothing, it is notified that copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained*, and patterns of the articles required *seen*, at the office of the London agent of the Egyptian Government, Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Under-Secretary of State (Personnel and Equipment Department), Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 15th August.

Some copies of the conditions and forms of tender have been received at the Board of Trade, and are at the disposition of United Kingdom manufacturers of clothing on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,918.)

RUSSIA.

**Plant and Material
for Port Works.** See notice on 117.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that tenders are invited by the Finnish State Railways
Dressing Cream. for the supply of dressing (finishing) cream, of which the annual consumption is about 200 kilograms. (about 440 lbs.), for the use of the Machine Office. The cream must contain not less than 25 per cent. of finely elutriated bath-brick or polishing slate, also grease and benzine, and a little ammonia, but not any corrosive material.

Copies of the specification, &c. may be *obtained* from "Järnvägstyrelsens Registratorskontor, Finska Statsjärnvägarne," Helsingfors, at which address sealed tenders, marked "Anbud a putsmedel," and accompanied by a sample of the article it is proposed to supply, will be received up to noon on 13th July. No special form of tender appears to be necessary.

A translation of the specification and conditions of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of dressing cream at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,917.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders * are invited by the Norwegian State Railway
Rubber Pipes. Authorities for the supply of 702 rubber pipes for vacuum brakes. Copies of the conditions of tender and further particulars may be *obtained* from "Hovedstyrets

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY—continued.

(Maskindirektörens) kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Gummislanger," will be received up to 10 a.m. on 1st August. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

A copy of the specification and conditions, together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber pipes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,518.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Stavanger Gasworks for the supply of about 10,500 tons of
Gas Coal. gas coal.

Conditions of contract and all further particulars may be *obtained* from "Gasverkets kontor," Stavanger, Norway, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on 21st July.

A copy of the conditions of tender is expected to be received shortly, when it will be available for inspection by United Kingdom coal exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,723.)

H.M. Consul further reports that, according to the local press, it is proposed to build a new quay, about 377 yards long, at Arendal harbour at an estimated cost of £40,000. It is also reported that plans are on foot for the construction at Bövaagen, on Karmöen Island near Haugesund, of a dry dock capable of taking large merchant vessels and the ships of the
**Plant and
Material for
Quay and
Dry Dock
Construction.**

Norwegian navy.

(C.I.B. 15,817.)

BELGIUM.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that
**Abattoir
Extensions.** tenders will be received by the Municipal Authorities of that city up to 23rd July for the enlargement of the municipal abattoir. (*A deposit of 2,000 frs. (£80) is required to qualify any tender.*)

Copies of the *cahier des charges* may be *obtained* from the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, on payment of 1 franc (10d.) each. Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes by registered post to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom Contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,963.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. S. Cave, C.B.) has forwarded particulars of the quantities of corkwood to be cut from certain areas in the State Forests in the Provinces of Algiers and Constantine. The cork will probably be put up for sale during September next.

**Corkwood
for Sale.**

Firms desirous of taking part in the sale should communicate with the Conservators of Forests at Algiers and Constantine.

Lists of the areas from which the corkwood is to be harvested, together with quantities, places of sale, &c. (in French), may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 15,687.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" of 29th June contains a law authorising the expenditure by the Government of a sum not exceeding 348,000 escudos (about £66,000) on the construction of a railway line from Evora to Ponte de Sor, including the construction of a bridge over the Raia.

**Railway
Construction.**

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) in his report on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued, states that it is reported that the specifications for the work of carrying out the improvements to Leixoes Harbour (see pp. 36-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd July, 1913), are all but completed, and that the invitation for tenders will not be long delayed.

Harbour Works.

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 278 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th November, 1913, relative to the proposed construction of a broad gauge railway from Saragossa to Caminreal, it now appears from the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 3rd July that the Bill presented to the Cortes by the "Ministerio de Fomento" in this connection has now become law, and that the Government is authorised to announce a competition of plans for the construction of this line.

Railway Material.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports the publication, in the "Sole" (Milan) of 26th June, of the names of Italian firms with whom orders have been placed for the supply of rolling stock required by the Italian State Railways. The contracts are for a total value of 56,302,000 lire (about £2,252,000) and include the supply of passenger coaches, luggage vans, and goods wagons.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Sole" may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of accessories for railway rolling stock at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 15,235.)

**Material and
Parts for Railway
Rolling Stock.**

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 25th June announces that tenders will be received up to 17th July, at the "Direzione dell'officina di Costruzione d'Artiglieria di Torino, Via dell'Arsenale, 24," Turin, for the supply of 100,000 kilogs. of thick wire of an alloy composed of lead and antimony. The upset price is put at 66,000 lire (about £2,640), and a 5 per cent. preference is to be given to tenderers who will supply Italian material.

The "Gazzetta" of 27th June publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received, up to 21st July, by the "Direttore Generale dei Servizi Amministrativi, Ministero della Marina," Rome, and simultaneously at the Royal Arsenal of Spezia, Venice, and Taranto, for the supply of iron rods, to be used for bars for gratings, of a total value of 320,000 lire (about £12,800). The material is divided into three lots—the first, value 220,000 lire, being for the arsenal at Spezia, the second, value 40,000 lire, for the arsenal at Venice, and the third, value 60,000 lire, for the arsenal at Taranto.

The "Gazzetta" of 29th June announces that tenders are invited for the supply of hand-made paper, white and coloured, required by the Government of Italy over a period of three years. Tenders will be received, up to 16th July, at the "Economato Generale, Via Gioberti N. 87," Rome. The upset value of the three years' contract is put at 150,000 lire (about £6,000).

The "Gazzetta" of 30th June invites tenders, on behalf of the "Direzione d'Artiglieria del Laboratorio Pirotecnico," Bologna, for the supply of 100,000 kilogs. of pig lead, the price being put at 58,000 lire (about £2,320). Tenders will be received, up to 3rd August, at the above-mentioned "Direzione," situated in the "Viale Enrico Panzacchi, N. 2."

The "Gazzetta" of 1st July publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received, up to 24th July, by the "Direttore Generale dei Servizi Amministrativi, Ministero della Marina," Rome, and simultaneously at the Royal Arsenal of Spezia, Naples and Venice, for the supply of zinc in pigs, plates, strips, &c. to the amount of 123,005 lire (about £4,920). Of this total, 70,235 lire worth of material is for the arsenal at Spezia, 11,250 lire for the Venice arsenal, 22,770 lire for Naples, and 18,750 lire for Taranto.

The "Gazzetta" of 30th June announces that tenders will be received at the "Direzione del Genio Militare" of Genoa for the construction of barracks and other buildings to accommodate a cavalry regiment, the cost being put at 680,000 lire (about £27,200).
Material and Equipment for Barracks Construction.
See Note† on next page.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The "Gazzetta" of 1st July contains two notices inviting tenders for water-main construction. The first is for **Water Pipes.** the Commune of Nuoro, the price being put at 396,991 lire (about £15,880); tenders will be received at the "Consiglio Comunale," Nuoro, up to 11th July. The second is for the Municipality of Palmi, and the upset price is 629,800 lire (about £25,190); tenders will be received at the "Consiglio Comunale," Palmi, up to 18th July. *See Note†.*

The "Gazzetta" of 2nd July announces that tenders are invited for the construction of the first section of a **Dyke Construction.** dyke in the roadstead of Brindisi, which starting from the sandbank of Punta Riso in the island of S. Andrea, goes towards the island of Traverso. The total length is about 500 metres, and the estimated cost is put at 4,000,000 lire (about £160,000). *See Note†.*

Note†.—Although these contracts will doubtless be awarded to Italian firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials outside Italy.

BULGARIA.

The "Lieferungs-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 5th July announces that the management of the Bulgarian State **Locomotives and Rolling Stock.** Railways will shortly be inviting tenders for the supply of 25 locomotives and 500 railway carriages, the estimated cost of which is 5,000,000 francs (£200,000).

MOROCCO.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the London Chamber of Commerce that a Company for promoting British trade in Morocco, established in London and having its head office at Tangier and agents at the principal trading centres in Morocco, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers or dealers in **Cottons; Ironmongery and Hardware; Tea; Confectionery; Furniture; Sanitary Goods; Coal; Cutlery; Soap, etc.** cotton goods; ironmongery and hardware; tea; soap; candles; confectionery; furniture; woollen goods; leather goods; paints and varnishes; sanitary goods and appliances; cutlery and electro-plated goods; coal, etc.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,982.)

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a section, 12 kiloms. (about 7½ miles) in length, of the road from Rabat to **Road Construction.**

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO—*continued.*

Casablanca. The estimated value of the contract is 181,930 frs. (£7,277), and a deposit of 3,000 frs. (£120) is required to qualify any tender. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 25th August. *The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,411.)

With reference to the notice on p. 763 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March last relative to a call for tenders by the Moroccan Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of a lighthouse at El Hank, near Casablanca, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that the contract has been awarded, at a reduction of 19·2 per cent. on the estimated cost, to a French subject at Casablanca, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of lighthouse material and equipment on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,825.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 121-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th April last relative to a call for tenders by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a section of the road from Salé to Kenitra, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that the contract has been awarded, at a reduction of 13·3 per cent. on the estimated cost, to an Italian firm at Casablanca, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom exporters of road material on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,826.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Manila (Mr. W. M. Royds) on the trade of the Philippine Islands in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof again show an increase, the value in 1913 being £1,794,600, as against £1,295,400 in 1912. Business in iron, steel and hardware during the past year has been good, owing to the large amount of construction work that is taking place, and the great bulk of this business has been placed in the United States. Steel bars, both round and twisted, comprise a large portion of the above, and these are practically all used for reinforcing concrete. A considerable portion of this business has gone to Germany, owing to the long time that steel mills in the United States took to deliver their orders last year and to the high prices that they quoted.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).—**
continued.

Galvanised corrugated sheet iron is still in strong demand. Practically all the supply of this article is now drawn from the United States, as the prices are lower there than elsewhere. British sheets at one time held this trade, but prices are now too high. The quality of the British iron is better than the American, particularly as regards the galvanising.

**Galvanised
Sheet Iron.**

Small hardware is imported chiefly from Germany. Hardware for building purposes has been imported in larger quantities, and the better style of buildings now being erected calls for a higher grade and better finished article than was customary a few years ago; the United States supply the demand.

Hardware.

Generally speaking, the prospect for the future as far as the consumption of iron and steel products, particularly bars and roofing, is concerned, may be considered bright, but the bulk of the supplies will probably be drawn from the United States.

With the growth of the sugar industry, more modern mills will be required, and British manufacturers will doubtless have further opportunities in this line owing to the excellent results of British mills already installed, and the good opinion they have won.

As in 1912, motor cars and vehicles showed increased imports in 1913; nearly all came from the United States, though France seems likely to improve her position, especially in commercial vehicles.

Motor Vehicles.

The Manila Gas Corporation, the first gas company in the Philippine Islands, commenced to supply gas in the autumn of 1913. The use of gas for cooking purposes is expected to grow considerably, and appliances of all sorts will be required.

Gas Appliances.

N.B.—There is no duty on imports into the Philippines from the United States.

COSTA RICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 120 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th January, 1913, relative to a call for tenders for a concession for the construction and working of a tramway from Alajuela to Grecia, H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports that no further action has been taken with regard to tenders. The matter has, however, been discussed in Congress and a Legislative Decree was issued on 29th May modifying the original Decree. The principal modifications are that the line is to be extended from Grecia to the towns of Palmares and San Ramon; that the motive power shall be electricity, steam, or any other system of

**Tramway Con-
struction and
Equipment.**

*Openings for British Trade.***COSTA RICA**—*continued.*

mechanical traction; and that the State will now guarantee interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the capital cost up to a total of 2,000,000 colons (about £191,300).

The Executive is authorised to spend the money needed to have the line surveyed so that fresh tenders may be called for within eight months from the publication of the modifying Decree (*i.e.*, before the end of January, 1915.) (C.I.B. 15,365.)

CHILE.

Electric Railway See notice on p. 119.
Material.

CHINA.

According to a report to his Government by the United States Consul-General at Canton there is an ever-increasing market in that district for metal bedsteads of the cheaper grades which are in keeping with the limited purchasing power of the Chinese. The bedsteads most in demand are those ranging from about £1 to £3 for single beds, and £2 to £4 for double beds.

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The imports of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals into Japan are on a large scale, and amount to about £1,500,000 yearly, the principal items being those used in the match, paper, glass and soap industries. **Chemicals.** As these industries have been progressing during the year, business in heavy chemicals may be said to have been good, the value of the importations of soda ash, caustic soda, chlorate of potash and phosphorus amounting to over £450,000.

With regard to chlorate of potash, it is of interest to note that the works near Lake Inawashiro in the north are now said to be producing on a large scale, but it is difficult to get statistics as to the actual output.

There has been a large advance in the imports of acetate of calcium, *viz.*, from 5,272,000 lbs. in 1912, valued at £30,000, to 9,100,000 lbs. valued at £56,000 in 1913. This came entirely from America. It is said that the increase is accounted for by the progress made in the manufacture of acetic acid in Japan, which is probably correct, as the importation of this latter article dropped to less than £200.

In the imports of glycerine there has been a falling-off from £80,000 to £66,000, and this may become more accentuated when the manufacturing plants which have recently been started get into full swing. The chief purchasers are the military authorities and the Monopoly Bureau, the latter using it for the preparation of tobacco. About 60 per cent. of the supplies came from the United Kingdom, and most of the balance from Germany.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

Note.—The Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade keeps a record of exhibitions held and announced to be held in this country, and receives information regarding foreign exhibitions from similar and other exhibition organisations established in foreign countries.

United Kingdom manufacturers desiring information in regard to exhibitions can make application therefor to the Director of the Exhibitions Branch at Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

(Ex. 5,518/14.)

BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE CLOSED AT CONCORDIA, ARGENTINA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that the British Vice-Consulate at Concordia, Argentina, has been closed. (C.I.B. 15,611.)

CEREAL CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received a telegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to the effect that the production of cereals in the undermentioned countries is estimated as follows:—

Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).—Wheat, 71,520,000 cwts., or 11·8 per cent. below last year's production; rye, 25,493,000 cwts., or 2·4 per cent. below last year's production.

Spain.—Wheat 64,454,000 cwts., or 7 per cent. above last year's production; rye, 14,506,000 cwts., or 3·9 per cent. above last year's production; barley, 31,585,000 cwts., or 7·2 per cent., above last year's production; oats, 8,735,000 cwts., or 2·7 per cent. above last year's production.

Australia.—Final returns show the production of wheat in Australia as 55,647,000 cwts., or 12·9 per cent. above last year's production.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF INCOMES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Liability of Agents and Companies.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded the text of a Bill, introduced by order of the Union House of Assembly, entitled the "Income Tax Act, 1914," which proposes to establish a system of graduated income tax in the Union of South Africa.

It is proposed to levy the tax, with effect from 1st July, 1914, on the amount of each income *exceeding* £1,000, the rate per £ being 6d. for the first £1 of taxable income and increasing uniformly by one two-thousandth of a penny for each additional £1 up to a maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ for taxable incomes of £24,000 and over.

When a person outside the Union, or whose chief office is outside the Union, sells or disposes of any property in the Union through the medium of an agent in the country, the moneys arising therefrom are, by virtue of Section 6 of the Bill, to be deemed to be income accruing to the principal from a business carried on by him in the Union, and the taxable amount of the income derived therefrom by the principal shall, if such income cannot, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be otherwise satisfactorily determined, be assessed at an amount equal to £5 per cent. upon the net amount for which such property has been sold or disposed of, after taking into consideration any mortgage thereon.

The agent shall, as regards such income, make the returns, be assessed, be liable to the tax, and otherwise be subject to the

Proposed Taxation of Incomes in South Africa.

provisions of the Act, and shall be liable to do all acts and things thereunder as if such income were actually the income of the agent.

Nothing in the Section shall be construed as exempting or discharging the principal from liability to pay income tax upon such income. The agent shall have the same right to indemnity against the principal in respect of the tax paid by him as is conferred upon a representative taxpayer.

In the case of all companies (other than insurance companies) and persons whose business extends to any other country, the taxable income will be a sum bearing the same proportion to the whole net profits of the company or person as the assets in the Union bear to the total assets of that company or person.

The taxable income of insurance companies will be prescribed by regulation.

Every company, whether registered in the Union of South Africa or elsewhere, which carries on business or has an office in the Union, must, within two months from the commencement of the Act, appoint a "public officer" and place for service or delivery of notices and documents under the Act. Companies formed or opening an office after the commencement of the Act must notify the appointment and address of such officer within one month of their commencing business.

The text of the Bill may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,189.)

REVISED STAMP TAX REGULATIONS IN SPAIN.

H.M. Embassy at Madrid reports that a Spanish Royal Decree, dated 26th May, has been issued with a view to simplifying the method of stamping foreign bonds, &c. The following is a translation of the provisions of the decree :—

Foreign bonds, shares, debentures and other transferable foreign securities which, by reason of negotiation, deposit, guarantee for a loan or any other act of circulation, either public or private, are subject to the Stamp Tax in Spain under Article 162 of the Law of 1st January, 1906, and the first special disposition of the Law of 29th December, 1910, shall forthwith be stamped at the Mint when these functions are fulfilled in Madrid. When they take place in other Provinces the tax may be paid by affixing to the bonds, &c., stamps equal in value to ordinary stamped paper, but this must be done under the supervision of the Treasury representative in the Province in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the Minister of Finance. This new disposition shall not affect the payment of the tax by arrangement.

This Decree was accompanied by an Order prescribing the rules to be followed in paying the Stamp Tax, a translation of which may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,127.)

MOROCCAN MINING REGULATIONS.

With reference to the notices on p. 188 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd April and p. 706 of the issue of 19th March relative to the notification of claims to mineral deposits in Morocco, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier now reports that a "Dahir" of 9th June was published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of the French Zone, in virtue of which the President of the Commission of Arbitration at Paris (2, Rue Edward VII.) is given authority to prolong the periods previously authorised for the verification or correction of claims and the notification of the final decision. This step has been found necessary owing to the number of applications sent in and the time occupied in making communications between the Commission in Paris and Morocco.

As regards the Spanish Zone the Commission has decided that the term for the notification of defects found in the demands may be extended until 30th July, and that rectifications of the original demands may be made until 20th September. (C.I.B. 15,158 ; 15,284.)

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMMISSION.

The Foreign Office are informed by the Roumanian Legation in London that the third General Congress of the International Petroleum Commission will take place in Bucharest from 26th September to 2nd October next. The work of the Congress will be divided into the following sections:—Methods of analysis, nomenclature, and storage and transport. The general object of the Commission is to study the unification of the methods of analysis and the nomenclature of petroleum and its derivatives, and the conditions of storage and transport, bearing in mind the interests of trade, industry, customs and public security, and to secure international agreement on these matters. The Secretary of the British Section is Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex.

(C. 5,367.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN
JUNE, 1914.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for June, 1914, when compared with those for June, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, but an increase in the value of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in June was £58,272,042, a decrease of £37,477, or ·06 per cent., as compared with June, 1913 ; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £48,626,410, a decrease of £2,751,275. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £2,963,592, or 6·9 per cent., as compared with June, 1913 ; whilst there is an increase of £212,317, or 2·5 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.***II.—IMPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)— June.

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 6,833,495	7,789,060	6,276,175	— 1,512,885	— 557,320
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,154,353	5,052,796	4,334,788	— 118,008	+ 780,435
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,229,746	6,706,651	7,229,074	+ 522,423	+ 999,328
2. Dutiable	3,674,752	4,338,574	4,244,744	— 93,830	+ 569,092
D. Tobacco	338,215	462,083	363,135	— 98,948	+ 24,920
Total, Class I.	£ 21,230,561	24,349,161	23,047,916	— 1,301,248	+ 1,817,355
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	7,712	19	1,438	+ 1,419	— 6,274
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	549,657	618,090	542,122	— 103,968	+ 7,535
C. Other metallic ores	781,301	879,217	767,432	— 111,815	+ 13,869
D. Wood and timber	2,698,297	3,471,077	3,032,316	— 438,761	+ 334,109
E. Cotton	2,055,197	2,644,797	4,128,156	+ 1,483,359	+ 2,072,959
F. Wool	2,131,060	2,196,951	2,566,485	+ 369,534	+ 432,425
G. Other textile materials	616,823	800,098	963,557	+ 163,459	+ 316,734
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,952,389	3,687,754	3,395,516	— 292,238	+ 443,127
I. Hides and undressed skins	812,607	966,519	1,069,175	+ 102,856	+ 256,568
J. Paper-making materials	466,151	559,360	530,435	— 28,925	+ 63,084
K. Miscellaneous	2,360,177	2,640,210	2,110,126	— 530,084	— 250,051
Total, Class II.	£ 15,464,581	18,493,922	19,106,758	+ 612,836	+ 3,642,177
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	958,592	1,250,156	1,211,155	— 39,001	+ 252,163
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,461,982	2,577,651	2,538,758	— 38,893	+ 73,776
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	484,051	578,078	651,319	+ 73,241	+ 167,268
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	90,862	121,261	124,461	+ 3,140	+ 33,539
E. Machinery	543,852	595,245	689,059	+ 93,814	+ 145,207
F. Ships (new)	1,055	423	2,591	+ 2,168	+ 1,536
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	203,544	248,063	278,671	+ 30,608	+ 75,127
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	778,303	865,136	959,276	+ 94,140	+ 180,973
2. Wool	863,104	846,925	874,622	+ 27,697	+ 71,518
3. Silk	1,341,559	1,182,838	1,330,903	+ 148,665	+ 189,353
4. Other materials	575,566	746,000	612,710	— 133,260	+ 37,184
I. Apparel	479,945	504,759	454,162	— 50,597	— 25,783
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	872,120	976,002	1,090,597	+ 114,595	+ 218,477
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,109,676	980,056	1,133,041	+ 152,985	+ 23,365
L. Earthenware and glass	263,997	354,687	361,278	+ 9,591	+ 100,281
M. Paper	455,125	620,826	593,935	— 26,891	+ 138,810
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	716,550	661,359	866,583	+ 205,224	+ 150,033
O. Miscellaneous	1,831,026	2,093,162	2,099,932	+ 6,790	+ 268,926
Total, Class III.	£ 13,774,290	15,202,627	15,876,043	+ 673,416	+ 2,101,753
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	198,214	263,806	241,325	— 22,481	+ 43,111
Total value...	£ 50,667,646	58,309,519	58,272,042	— 37,477	+ 7,604,396

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of June, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

Increases.			
		£	
I.	A.	Barley	75,245
	B.	Beef, fresh and re-	
		frigerated	228,753
		Hams	63,609
		Butter	114,346
		Cheese	103,502
	C1.	Eggs	260,675
		Fish, cured or salted	66,296
		Apples, raw	71,899
		Cherries, raw... ..	78,946
		Currants, raw ...	91,405
		Nuts, other than	
almonds, used as			
fruit... ..		59,066	
C2.	Sugar, refined, and		
	sugar caudy	57,259	
E.	Tea	118,683	
II.	F.	Cotton, raw	1,483,359
	G.	Sheep or lambs'	
	wool	378,873	
		Flax, dressed or	
		undressed	155,994
Decreases.			
		£	
I.	A.	Wheat	1,024,553
		Oats	298,590
		Maize	123,800
		Rice, exclusive of	
		rice meal	79,013
	B.	Cattle	79,500
		Mutton, fresh and	
		refrigerated	250,812
		Meat, preserved,	
		otherwise than by	
	C1.	salting (including	
		tinned and canned)	125,169
		Oranges	59,557
		Lard	107,936
		Coco-nut oil, re-	
		finned	57,971
C2.	Potatoes... ..	146,872	
	Sugar, unrefined ...	318,151	
D.	Tobacco, unmanu-		
	factured	100,282	
II.	B.	Iron ore	110,129
		Tin ore	77,375
		Wood and timber :	
		Hewn	83,578
	D.	Sawn or split,	
		planed or	
		dressed	350,704
		Jute... ..	57,566
	H.	Linseed	754,129
		Rosin	59,206
	K.	Feathers, ornamental	98,899
		Nitrate of soda ...	60,631
	B.	Rubber	332,077
		Tin, in blocks, in-	
	H4.	gots, &c.	244,721
		Zinc, crude, in cakes	99,163
III.	Jute manufactures..	74,871	
	Hats and bonnets...	57,876	
	Paper, for printing		
	or writing	59,866	
O.	Oil seed cake, not		
	sweetened	57,204	

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa* :—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	C1.	Olive oil, refined	£4,820 ... 33 tons
		Onions	£19,759 ... 5,859 bushels
II.	D.	Furniture woods, &c., other than mahogany	£22,252 ... 2,100 tons
III.	H4.	Linen yarn	£6,254 ... 8,451 lbs.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	C2.	Cocoa, raw	597,544 lbs. ... £4,249
III.	B.	Tin in blocks, ingots, &c.	137 tons ... £244,721

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of June,

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.

1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

**Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*).—June.**

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	364,467	276,468	265,276	— 11,192	— 99,191
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	75,180	87,980	88,711	+ 731	+ 13,531
C. Other food and drink	1,649,890	1,761,200	1,919,347	+ 158,147	+ 269,437
D. Tobacco	189,017	287,577	326,337	+ 88,760	+ 137,320
Total, Class I.	£ 2,278,554	2,413,225	2,599,671	+ 186,446	+ 321,117
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,602,414	4,466,488	4,086,833	— 379,655	+ 484,419
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	52,655	42,530	36,170	— 6,360	+ 3,515
C. Other metallic ores	10,045	17,663	14,271	— 3,392	+ 4,226
D. Wood and timber	22,057	35,287	28,468	— 8,819	+ 4,411
E. Cotton					
F. Wool	356,870	307,938	479,411	+ 171,473	+ 122,541
G. Other textile materials	39,854	44,196	31,902	— 12,294	+ 7,952
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	293,752	392,018	355,227	— 36,791	+ 61,475
I. Hides and undressed skins	105,258	149,962	99,007	— 56,955	+ 12,251
J. Paper-making materials	52,533	81,713	69,698	— 12,015	+ 17,165
K. Miscellaneous	191,262	221,848	220,756	— 1,092	+ 29,494
Total, Class II.	£ 4,706,700	5,739,643	5,413,743	— 345,900	+ 707,043
III. Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	3,432,857	4,550,726	3,743,429	— 807,297	+ 310,572
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	898,381	1,091,822	958,888	— 132,934	+ 60,507
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools, and instruments) ...	575,243	641,693	645,984	+ 4,291	+ 70,741
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ...	321,579	301,454	271,280	— 30,174	— 50,299
E. Machinery	2,559,524	3,233,910	3,098,382	— 135,528	+ 538,858
F. Ships (new)	368,722	914,262	644,237	— 300,025	+ 275,515
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	116,773	137,715	125,128	— 12,587	+ 8,355
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	9,196,964	10,821,262	9,280,301	— 1,540,961	+ 83,337
2. Wool	2,748,467	3,156,695	3,406,247	+ 300,552	+ 717,780
3. Silk	160,555	165,312	165,230	— 82	+ 4,675
4. Other materials	1,115,399	1,184,026	1,157,315	— 26,711	+ 41,916
I. Apparel	852,590	1,191,150	1,067,339	— 123,811	+ 214,749
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,292,580	1,638,825	1,550,297	— 88,528	+ 257,717
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ...	381,365	430,899	456,121	+ 27,222	+ 76,756
L. Earthenware and glass	890,359	437,700	386,528	— 51,172	— 3,831
M. Paper	216,277	294,041	284,619	— 9,422	+ 68,342
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	690,299	849,180	974,062	+ 124,882	+ 283,763
O. Miscellaneous	1,982,453	2,760,196	2,648,157	— 112,039	+ 665,704
Total, Class III.	£ 27,300,387	33,830,868	30,925,544	— 2,905,324	+ 3,625,157
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 686,090	832,832	934,018	+ 101,186	+ 247,328
Total value	£ 34,972,331	42,836,568	39,872,976	— 2,963,592	+ 4,900,645

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—June.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	5,738,549	8,541,117	8,753,434	+ 212,317	+ 3,014,888

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in June, 1914, with those in June, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increases.						£
I.	C.	Fish	...	...	...	...	...	121,313
II.	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	...	...	...	...	...	115,057
III.	H ₂ .	Wool tops	...	...	...	...	...	151,675
		Woollen tissues	...	...	...	...	...	89,467
		Worsted tissues	...	...	...	...	...	89,090
IV.	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c., not of iron, and parts thereof...	...	...	...	...	...	124,789
		Horses	...	...	...	...	...	58,399
		Parcel post...	...	...	...	...	...	94,321

		Decreases.						£
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	...	...	...	...	...	379,655
III.	A.	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	...	...	807,297
		Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	135,528
		Ships, new	...	...	...	...	...	300,025
III.	H ₁ .	Cotton piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	1,495,084
		Apparel, water-proofed and not water-proofed...	...	...	...	...	...	85,569
		Coal products, not dyes	...	...	...	...	...	55,444
III.	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except gunpowder	...	...	...	...	...	59,194

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa*:—

		Increase in value.		Decrease in quantity	
I.	D.	Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...
III.	J.	Dye stuffs	...	...	...
		Increase in quantity.		Decrease in value.	
II.	G.	Flax and hemp	...	...	...
III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought...	...	...	...
		Tin, unwrought	...	...	...
III.	H ₄ .	Linen piece-goods	...	...	...
		Paper	...	...	...
		Cordage, cables, ropes, and twine..	...	...	...

IV.—TRADE DURING THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY-JUNE.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the six months ended June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-June, 1914.***Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Six months, January-June.**

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 37,327,042	£ 40,736,521	£ 32,378,324	— 8,358,107	— 4,948,718
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	23,783,717	27,650,666	32,071,880	+ 4,421,214	+ 8,288,163
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	37,720,811	36,500,758	40,399,916	+ 1,899,158	+ 2,679,105
2. Dutiable	27,232,846	25,962,514	27,137,100	+ 1,174,586	— 95,746
D. Tobacco	2,440,301	3,191,348	3,704,881	+ 573,533	+ 1,324,580
Total, Class I.	£ 128,504,717	£ 136,011,807	£ 135,752,101	— 289,706	+ 7,247,384
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	244,473	20,327	17,509	— 2,818	— 226,964
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	2,666,497	4,049,286	3,028,966	— 1,020,320	+ 362,469
C. Other metallic ores	4,185,810	5,423,754	5,194,060	— 229,694	+ 1,068,250
D. Wood and timber	8,943,885	11,887,058	10,115,109	— 1,771,949	+ 1,171,221
E. Cotton	39,199,926	32,534,724	39,098,598	+ 6,563,874	— 101,328
F. Wool	23,909,035	26,146,419	23,829,856	— 2,220,563	— 38,179
G. Other textile materials... ..	9,861,168	11,122,854	9,821,640	+ 1,301,214	— 39,528
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	18,320,749	19,898,048	21,563,313	+ 1,665,265	+ 3,182,564
I. Hides and undressed skins	6,582,797	7,936,173	7,627,696	— 308,477	+ 1,094,899
J. Paper making materials	2,296,945	2,684,621	2,491,601	— 193,020	+ 194,656
K. Miscellaneous	18,911,042	22,031,843	16,658,350	— 5,373,493	— 2,252,692
Total, Class II.	£ 135,072,330	£ 143,735,107	£ 139,382,698	— 4,352,409	— 4,310,368
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,713,864	7,662,575	7,602,460	— 60,115	+ 1,888,596
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	14,516,123	16,484,060	16,099,599	— 384,461	+ 1,583,476
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	3,131,032	3,435,664	3,670,504	+ 235,440	+ 539,472
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and unusu- ally wired)	721,821	746,129	804,643	+ 58,516	+ 82,824
E. Machinery	3,427,375	3,757,738	4,144,344	+ 386,606	+ 716,969
F. Ships (new)	14,362	14,345	5,611	— 8,734	— 8,691
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,325,906	1,746,276	1,612,038	— 134,238	+ 286,129
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	5,702,042	6,067,629	6,264,421	+ 296,793	+ 662,379
2. Wool	5,037,503	5,594,162	5,756,595	+ 232,433	+ 699,092
3. Silk	7,273,410	7,428,662	8,471,555	+ 1,042,893	+ 1,198,145
4. Other materials	4,522,063	4,761,850	4,441,963	— 319,887	— 80,100
I. Apparel	2,869,290	3,123,680	2,866,002	— 257,678	+ 3,288
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	5,980,131	6,402,314	6,639,566	+ 237,254	+ 659,435
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	6,878,547	6,695,847	6,698,505	+ 2,658	— 180,042
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	1,979,241	2,200,810	2,228,030	+ 27,220	+ 248,789
M. Paper	3,304,927	3,686,633	3,666,783	— 19,850	+ 361,856
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	3,977,686	4,353,017	5,073,374	+ 720,857	+ 1,096,188
O. Miscellaneous	12,638,102	13,345,456	12,915,995	— 429,461	+ 377,893
Total, Class III.	£ 88,913,368	£ 97,416,246	£ 99,042,490	+ 1,626,244	+ 10,120,122
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 1,409,358	1,552,840	1,706,001	+ 153,161	+ 296,643
Total value	£ 353,899,773	£ 378,476,000	£ 375,883,290	— 2,862,710	+ 21,983,517

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the six months ended June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-June, 1914.***Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Six Months, January-June.**

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 2,063,392	£ 1,839,135	£ 1,451,374	—	£ 387,761
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	519,559	581,897	584,733	+	65,214
C. Other food and drink	16,568,089	9,561,623	10,265,667	+	302,422
D. Tobacco	1,218,269	1,510,556	2,108,618	+	890,379
Total, Class I.	£ 14,369,289	£ 13,493,211	£ 14,410,442	+	£ 41,158
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	17,126,514	25,839,252	25,011,456	—	827,796
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	191,429	217,494	205,888	—	11,606
C. Other metallic ores	61,073	65,539	86,177	+	20,638
D. Wood and timber	150,317	169,601	175,001	+	5,400
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	2,258,687	2,157,191	3,116,120	+	958,629
G. Other textile materials	233,355	215,867	255,880	+	10,013
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,290,577	2,167,529	2,252,821	+	85,292
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,049,035	1,012,684	936,391	—	105,693
J. Paper making materials	416,477	481,513	476,671	—	4,842
K. Miscellaneous	1,591,959	1,549,211	1,640,881	+	91,670
Total, Class II.	£ 25,372,123	£ 33,935,581	£ 34,157,286	+	£ 221,765
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	21,550,651	27,932,692	25,169,145	—	2,763,547
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	5,513,638	6,598,155	6,021,631	—	876,524
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	3,827,191	3,950,383	3,834,450	—	115,933
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	2,066,335	2,682,811	1,704,229	—	978,582
E. Machinery	15,689,186	18,424,513	19,469,555	+	1,045,012
F. Ships (new)	2,696,590	1,323,731	4,397,493	+	73,762
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	951,108	957,551	901,991	—	55,560
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	58,431,427	63,461,529	63,166,537	—	294,992
2. Wool	17,882,262	18,666,724	19,381,574	+	714,850
3. Silk	1,000,117	935,467	1,032,449	+	96,982
4. Other materials	6,893,770	7,425,588	7,239,360	—	186,228
I. Apparel	7,231,587	7,968,458	7,727,165	—	241,293
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	10,845,089	11,965,200	11,368,468	—	596,732
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,421,296	2,684,066	2,998,251	+	314,285
L. Earthenware and glass	2,197,268	2,629,928	2,387,954	—	241,974
M. Paper	1,691,314	1,888,828	1,752,150	—	136,378
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	4,731,088	5,546,584	6,288,042	+	741,458
O. Miscellaneous	15,223,669	16,554,604	16,502,928	+	248,324
Total, Class III.	£ 180,879,044	£ 204,896,842	£ 201,643,772	—	£ 3,253,070
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 4,692,289	£ 4,780,174	£ 5,246,111	+	£ 515,937
Total value	£ 323,313,045	£ 337,055,808	£ 335,487,611	—	£ 1,598,197

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Six Months,
January-June.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	57,833,721	59,055,577	59,278,416	+	220,839

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in June, 1914,
and in January-June, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN JUNE.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during June, 1914, amounted to 4,680,595 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 5,670,345 tons, as against 4,311,217 tons entered, and 5,584,411 tons cleared, during June, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during June, 1914, amounted to 3,281,412 tons, and the tonnage departed to 3,301,669 tons, as against 2,969,665 tons arrived, and 2,809,839 tons departed, in June, 1913.

VI.—SIX MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-JUNE.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the six months, January-June, 1914, amounted to 23,529,033 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 33,256,581 tons, as against 23,133,126 tons entered, and 32,896,645 tons cleared, during the six months, January-June, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the six months, January-June, 1914, amounted to 19,331,744 tons, and the tonnage departed to 19,287,645 tons, as against 17,233,545 tons arrived, and 16,902,722 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Brazil (Pará).—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The grave condition of the commerce of the Amazon Valley continues to cause much concern regarding the future of the northern States of Brazil.

The receipts of the custom-house from imports fell from 28,227 contos of reis in 1912 to 22,032 contos in 1913; and from 8,36 contos on the exports in 1912 to 5,275 contos in 1913, a total decrease of 9,284 contos, or 25·4 per cent. This is a serious decline, the preceding year having also been a time of great financial strain.

A part of this decrease was due to the completion of the port works, and of one or two important buildings, as well as the closing down of the drainage works. But, as a considerable portion of the materials came through duty free, this would not account for the greater part of the fall in the imports. It would rather be the result of the difficulties of the rubber merchants and the wholesale provision and general supply dealers, and the general lack of money and credit in Pará.

The crisis has, however, had the good effect of causing a restriction of the former extravagant expenditure and reckless speculation, and

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it has driven the merchants to a closer examination of their business methods. It has also resulted in some attention being paid to the cultivation of food-stuffs and the local production of many things which had hitherto been imported.

It is generally felt that the severe financial strain has thus in many ways been a benefit to the country, and that a sounder position will be the result. Although the bank balances have been heavily reduced, purchases at the time of writing are being made mostly on a cash basis. This has given the impression that there was more money in the place than was generally believed to exist. It probably marks, however, a reaction from the constriction of the autumn months of 1913. At present a slight recovery of confidence and hopefulness is manifest.

Orders for supplies for up-river are generally expected in the middle of the year in return for the rubber that comes down in September, October and November, but very few were received in 1913. Later on, in December, 1913, and January, 1914, some of the *seringueiros* brought down their own rubber, when it was not expected, and made their own purchases in Pará. This partly accounts for the above-mentioned recovery of confidence.

Conto=1,000 milreis=£65 13s 4d.

* * * * *

Egypt (Alexandria).—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

A correspondent with a long experience of business in Egypt maintains that the United Kingdom would considerably increase the volume of trade between the two countries if the home manufacturers were more accommodating among other things in the matter of credit. The methods of German, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian manufacturers might be studied with advantage, and in many cases imitated. When once they are satisfied as to the standing of the purchaser, manufacturers in those countries are willing to accept bills payable at four, six or eight months from the date of delivery.

There seems to be a growing tendency to appoint salaried representatives of United Kingdom firms in Egypt as soon as the growth of business renders this advisable, instead of relying entirely on local agents. There can be little doubt that an employé, whose career is bound up with the success of his firm while his profits in most cases increase automatically with the increase of business that passes through his hands, is more likely to advance the interests of his firm than an agent who has many irons in the fire. Where the business does not justify the appointment of a salaried representative, however, it might be possible for more than one non-competitive firm to appoint a joint representative. This plan has been tried with some success in other places.

The cash-on-delivery parcel post service with the United Kingdom gave evidence of some improvement during the year, but still falls far short of the volume of business with Egypt transacted in this way

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

by certain Continental countries. The number of parcels received from the United Kingdom was 12,882, valued at £ E.20,003, compared with 10,636, valued at £ E.16,933, in 1912, while the number of parcels sent from Egypt to the United Kingdom amounted to 1,074, valued at £ E. 1,552, against 976, valued at £ E. 1,391, in 1912. The British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt and the Postmaster-General have made repeated representations to the effect that orders for goods c.o.d. are constantly refused by United Kingdom merchants, who are either ignorant of the existence of this service, after it has been established five years, or else are unwilling to incur the risk of the refusal of the addressee to accept delivery. Apprehension on this ground is practically baseless, for the number of parcels returned during 1913 (not necessarily refused) without the previous agreement of the senders amounted approximately to only 1 per cent. of the total.

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COAL.

Belgium.—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 29th June, prices on the Belgian coal market have now been definitely fixed. As was anticipated there have been reductions in almost all varieties of manufacturing coal. It is quite possible also that this downward tendency of prices has by no means finished. The Coke Syndicate has reduced half-washed coke by 2 francs 50 cents, and other varieties by 2 francs for the second half of the year. Prices of by-products in the preparation of coke, such as tar, benzol, &c., have been reduced proportionately. Although these price reductions do not quite satisfy the demands of consumers, consideration has nevertheless been given to the depressed state of the iron industry.

* * * * *

Germany (Ruhr District).—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 5th July, the general situation of the Ruhr coal market in June was unaltered when compared with that in May. Sales in bituminous, gas, forge and non-bituminous coal were quite as good as during the previous month, although the demand for the last-named was not sufficient to dispose of all the supplies. The sales of blast furnace coke declined still further during June. In briquettes the average daily sale in May could not be maintained last month as the demand has abated somewhat.

(X. 5,012.)

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HIDES AND LEATHER.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review," more calves are being raised on the farms this year than has been the case for a long time. It is thought that, owing to the extreme high prices of good milch cows, dairymen are finding it to their advantage to replace old cows by young stock of their own raising, even at the sacrifice of a part of their milk supply. Reports from the western beef-raising districts indicate that a great many more calves are being produced to replenish the depleted herds on the open ranges and the large fenced-in ranches.

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Of course it will take several years to increase the cattle supply to any material extent, but the fact that there is now a tendency in this direction is a relief to many. Tanners have always been obliged to look well ahead and endeavour to forecast very closely the future conditions of the hide market. Any augmentation of the hide supply, however slight, would be some relief, as the high values of hides and skins, and consequently of leather, have tended to injure the general industry to some extent.

Tanners have felt the competition of the substitutes for leather which have entered quite extensively into the motor car, furniture, and trunk and travelling-bag trades. It is more difficult to substitute in footwear, as nothing has yet been discovered with wearing qualities to equal those of leather, but the use of genuine leather is gradually decreasing in many of the minor leather goods industries. The tanners of leather for bags, cases, and straps have been especially affected by this use of substitutes, while the tanners of leather for motor cars are also experiencing a reduced demand owing to the large use of imitation leather for the upholstering, &c. of medium and low-priced cars.

(C. 5,410.)

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IRON AND STEEL.

South-West Germany.—According to the “Frankfurter Zeitung” of 30th June, the South-West German iron market was flat during the first two or three weeks of June. Attempts were made during that period (and in many cases not without success) to capture orders by reducing prices. Consequently, prices for “B” products declined still further and particularly in bar-iron and sheets further concessions had to be made. No revival of the market therefore took place, as the eagerness of the works to secure orders was too evident. The final results of the negotiations to form a syndicate of “B” products were regarded as doubtful; great reserve was shown and there was a small demand with falling prices. However, the recent proposal of the General Director of the Mannesmann Tube Works has given a new impulse to the efforts to bring about a syndicate. The initiated now regard the Tube Syndicate as practically settled. Prices have improved considerably in consequence, and during the last few days the works have withdrawn their previous offers. Advantage was taken of the low prices, and enormous quantities for delivery during the second half of the year were sold. Interested parties are now also of the opinion that it will be possible to form syndicates of other “B” products, which would probably quickly affect prices of bar-iron, sheets and wire. Up to the present, however, prices of these latter products are unchanged and trade is no brisker. In shaped iron (I and U-iron) prices are unaltered, but sales have improved lately owing to an increased demand. The scrap-iron market is still dull.

(X. 5,034.)

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TEXTILES.

France.—The “Börsen Zeitung” (Berlin) of 20th June states that no larger sales have been made in French or foreign wool. There

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

was little demand for tops, but prices remained firm. The tone of noils and waste was good. The yarn market was quieter than formerly and likewise trade in woollen and half-woollen yarns was dull. The quietness of the export trade was particularly striking.

The influx of new orders for silk goods was weaker, but prices still remain in favour of sellers.

The reduction in price of yarns from Egyptian cotton has not increased the buying activity of consumers; trade in cotton goods is likewise weak. Satisfactory business is being done, however, in the knitted goods industry.

Favourable reports are given of the position in the linen industry; on the other hand there has not been a large demand for jute products.

(X. 5,004.)

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Germany—(Linen).—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 4th July states that the situation in the linen spinning and linen and half-linen weaving industries of Germany has hardly altered during the past three months. Sales were normal, even though it was difficult to make a profit. The German linen industry is dependent to a large extent on the Russian flax crops, as immense quantities of Russian flax are used as raw material. The 1913-14 crop was, however, about 1,000,000 pounds (16,000 tons) smaller than last year, and moreover the quality of the flax was not so good. The position of German flax-spinning was unaltered during the past quarter. Trade was good and the orders in hand were sufficiently good to raise hopes for further future development. The export trade in linen yarns has improved. Trade in the linen and half-linen weaving industries is favourable, and the influx of orders is fairly good. In the pocket handkerchief weaving industry trade is satisfactory. There is a particularly strong demand for pocket handkerchiefs of finer texture. Prices are fairly satisfactory. Trade in washing material is normal, and with few exceptions the works are busy. Generally speaking, the linen industry, in contrast to the cotton and wool industries, is still working satisfactorily.

(X. 5,073.)

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Germany—(Wool and worsted).—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the outlook in the worsted spinning trade has been more promising in the first half of this year than during the corresponding period of 1913, when sales on foreign markets could, in many cases, be effected only at a loss. This year merino, cross-bred and other yarns have steadily risen in demand, and most spinners are well supplied with orders to carry them to the autumn. The trend of the German and London sales points to a continual rise in prices, and the diminished production of wool in Australia and Argentina indicates that this rise will be maintained. Spinners and weavers are already finding it difficult to adjust the prices of yarns to those of wool and of woollen goods to those of yarn. A further rise in the price of raw wool will inevitably check the improving tendency in the wool industry.

(C.I.B. 15,821.)

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Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to a recent issue of "Duns Review," the sources of foreign supplies of textiles have broadened to an extent that was not looked for early in the year, and merchants doing business in domestic manufactures are exercising considerable caution in forward buying as a consequence of the weekly developments at the ports. The value of the imports of wool cloths at the port of New York since the beginning of the year aggregates 9,119,692 dols., compared with 1,978,080 dols. a year ago; rugs and carpets, 2,348,296 dols., against 1,467,820 dols.; dress goods, 3,318,235 dols., against 813,556 dols.; and woollen and worsted yarns, 862,980 dols., against 21,084 dols.

The increase in the imports of cottons amounts to 2,000,000 dols. in round figures, but the increased imports of silk are equally as great, which was not generally expected. Linen imports are slightly lower than a year ago, while mattings and oilcloths show only a relatively small increase.

The effort to balance trade to the new conditions is being made more difficult because of the uncertainty prevailing in different sections, either from financial or industrial conditions.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C. 5,316.)

IMPORT TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS IN 1913.

The following particulars of the import trade of the Straits Settlements in 1913 are taken from a report by the Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Colony):—

The value of the imports of merchandise during 1913 into the Colony of the Straits Settlements, which comprises Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Dindings, Christmas Island and Labuan, was £53,559,000, being an increase of £3,577,000 over 1912, or about 7·1 per cent. From the United Kingdom the value of goods imported was £6,064,000, an increase of £684,000, and from the Continent of Europe £2,930,000, an advance of £467,000. The value of the imports from the United States amounted to £748,000, an advance of £68,000 on the figures for 1912.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise imported from the United Kingdom and from the Continent of Europe, respectively, during 1912 and 1913:—

Import Trade of the Straits Settlements in 1913.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Continent of Europe.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Apparel, hosiery, millinery, &c.	1,947,000	1,671,000	2,065,000	2,082,000
Boots and shoes of leather	705,000	625,000	23,000	21,000
Brassware	138,000	172,000	50,000	87,000
Bread and biscuits	846,000	789,000	22,000	18,000
Cabinet ware	194,000	175,000	279,000	277,000
Canvas	193,000	188,000	24,000	14,000
Cement	716,000	791,000	387,000	764,000
Chemicals	221,000	204,000	242,000	252,000
Confectionery	129,000	155,000	10,000	35,000
Corrugated iron	698,000	819,000	—	2,000
Cotton piece-goods	15,697,000	15,708,000	2,090,000	2,455,000
Cotton handkerchiefs	286,000	245,000	17,000	39,000
Cotton yarn	702,000	1,011,000	265,000	525,000
Cycles, motor cars and parts	1,234,000	1,750,000	134,000	127,000
Drugs and medicines	336,000	311,000	32,000	43,000
Earthenware, including crockery and porcelain	234,000	237,000	558,000	581,000
Fancy goods, toys and sporting materials	232,000	198,000	122,000	86,000
Glassware, including bottles	248,000	208,000	432,000	434,000
Hardware and ironware, including cooking utensils	2,061,000	2,835,000	1,725,000	1,809,000
Hats and caps	645,000	371,000	310,000	509,000
Indiarubber goods	238,000	593,000	410,000	755,000
Iron, bar and nail rod	185,000	196,000	103,000	134,000
Lamps and lampware	210,000	186,000	292,000	341,000
Linen cloth	201,000	95,000	30,000	22,000
Machinery (including electrical)	2,344,000	2,544,000	338,000	332,000
Malt liquors	777,000	1,068,000	910,000	1,050,000
Paints, varnishes and aniline dyes	719,000	663,000	217,000	203,000
Paper and stationery	827,000	1,188,000	680,000	647,000
Perfumery and cosmetics	254,000	222,000	436,000	401,000
Provisions, including milk, butter and cheese, hams and bacon	276,000	261,000	2,913,000	4,058,000
Provisions, tinned and bottled, excluding milk, butter, cheese, confectionery and biscuits	609,000	602,000	478,000	695,000
Sarongs, slendangs and kain of cotton... ..	545,000	1,451,000	380,000	433,000
Sewing thread of cotton... ..	662,000	679,000	108,000	98,000
Silk piece-goods	110,000	197,000	134,000	160,000
Silk thread	143,000	143,000	14,000	5,000
Soap and soda	670,000	631,000	38,000	35,000
Spirits (brandy and whisky)	1,009,000	920,000	1,180,000	1,431,000
Steel manufactures	392,000	708,000	148,000	178,000
Telegraph and telephone materials	285,000	758,000	34,000	45,000
Tin plates	747,000	984,000	—	5,000
Tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes	2,082,000	2,733,000	227,000	222,000
Tools and implements	395,000	558,000	89,000	114,000
Tramway and railway materials	70,000	102,000	54,000	85,000
Woollen cloth	438,000	413,000	185,000	174,000

Dollar = 2s. 4d.

Note.—The imports shown above “represent goods sent to the different Settlements for consumption and distribution, but do not include those articles exported to other countries *via* Singapore and Penang, either when transhipped direct or stored till the arrival of an outgoing vessel.” (C.I.B. 14,285.)

SOYA BEAN EXPORT TRADE OF DAIREN.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Dairen (Mr. R. Boulter) on the trade of that port in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

As the result of good crops of **soya beans** in 1912 the quantity available for export and crushing in 1913 was larger than in the previous year. The bulk of the crop is usually brought down to the ports after the turn of the year, but in 1913 a rather larger share of that year's crop than usual appears to have arrived before the end of the year, as the exceptional season caused the first consignment to arrive at Dairen at the end of September, a month earlier than usual.

The quantity exported in 1913 shows a slight decrease as compared with 1912, which is only to be expected when the increasing demand of the mills at Dairen is taken into consideration. These mills now number 52, of which 50 are working, and the quantity of beans required to supply them for a year is estimated at 450,000 tons, from which they produce 900,000 piculs of oil. Prices have been very high during the year, and the export of this cereal to Europe as a regular line of business has absolutely ceased. Occasionally a vessel loaded from Vladivostok may call for a small consignment to complete her cargo, but this rarely happens.

The reasons for the high prices during 1913 are that the oil mills must have beans in order to keep running so as to fulfil their contracts for the supply of bean oil and bean cake, and Japan still continues to purchase large quantities in spite of increased prices. The quantity exported to both Japan and China showed, however, a slight falling-off as compared with the previous year, which must be attributed to the prevalence of such high prices.

According to the returns prepared by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the exports of **bean cake** amounted to 555,428 tons in 1913, as compared with 469,089 tons in 1912. Of this total, 492,985 tons were sent to Japan, either for use as manure there or for transhipment to the United States. The quantity sent to South China has fallen off by more than half, possibly due to increased exports thither from Newchwang. Prices were much the same as in the previous year, ranging from 2s. 11½d. per picul in September to 2s. 7d. per picul in May and July.

It is possible that the demand in the United Kingdom for oil cake of this description as a food for cattle might be partly met by soya bean cake from Dairen were there some means of transporting it in good condition. The cake at present exported contains too much oil to withstand the changes of climate experienced on the journey to Europe, and is only just capable of arriving in proper condition at the Pacific ports of America. The cake to be produced at the new South Manchuria Railway mill, of which a brief account is given below, will contain less oil and may, perhaps, travel better than the product of the old-fashioned mills.

The wharf office returns give an increase of only about 3,000 tons in the export of **bean oil** for 1913. The quantity taken by Japan fell from 10,889 tons in 1912 to 3,964 tons last year; the exports to China increased by over 6,000 tons to 22,487 tons, while Europe received about 1,000 tons less than in 1912. The highest quotation during the

Soya Bean Export Trade of Dairen.

year was £1 4s. 7½d. per picul in December, and the lowest, 18s. 7d. per picul, in March.

The decrease in the export of oil to Japan appears to be due to the fact that freight rates were too high during the year to allow of much oil being sent to that country for transshipment as in former years, and the quantity imported for consumption decreased on account of the high prices prevailing. Since October, 1913, a considerable quantity of soya bean oil has been sent to Vladivostok, where it is used for edible purposes.

Recently there have been some changes in the receptacles used for transporting bean oil, drums made of mild steel being used. The cost of sending oil to Europe in drums is £1 10s. per ton higher than in secondhand kerosene oil tins—the original practice—but this is compensated by the absence of leakage. The return of the empty drums is rather a difficult problem, as the freight on empty drums is not much lower than that on full ones. It would often be advantageous to dispose of the empty drums in Europe for what they would fetch. Barrels have also been tried but have not proved successful, one great drawback to their employment being the absence of any skilled coopers at Dairen. In the early part of 1914 a company, in which a local British firm is interested, was established at Dairen with the object of manufacturing new tins, similar to those used for kerosene, for the transport of bean oil. By using these new tins all danger of the oil being tainted by traces of kerosene, as must sometimes happen when second-hand tins are used, will be avoided, and it is considered possible in this way to replace the wicker crates now used for the transport of bean oil to Chinese ports. As this oil is largely used for edible purposes in China it is important that the flavour should not be impaired, and consequently old kerosene tins are not used for oil sent there.

The experimental mill erected by the South Manchuria Railway Company at Dairen was not expected to start work before the middle of the year. The capacity of the mill is to be 50 tons of beans in 24 hours and the oil is to be extracted by the benzine process. This mill and the new Santai oil mill, which was erected in 1913 to replace the one burned down the year before, are the only ones in Dairen which extract oil by this process, all the others having adopted the crushing method. It is contended that by the benzine process more oil of a better quality is extracted from the beans, while the cake, though proportionately less in weight, is richer in fertilising matter.

Picul = 133½ lbs.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to previous notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia detailed reports from the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given in connection with the following articles:—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff
Investigation.
Reports of
Evidence**

Boots, shoes, and articles used in their manufacture.

Artificial flowers.

Brass bars, &c.

Brushware and brushmakers' materials.

Matches and vestas.

Bark for tanning.

Unfinished stampings and minor pieces for the manufacture of electro-plated articles.

The Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,258.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 621 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th June respecting the "Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 14)," the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 17)"] revoking the Order referred to above, and providing that from the 4th July, cattle, sheep, goats or swine brought from Ireland may be landed in Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of the Animals (Landing from Ireland) Orders of 1913, except that no such animal put on board at Cork shall, unless and until it is otherwise ordered by the Board, be landed at any port or place in Great Britain.

(C. 5,526.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1793B), dated 15th June, 1914, notifying that a Ministerial Order has been issued, prohibiting for a period of six months from 14th June, 1914, the importation or introduction into Canada of any hay, straw, fodder, feedstuffs or litter accompanying horses from Continental Europe.

(C. 5,583.)

**Importation of Fodder, &c.
accompanying Horses from
Continental Europe
Prohibited.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.**

The "New Zealand Gazette" of the 7th May contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1,081), dated 6th May, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
"Almond substitute" (a mixture of ground or chopped nuts)	482	Free	Free
Brass sheets, tinned on one side... ..			
Copper sheets, plain or hammered, oxydised and lacquered, for the manufacture of kerbs and fenders			
Monobasic phosphate of soda, unmixed with other ingredients			
Springs, steel, for soles of football boots			
Belting, motor cycle, of rubber, with loose strips of leather affixed to increase the grip...	413	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Biscuits, chocolate... ..	3	2½d. per lb.	2d. per lb.
Bricks, obsidianite... ..	445	Free	Free
Cocks, compression, for motor cycle oil engines	385	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Cocks, petrol, for tanks of motor cycles ..	385	20 % "	Free
Educational apparatus, viz.—	441	Free	Free
Cinematographs, specially suited for home use, self-contained, worked by hand-power, and generating their own light			
Demonstration apparatus, for teaching students at hospitals, on declaration by a responsible officer of the Hospital Board that it will be used solely for demonstration purposes in the hospital only			
Drawing boards, suitable for use in schools...	405	Free	Free
Electric appliances, viz.—			
Time switch, for double-tariff electric meters	382	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Fire tender, motor-driven, specially suited for conveying fire brigade appliances and men...	452	10 % "	Free
Gun-wads of cork	289	Free	Free
*Hatmakers' ribbons, on declaration that they are imported for the particular purpose of the manufacture of hats, and that they will be used only as galloons in such manufacture ...			
Machines, agricultural viz.—	357	Free	Free
Ditching machine, not including the motive power for driving same			
Machines, embossing, viz.—	166	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
Wighton machine, for stamping numbers on boot-soles			
Machinery, paper-mill, viz.—	165	15 % "	5 % "
Indiarubber diaphragms for hydraulic beater-plates (for grinding paper-pulp) ...			

* Revised decision.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Machinery, woollen-mill, viz.—			
Squeezing-machine, peculiar to woollen-mills, for squeezing water out of cloth ...	165	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Machinery, n.o.c., viz.—			
Pumps	182	30 % „	20 % „
Minor articles, viz.—			
Collar-supports, spiral metal, plain unornamental, for stitching into ladies' collars ...	292	Free	Free
Dressmakers' belting, boned, or faced with strips of rubber			
Name-tapes, in continuous lengths, specially suited to be cut up for labels, with names woven thereon at intervals not exceeding 3 inches			
Motor-car, electric (other than tramcars) —			
Chassis for, To include batteries imported with and being part of, though detached from, such car.			
Rail-screws, galvanised	159	3s. per cwt.	2s. per cwt.
Road-scraper, motor-driven, viz.—			
Body	199	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Chassis	430	Free	Free
Parts peculiar to sweeping	182	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Siloxicon, for coating boiler furnaces	483	Free	Free
Steel shoes, for joining rails by welding ...	413	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Surgical goods liable to duty viz.—			
Steriliser cabinets	178	30 % „	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Swingletrees or whiffletrees, imported with and to form part of a vehicle, machine, or implement (not more than one set of trees to each vehicle, machine, or implement) ...	—	As part of the article with which they are imported.	
Timber, hewn, square, octagonal, or round ...	483	Free	Free
Wire cleaners, for combs of sheep-shearing machines	183	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>

* Revised decision.

(C. 5,537.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* relative to the proposed Union Customs Tariff Bill, the Board of Customs Tariff Bill Assented to. Trade have now received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa stating that the above-mentioned Bill received assent on the 3rd July, 1914.

(C. 5,580.)

* Viz.:—For the 7th May (pp. 330-3); for the 28th May (pp. 512-6); for the 4th June (pp. 575-6); for the 25th June (pp. 762-4); and for the 2nd July, 1914 (pp. 28-31).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a Government Notice (No. 710 of 1914) notifying, for general information, that the regulations respecting the introduction of potatoes remain as they were last season,* with the exception that the rebate allowed on consignments imported through Durban for destinations naturally served by Delagoa Bay, has been withdrawn.

It is not expected that any change will be made during the 1914-5 season. The Government are endeavouring to provide fumigation and inspection facilities at Delagoa Bay, and if successful will withdraw the present requirement that potatoes introduced through Komatiport be sent to Pretoria or Johannesburg for treatment.

(C.I.B. 15,397.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

An Ordinance has been received providing for an Excise duty on cigarettes made in Southern Rhodesia, and for a corresponding surtax on cigarettes imported for consumption therein, with effect from 1st August, 1914.

**Surtax on Cigarettes
Imported for Consumption
Countervailing the
Excise Duty.**

For details, see under "Excise Tariff Changes."

(C. 5,430.)

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Secretary Grenada, copy of an Order-in-Council, which was approved by the Legislative Council on the 6th March, 1914, amending Schedule B (Table of Exemptions) to the Grenada "Import Duties Ordinance, 1912," relative to the free importation of machinery into the Colony.

Under the present Order-in-Council the following Tariff heading is added to the Table of Exemptions:—

"Machinery, including engines, worked by steam or other power or by hand, for agriculture, manufacture or industries of any kind, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair of such machinery"

in substitution of the following Tariff heading:—

"Machinery or appliances considered by the Governor-in-Council to be useful for the development of local manufactures or products or to be imported for the development or improvement of any business or manufacture or curing process carried on by or belonging to the importer."

(C. 5,589.)

* For regulations in force during the 1913-4 season, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th July, 1913 (p. 144), and for the 19th February, 1914 (pp. 473-7).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd June contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on gold and silver wares, precious stones, &c. This Tariff was to come into operation on the 1st July, and is to remain in force until the 31st December next, or until denunciation.

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.
 $\pounds E 1 = 1,000 \text{ millèmes} = \pounds 1 \text{ 0s. 6d.}$]

Articles.	Valuation.
	£
Articles of silver, European	Kilog. 7-000
Articles of silver, Indian, from Tripoli, Syria, and Turkey ...	" 5-000
Articles of gold of 18 carats fineness or above, and articles of platinum	" 55-000
Articles of gold of 14 carats fineness	" 45-000
Articles of gold of 12 carats fineness, and platinum in bars ...	" 36-000
Articles of gold of 11 carats fineness and less	" 25-000
Chains, common purses (mesh), and chain-like bracelets :	
Of gold, without stones, of 18 carats fineness	" 39-000
Of gold, without stones, of 14 carats fineness	" 32-500
Of gold, without stones, of 12 carats fineness	" 26-000
Brilliants and emeralds, mounted	Carat 1-500
Brilliants and emeralds, on paper	" 0-500
Rose diamonds, mounted	" 0-750
Rose diamonds, on paper	" 0-500
Opals, turquoises, and chrysolites	{ Metcal of { 0-800
	{ 24 carats }
Fine pearls	" 1-200
Rubies and sapphires, mounted	Carat 0-500
Rubies and sapphires, on paper	" 0-250
Gold watches	Each 2 000
<i>Note.</i> —Gold watches mounted in precious stones are subject to duty in respect of both categories.	
Silver watches	" 0-600
Watches of nickel or any other metal, including those silvered or gilt	" 0-120
Watches of metal, plated with gold	" 0-750
Non-precious stones, and waste of precious stones having no commercial value pay the duties leviable on gold or silver, as the case may be.	
Enamelled wares are dutiable according to the class to which they belong.	

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains a detailed Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on wood of European and American origin, which was to come into force on the 22nd June and is to remain in operation until the 21st September, or until denunciation. It may be consulted by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The same issue also contains a notice to the effect that from the 16th June to the 15th August, or until further notice, Burma rice will be valued at 815 *millèmes* (16s. 8½d.), Saigon rice at 780 *millèmes* (16s.), and Siam garden rice, No. 1, at 915 *millèmes* (18s. 9d.) per sack of 2 cwt. net in each case.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Rice.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with a Russian Customs Circular of the 23rd May/5th June, *hemmed tarpaulins* are dutiable on importation into Russia under No. 194 of the Russian Customs Tariff (*i.e.*, at the rate of 33 copecks per funt, or about 9½d. per pound) without any additional duty in respect of the hem. The surtax of 10 per cent. prescribed in respect of hemming by Note No. 8 of the "Notes to Tariff Nos. 183-209," applies only to hemmed handkerchiefs, tablecloths, curtains and similar goods.

(15,608.)

FINLAND.

With reference to the notice at pages 31-32 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Bill providing for the imposition of Customs duties on grain and flour imported into Finland from foreign countries was passed by the Council of the Empire on the 9th/22nd June in the form in which it left the Duma.

(C. 5,490.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 17th June contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 16th June, which determines as follows the quantities of beans, livestock, game, poultry, and frozen meat of Tunisian origin, which may under certain conditions* be imported from Tunis into France, free of Customs duty, between the 1st June, 1914, and the 31st May, 1915:—

Imports from Tunis.	Beans	8,000,000 kilogs.
	Live stock—	
	Horses	1,300 head.
	Asses and mules	1,300 "
	Oxen	24,000 "
	Sheep	50,000 "
	Goats	1,000 "
	Pigs... ..	5,000 "
	Game, alive or dead—	
	Wild boar, turtle, &c.	1,500 kilogs.
	Poultry	8,000 "
	Frozen meat—	
	Oxen	100 metric tons of meat, equivalent to 1,000 head.
	Pigs... ..	140 metric tons of meat, equivalent to 2,000 pigs.

* To obtain the benefit of duty-free admission the goods must be imported direct (*i.e.*, without calling at any intermediate port) in a French ship, and must be accompanied by properly authenticated certificates of origin.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—continued.

The Decree also fixes at 10,000,000 francs the total value of goods of Tunisian origin, other than those specified above, which may be imported into France during the same period on payment of the lowest rates of duty leviable on similar foreign products.

ITALY.

The following is the substance of some decisions respecting the tariff treatment of various articles on importation into Italy, contained in a Bulletin of the Italian Ministry of Finance, copies of which have been received at the Board of Trade:—

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs. ; lira (100 ct.) = 9·6d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiabie.	Rate of Duty.
Complex apparatus for lubricating machinery, consisting of a filter for purifying the oil, a refrigerator into which the oil is passed to be cooled, and a pump which extracts the oil from the refrigerator and disperses it to the parts to be lubricated—		Lire ct. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>
The pump	310a	10 00
The filter and the refrigerator	315	18 00
Bodies (<i>casse o navicelle</i>) for aeroplanes, consisting of a framework of wood covered with cloth and aluminium, which contains two small leather seats with aluminium backs, the receptacle for the motor spirit, and the steering gear, and having, on the outside, two bolts on which the wings are to be attached—weighing less than 500 kilogs.	329a	<i>Each.</i> 200 00
Yolk of egg mixed with fecula, desiccated and reduced to a farinaceous state, in which the fecula is present in such a quantity that it cannot be regarded as an impurity	386	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 6 00
Sheets of iron, of rectangular form, of a thickness of less than 1½ mm., coated with brass on one side and lightly coppered on the other	280b (2)	18 00
Booklets made of light and thin sheets of paper, merely sewn, destined to be used as holders of gold or silver leaf	256	70 00
Mixture of liquid glucose with chloride of magnesium, known commercially as "artificial glycerine"	19a	30 00*

* In addition to Customs duty at the rate of 30 lire per 100 kilogs., there is leviable the internal manufacturing tax at the rate of 20 lire per 100 kilogs.

(C. 5,382.)

NEW GREEK TERRITORIES (AEGEAN ISLANDS, . SAMOS AND CRETE).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, in virtue of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 10th June, the provisions of Nos. 147, 148, and 149 of the Greek Customs Tariff (duties on liqueurs and other spirituous liquors) are to be enforced in the Aegean Islands,

**Decree respecting
Duties on
Imported Spirits.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEW GREEK TERRITORIES (AEGEAN ISLANDS, SAMOS, AND CRETE)—*continued.*

Samos and Crete from the 14th July in place of the existing regulations respecting the taxation of imported spirits and liqueurs.

[*Note.*—The Greek Customs duties on spirits and liqueurs have already been enforced in Macedonia and Epirus. The duties in question are set out in the notice at page 292 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th January last.] (C. 5,550.)

NEW GREEK TERRITORIES (MACEDONIA, EPIRUS AND AEGEAN ISLANDS).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, in virtue of a Greek Royal Decree, Articles 3 and 4 of the Greek Law No. 3,507, of the 31st December, 1909, concerning the duties on malt and beer, are to be applied in Macedonia, Epirus and the Aegean Islands from the 14th July.

[*Note.*—By the above-mentioned Law the import duties on malt and beer imported into Greece were fixed as follows:—

Tariff No.	Rate of Duty.		
		Dr.	lep.
20b. Roasted barley (malt)	100 okes	130	50
146. Beer:—			
(a) In casks or receptacles other than bottles	"	123	25
(b) In bottles of any capacity	"	159	50]
		(C. 5,550.)	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department, dated the 13th June (T.D. 34542), publishes for the information and guidance of officers of the Customs the following Executive Order, dated the 28th May, amending the United States Consular Regulations of 1896:—

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Paragraphs 663 to 671, 686, 687, and 692 of the Consular Regulations of 1896 are hereby amended to read as follows:

PARAGRAPH 663.

Consolidating invoices.—Merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased for export to the United States must not be included in the same invoice with merchandise obtained otherwise than by purchase or agreement of purchase.

An invoice shall include only one shipment of merchandise from the same consignor to the same consignee. Merchandise shipped to different consignees must not be included in the same invoice, but

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased in the United States and shipped to a branch house or agent of the shipper for distribution or delivery to two or more ultimate consignees may be included in a single invoice.

Merchandise purchased or manufactured in different consular districts in the same country and assembled for shipment to one consignee in the same vessel may be included in one consular invoice at the point of shipment.

In such cases the certified invoice should have attached thereto the original bills or invoices, if there be any, or extracts therefrom, showing the price paid or to be paid for each purchase or consignment. (Paragraph W, Section 3, Act of 3rd October, 1913.)

PARAGRAPH 664.

Forms of invoice to be used.—The shipper's declaration upon invoices of merchandise shipped in pursuance of a purchase or an agreement of purchase differs materially from the shipper's declaration on merchandise shipped otherwise than by purchase or agreement for its purchase. Two forms of declaration have therefore been prescribed for the use of the shipper :

1. The declaration to be endorsed upon invoices of merchandise which has been shipped in pursuance of a purchase or an agreement to purchase. (Form No. 138.)

2. The declaration to be made on the shipment of merchandise otherwise than by purchase or agreement for its purchase. (Form No. 139.)

Merchandise must be invoiced upon the purchase form of invoice (Form No. 138) when the price or amount to be paid or remitted therefor is fixed and determined at the time of or prior to the shipment of the merchandise, whether or not the merchandise is shipped directly to the purchaser or is shipped to an agent of the seller or to the seller's branch house in the United States for delivery. Such invoice must show the price paid or agreed to be paid for the merchandise, whether constituting the price for the merchandise delivered in the United States or otherwise. The shipper may, however, indicate upon his invoice, by marginal notations, in parallel columns, or otherwise, what he considers to be the market value of such merchandise in the principal markets of the country from which it is exported at the time of exportation.

Consuls should satisfy themselves that the proper form of invoice is used, and may, if necessary, require documentary evidence of the nature of the transaction.

PARAGRAPH 665.

In what currency stated.—If the merchandise has been purchased or agreed to be purchased for export to the United States, the invoice must be made out in the currency paid or agreed to be paid therefor.

If the merchandise is consigned for sale in the United States and is not shipped pursuant to a contract of purchase, the invoice must state the market value in the standard coin currency of the country from

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

which the merchandise is exported, although a depreciated currency may be in circulation there. (See Article 692.)

PARAGRAPH 666.

Description of goods.—The invoice must contain a correct description of the merchandise, using in each item the name, if any, by which the particular variety is known to the trade in the country of production or exportation. The description should show its kind, quality, component parts, and such other characteristics as will enable a person not an expert to identify the merchandise as it is sold in the foreign market and will assist consular and appraising officers in detecting any departure from the actual market value thereof. (Treasury Decisions Nos. 9705, 10608, 13005, 14530, 14686.)

The contents and value of the case or package must be separately specified on the invoice. Attached to or included in the invoice must be a statement for statistical purposes specifying the merchandise in the terms of the detailed list or enumeration prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, as required by Paragraph F of Section III., Act of 3rd October, 1913.* This specification must show the total quantity and value of each kind of article included in the invoice.

Vague and misleading specifications should be avoided, and if insisted upon should be the occasion for a special inquiry and report by the consul. Such specifications may result in expensive complications to the importer and delay the passing of the goods through the customs. Invoices must express the quantities of the merchandise in weights and measures of the country of exportation, and may be made out in English or in the language of that country. (Treasury Decisions Nos. 13222, 16447, 22902.)

PARAGRAPH 667.

Invoices to be signed.—If the merchandise is shipped in pursuance of a purchase or agreement to purchase, the invoice must be signed by the seller or purchaser, or by his duly authorised agent. If it is shipped on consignment for sale or otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for its purchase, the invoice must be signed by the manufacturer or owner, or by his duly authorised agent.

The signature may be affixed to the invoice at the shipper's place of business, at the consular office, or elsewhere. (Paragraph C, Section III., Act of 3rd October, 1913; T. D. 16380.)

PARAGRAPH 668.

Shipper's declaration.—At or before the shipment of the merchandise the invoice must be produced (in person or through the mails or by messenger) to the consular officer of the United States for the consular district in which the merchandise was manufactured, purchased or agreed to be purchased, or assembled for shipment, as the case may be, for export to the United States; and shall have

* A copy of the list here referred to may be seen, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

indorsed thereon when so produced, if shipped in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for purchase, a declaration signed by the purchaser, seller, or the duly authorised agent of either of them, in the following form.

FORM 138.

Declaration to be indorsed on the invoice and signed by the purchaser or seller or by the duly authorised agent of either, where merchandise has been actually purchased or agreed to be purchased.

I, of
do solemnly and truly declare that I am the.....

(purchaser or
.....of the merchandise in the within invoice
seller or agent of purchaser or seller)

mentioned and described; that the said invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at the place named therein whence the said merchandise is to be exported to the United States of America; that said invoice contains a true and full statement of the time when, the place where, and the person from whom the same was purchased or agreed to be purchased, and the actual cost thereof, price actually paid or to be paid therefor; and all charges thereon; that no discounts or commissions are contained in said invoice but such as have been actually allowed thereon; that all drawbacks or bounties received or to be received are shown therein; that no different invoice of the merchandise has been or will be furnished to anyone, and that the currency in which the invoice is made out is that which was actually paid or to be paid for the said merchandise.

I further declare.....

I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of
in the United States of America.

Dated at.....the.....day of....., 19...

If the merchandise is shipped on consignment otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for purchase the declaration shall be signed by the manufacturer or owner or the duly authorized agent of either of them in the following form :

FORM 139.

Declaration to be indorsed on the invoice and signed by the manufacturer or owner or the duly authorized agent of such manufacturer or owner, where merchandise is consigned for sale in the United States, or shipped otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for its purchase.

I, of
do solemnly and truly declare that I am the (1).....of the
merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described; that the
said invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at
(2)whence said merchandise is to be exported to
the United States, that said invoice contains the actual market value

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

or wholesale price of the said merchandise at the date hereof in the principal market of (3); that said actual market value is the price at which the merchandise described in the invoice is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, and that it is the price which I would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, and that it includes all charges thereon and the actual quantity thereof, and that no different invoice of the merchandise mentioned in the said invoice has been or will be furnished to anyone.

I further declare.....

And I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of, in the United States of America.

(1) Manufacturer or owner.

(2) Name the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the United States.

(3) Name the country from whence exported.

PARAGRAPH 669.

Invoice specifications. Goods purchased or agreed to be purchased. (Form 138.)

The invoice must set forth the sale price and separately specify all charges and whether or not included in the sale price.

The charges to be specified shall include:

1. Insurance; commissions; brokerage; inland freight; packing charges, including boxing, tilloting, cartons, packing, and similar charges.

2. The amount of all duties remitted, drawback or bounties received or to be received upon the exportation of the goods.

3. When it is impracticable for the shippers to specify any of such charges because unascertained at the time of shipment, to be paid by the consignee, or for other reasons, such charges may be omitted and the cause of the omission stated.

Goods shipped otherwise than on purchase or agreement to purchase. (Form 139.)

The invoice must set forth the actual market value in the usual wholesale quantities in the principal markets of the country of exportation at the time of exportation in their condition packed ready for shipment, and shall include or separately specify the cost of inland freight, if any, and packing charges, including boxing, tilloting, cartons, packing, and similar charges.

PARAGRAPH 686.

Consular notations.—If, on examination of the invoice, the consul shall be of the opinion that any of the prices or values therein stated are incorrect or are less than the true market value of the

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

merchandise, he shall state the correct prices or values under the heading "Consular notations."

Even when the price of merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased for export is correctly stated in the invoice, the consul should note on the duplicate and triplicate invoices any difference between the price paid and the market value as sold for consumption in the country of exportation in the usual wholesale quantities.

The consul should also state the amount of any duty, internal revenue, or excise tax remitted or drawback allowed on the exportation of the merchandise.

PARAGRAPH 687.

Explanation of notations.—The consul should, in general, explain and justify his notations on the invoice in a letter to the collector of customs at the port of entry, which letter may be either attached to the triplicate copy of the invoice or sent separately. (T. D. 12283.) The appraiser shall inform the consul of the return of value made by him on any invoice bearing consular notations of value.

The consul is to be directly notified in all cases where the invoice values are advanced on appraisement. (T. D. 16867.)

PARAGRAPH 692.

Currency certificates.—The price of merchandise obtained by purchase or shipped pursuant to an agreement of purchase must be stated in the currency actually paid or agreed to be paid therefor; and when the currency paid or agreed to be paid is depreciated, a currency certificate (Form No. 141) must be attached to the invoice showing the percentage of depreciation as compared with the corresponding standard coin currency and the value in such standard coin currency of the total amount of the depreciated currency paid for merchandise included in the invoice. (Rev. Stat., Sec. 2903; T. D., 14287, 17252.) This certificate should show, not the value of the depreciated currency in money of account of the United States, but its value in the terms of the standard coin currency in comparison with which the currency used in the purchase is depreciated. (T. D. 11314, 12399, 14107, 17170.)

In the assessment of duty the currency of the invoice is reduced to the money of account of the United States upon the basis of the values of foreign coins at the date of shipment, as proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year. (Tariff of 1894, Sec. 25; T. D. 16921.) The date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation. (Tariff of 1894, Sec. 25.) In the absence of a currency certificate no allowance will be made for depreciated currency. (T. D. 15435.)

When an invoice is certified by a consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, or by two respectable merchants, as provided by Section 2844, Revised Statutes, the currency certificate required by Section 2903, Revised Statutes, may be issued by the foreign consul or the two respectable merchants who certify the invoice.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

For statistical purposes currency certificates are required for all invoices of merchandise purchased and paid for in depreciated currency, without regard to the dutiable or non-dutiable character of the merchandise. (T. D. 14287. T. D. 23735.)

Paragraphs 670 and 671 are revoked.

These amendments are to become effective July 1, 1914.

(C. 5,495.)

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department dated the 5th

**Regulations governing the
Marking of the Quantity of
Food in Package Form under
the Food and Drugs Act as
amended by the Act of
March 3rd, 1913.**

June (T.D. 34509) calls attention to the appended regulations relative to the marking of the quantity of food in package form, issued under section 3 of the United States Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906, as amended by the Act of March 3rd, 1913.

The Circular adds that the amendment, while effective from and after its passage, provides that no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provision as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to 18 months after its passage.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION NO. 154.

Regulation of marking the quantity of food in package form.

Under section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., pp. 768-772), as amended by the Act of March 3, 1913, entitled, "An Act to amend section eight of an Act entitled 'An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1906" (37 Stat. L., p. 732), Regulation 29 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

STATEMENT OF WEIGHT, MEASURE, OR COUNT.

[Section 8, paragraph 3, under "Food," as amended by Act of March 3, 1913.]

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this regulation, the quantity of the contents, in all cases of food, if in package form, must be plainly and conspicuously marked, in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, on the outside of the covering or container usually delivered to consumers.

(b) The quantity of the contents so marked shall be the amount of food in the package.

(c) The statement of the quantity of the contents shall be plain and conspicuous, shall not be a part of or obscured by any legend or design, and shall be so placed and in such characters as to be readily seen and clearly legible when the size of the package and the circumstances under which it is ordinarily examined by purchasers or consumers are taken into consideration.

(d) If the quantity of the contents be stated by weight or measure, it shall be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package; for example, if the package contain a pound, or pounds, and the fraction of a pound, the contents shall be expressed in terms of pounds and fractions thereof: or of pounds and ounces, and not merely in ounces.

(e) Statements of weight shall be in terms of avoirdupois pounds and ounces; statements of liquid measure shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions, *i.e.*, in gallons, quarts, pints, or fluid ounces, and shall express the volume of the liquid at 68° F. (20° C.); and statements of dry measure shall be in terms of the United States standard bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions, *i.e.*, in bushels, half bushels, pecks, quarts, pints, or half pints: *Provided*, That, by like method, such statements may be in terms of metric weight or measure.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

(f) The quantity of solids shall be stated in terms of weight and of liquids in terms of measure, except that in case of an article in respect to which there exists a definite trade custom otherwise, the statement may be in terms of weight or measure in accordance with such custom. The quantity of viscous or semi-solid foods, or of mixtures of solids and liquids, may be stated either by weight or measure, but the statement shall be definite and shall indicate whether the quantity is expressed in terms of weight or measure, as, for example, "weight, 12 oz.," or "12 oz. avoirdupois"; "volume, 12 ounces," or "12 fluid ounces."

(g) The quantity of the contents shall be stated in terms of weight or measure unless the package be marked by numerical count and such numerical count gives accurate information as to the quantity of the food in the package.

(h) The quantity of the contents may be stated in terms of minimum weight, minimum measure, or minimum count, for example, "minimum weight 16 oz.," "minimum volume 1 gallon," or "not less than 4 oz.," but in such case the statement must approximate the actual quantity and there shall be no tolerance below the stated minimum.

(i) The following tolerances and variations from the quantity of the contents marked on the package shall be allowed:

(1) Discrepancies due exclusively to errors in weighing, measuring, or counting which occur in packing conducted in compliance with good commercial practice.

(2) Discrepancies due exclusively to differences in the capacity of bottles and similar containers resulting solely from unavoidable difficulties in manufacturing such bottles or containers so as to be of uniform capacity: *Provided*, That no greater tolerance shall be allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which, because of their design, cannot be made of approximate uniform capacity than is allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which can be manufactured so as to be of approximate uniform capacity.

(3) Discrepancies in weight or measure, due exclusively to differences in atmospheric conditions in various places, and which unavoidably result from the ordinary and customary exposure of the packages to evaporation or to the absorption of water.

Discrepancies under classes (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be as often above as below the marked quantity. The reasonableness of discrepancies under class (3) of this paragraph will be determined on the facts in each case.

(j) A package containing two avoirdupois ounces of food or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of weight.

(k) A package containing one fluid ounce of food or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of measure.

(l) When a package is not required by paragraph (g) to be marked in terms of either weight or measure, and the units of food therein are six or less, it shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be deemed "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of numerical count.

(C. 5,435.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a decision (T.D. 34467) of the Board of General Appraisers, New York, with regard to the interpretation of the following proviso to paragraph 627 of the United States Tariff Act:—

**Coverings of
Tea.—Packages
of less than Five
Pounds.**

"The cans, boxes, or other containers of tea packed in packages of less than five pounds each shall be dutiable at the rate chargeable thereon if imported empty."

The case before the Board of Appraisers related to the immediate coverings of tea in packages of less than five pounds, the packages being either of paper, cardboard, tinfoil, or of cardboard and tin combined, and all contained in an outer package of tin. The Collector assessed duty upon the packages in which the tea was contained at the rate of duty which would have been chargeable thereon if they had been imported empty, but did not assess duty upon the larger tin boxes in which the small packages were packed. The importer protested, contending that the proviso to paragraph 627 of the Tariff was intended

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

to make dutiable *tin cans* in which packages of tea of less than five pounds are packed, rather than the *immediate coverings of the tea*. The Board of General Appraisers overruled this protest. They added that the question as to whether the *tin cans*, the outside packages in which the smaller packages were packed, were not *also* made dutiable by the proviso, *as well as* the immediate coverings of the smaller packages, was not raised by the protest. No decision was therefore given on that question. (C. 5,435.)

The following is the substance of some rulings of the United States Treasury Department and of some decisions by the Board of General Appraisers respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the Board of Trade :—

1. *Rulings of the United States Treasury Department.*

Horn strips, polished, with the ends rounded and drilled, are dutiable under paragraph 368 of the Tariff, at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. (T. D. 34535.)

Impurities in flax-seed.—Flax-seed and screenings mingled therewith, if the screenings are of a commercial value, are dutiable separately under the Act, the flax-seed at the rate of 20 cents per bushel under paragraph 212, and the screenings at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article, under paragraph 385. (T.D. 34537.)

Cotton table covers woven and used in a manner similar to upholstery articles are dutiable under paragraph 258 of the Tariff, at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. (T.D. 34538.)

Compasses with stem and ring attached, valued at more than 20 cents per dozen pieces, are dutiable under paragraph 356 of the Tariff, at the rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. (T.D. 34539.)

Dogskin and goatskin rugs, robes, and other completed articles manufactured from dogskins and goatskins are dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 348 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34544.)

2. *Decisions by the Board of General Appraisers.*

Second-hand jute bags, printed.—Second-hand jute bags upon which letters or figures have been stencilled or printed by the shipper who used the bags in the first instance, which printing decreases rather than increases the present value of the bags, are nevertheless excluded from paragraph 281 of the Tariff by the provisions "not dyed, coloured, stained, painted, printed, or bleached," and are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. *ad valorem* as manufactures of vegetable fibre (paragraph 284). (T.D. 34492.)

Silk hair nets.—Silk hair nets, which are designed to be worn by women on the head to keep the hair in position, are properly dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provision in paragraph

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

358 of the Tariff for "nets . . . of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed," that provision being more specific than the provision in paragraph 317 for "articles of wearing apparel of every description . . . composed of silk or of which silk or silk and india rubber are the component materials of chief value, not specially provided for in this section."

Paragraph 358 of the Tariff provides for "nets, nettings, veils, veilings," and other articles "of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed." It is held that the provision for "nets" in that paragraph is not restricted to *materials* from which articles of wearing apparel may be fashioned, but includes silk hair nets designed to be worn by women on the head. (T.D. 34494.)

Metal-thread embroideries, galloons, ornaments and trimmings are dutiable under paragraph 358 of the Tariff, and not under paragraph 150. (T.D. 34547.) (C. 5,435.)

GUATEMALA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Guatemalan Government, dated May 14th, 1914, which provides that, for a period of six months from the 15th May, persons importing merchandise into the Republic shall have the right to pay in national currency, at the rate of exchange of the day, 25 per cent. of that proportion of the import duties which is required to be paid in gold.

[*Note.*—In accordance with the Decree of the 24th June, 1908, 50 per cent. of all import duties must be paid in American gold coin or in negotiable bills of like value, except in the case of the duties on agricultural implements, wheat, flour, salt meat, and cotton yarn for weaving, of which only 30 per cent. are payable in gold.]

VENEZUELA.

With reference to the notice at pages 705-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 18th June respecting the importation of dynamite into Venezuela, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Venezuelan Ministerial Decree, dated the 4th June, 1914, which lays down definite regulations regarding the importation into, and the manufacture, storage, transport, &c. in the Republic, of explosives (other than common gunpowder). The translation of the Decree (which repeals all former regulations on the subject, including the Resolution of the 18th January, 1902) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,457.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of an Ordinance to provide for an Excise duty on cigarettes made in Southern Rhodesia, and a corresponding Surtax on cigarettes imported for consumption therein, with effect from 1st August, 1914, as follows:—

Excise duty:—

On all cigarettes manufactured in Southern Rhodesia, whether made from tobacco grown or produced therein or from tobacco imported therein, or from a mixture of Rhodesian grown and imported tobaccos, an Excise duty—

For every one-half ounce net weight or fraction thereof... ½d.

Surtax on imports for consumption:—

On all cigarettes imported into Southern Rhodesia delivered for consumption therein, a Surtax (in addition to the duty payable under the Customs laws)—

For every one-half ounce net weight or fraction thereof... ½d.

The Surtax will be levied, collected and paid by means of stamps affixed in the manner prescribed by regulation to the tin, box, packet, or other immediate container of the cigarettes, and will be payable, whether or not Customs duty is leviable, on the first importation of such cigarettes into the Territory, or when they are cleared from a bonded warehouse.

The Board of Trade have also received a draft of the Regulations proposed to be issued under the above-mentioned "Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance."

Proposed Regulations under the Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance.

In these Regulations it is proposed, *inter alia*, that cigarettes may be exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance when entered for removal on first importation, or from a bonded warehouse, to places outside the Territory in quantities of not

less than 1,000.

Cigarettes made in the Territory may be exempted from duty when removed to places outside the Territory.

A rebate of any excise duty or surtax which has been duly paid may be granted on Rhodesian-made or imported cigarettes removed in quantities of not less than 1,000 to places outside the Territory on production to the Controller of Customs of satisfactory proof of removal.

Stamps required to be affixed to containers of cigarettes may be purchased by importers from Collectors of Customs, Civil Commissioners, Postmasters or their deputies.

- (1) For the purpose of affixing to cigarettes on importation, or removal from the bonded warehouse, or
- (2) For the purpose of forwarding to manufacturers of repute overseas, so that such stamps may be affixed before importation.

(C. 5,430.)

*Excise Tariff Changes.***VENEZUELA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that in future the Venezuelan Government will supply cigarette paper direct to licensed manufacturers of cigarettes, each paper bearing an official stamp of $\frac{3}{4}$ centimo as excise tax, and that an excise tax of 5 bolivares per kilogramme, gross weight, will be levied on all cigarettes imported from abroad.

[*Note.*—The importation of cigarette paper, except by the Venezuelan Government, is prohibited. The excise tax on cigarettes referred to above is levied *in addition to* the import duty which, including the various surtaxes, amounts to 15.65 bolivares per kilogramme, gross weight.]

(C. 5,458.)

[Bolivar (100 centimos) = 9.6d. ; kilogramme = 2 2046 lbs.]

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that a Bill has been laid before the Union Parliament proposing to authorise the Governor-General to levy such wharfage and light dues as he may from time to time fix for each harbour in the Union. The wharfage dues at present levied are to remain in force until altered by regulation under the present Act. (C. 5,429.)

**Proposed
Wharfage and
Light Dues Act.**

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Birzhevija Wjedomosty" (St. Petersburg) of 31st May/13th June, the Department of Commercial Ports in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is now completing a project for port construction which will involve an expenditure of 190,000,000 roubles (about £20,056,000), of which over £2,000,000 will be spent on port construction in the Pacific Ocean, and £740,000 on port construction in the White Sea. About £7,500,000 will be devoted to the deepening of the entrance to the ports of Rostov-on-Don, Taganrog, Azov, and other eastern ports of the Sea of Azov. It is also proposed to spend £530,000 on improvements at Akkerman, £1,000,000 at St. Petersburg, £317,000 at Reval, and £290,000 at Batoum.

A series of refuge-ports will be constructed along the Caucasus littoral of the Caspian Sea at an estimated cost of £740,000, and large sums will also be spent on a number of Baltic ports. In addition to the above, the Department is seeking authority to spend £740,000 on the construction of a canal at the mouth of the Danube, £211,000 for a quay at Nicolaiev, and £280,000 on Eupatoria Port.

**Proposed
Extensive
Project for Port
Improvements.**

*Shipping and Transport.***RUSSIA—continued.**

The Ministry for Commerce and Industry has decided to expend £370,000 on Sukhum Port, and £211,000 on the construction of wharves and enlarging the port at Gagri. These sums will be taken from the expenditure of £9,500,000 authorised to be spent during the five years beginning with 1912 (see pp. 772-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th June last).

(C. 5,512.)

With reference to the notices on p. 154 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th April last and pp. 358-9 of the issue of 13th November, 1913, relative to a projected railway over the main chain of the Caucasus, H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that, according to the local press, the Council of Ministers has approved of a Government Bill dealing with this subject being laid before the Duma.

The Government engineers who made the surveys recommend two routes. The first is from Avtchali, on the Trans-Caucasian Trunk Railway, *viâ* the Arkhotsk Pass to Slieptsovsk, on the Vladikavkaz main line. The other alternative, from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis, would be longer and more costly, and would more or less follow the Georgian military road. The cost of the first route is estimated at 101,523,988 roubles (about £10,716,000) and of the second at 104,216,312 roubles (about £11,000,000), exclusive of rolling stock and the electrification of the line, which is sure to be adopted in view of the abundant supply of water for hydro-electric purposes.

Without coming to any definite decision as to which route to adopt, the Minister for Ways of Communication asks for a grant in aid of the Vladikavkaz-Tiflis route in anticipation that it will be adopted as being more convenient in many respects.

It is stated that the route to be adopted will be dependent on the final decision of the Government as to the route which the proposed line from Moscow to Tiflis will follow when the contemplated scheme for linking up Vladikavkaz with the Central Russian Railway direct through Tsaritsin is decided upon.

(C.I.B. 14,955.)

NETHERLANDS. EGYPT.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that the Bergen Line of the Furness Maritime and Armament Agency intends to start a monthly service of steamers next August from Rotterdam to Alexandria *viâ* Antwerp. On the return voyage the steamers will call at Sfax, Tunis, Bône, Oran, and/or Algiers, according to the quantity of cargo shipped at each port.

H.M. Consul-General adds that the contracts which most of the Alexandria shipping agents have with the Mediterranean Syndicate expire on 1st January, 1915, and it is therefore considered advisable to start this service some time before that date, so that it may be well established before entering into competition with the lines belonging to the Syndicate.

(M. 17,994.)

*Shipping and Transport.***FRANCE (ALGERIA).**

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that the **New Railway from Biskra to Touggourt opened.** new railway from Biskra to Touggourt was recently opened, the French Minister of War and the Minister of Finance being present at the ceremony. The line is of metre gauge, and is 131 miles long. (C. 5,122.)

COLOMBIA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Bogotá reports that the long-standing **Proposed Opening of the Mouth of the Magdalena River.** proposal for the opening of the Bocas de Ceniza at the mouth of the River Magdalena (see pp. 516-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 16th December, 1909) has been carried a step nearer to realisation by the publication of a contract between the Colombian Government and a German company for the carrying out of the survey and the preparation of plans for the work. (C. 5,386.)

CHILE.

H.M. Legation at Santiago writes that the Commission appointed to report on the proposed railway from Santiago to Valparaiso *via* Casa Blanca, has advised the construction of an electric railway of the same gauge as the State line now connecting the capital with Valparaiso (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th March, 1913, p. 602). The Commission further proposes the construction of branch lines to Melipilla and Talagante, thus linking the line with the Central and Southern State systems.

It is suggested that the former proposals for the electrification of the present steam railway system should be abandoned for the time, and the £2,300,000 intended for this undertaking could then be utilised in the construction of the proposed new line. (C. 5,417.)

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The most interesting feature of the year on the Pacific was the arrival of the two new Canadian Pacific Railway vessels, the "Empress of Russia" and the "Empress of Asia." These ships have shortened the journey between Yokohama and Vancouver by three days, and in view of this great saving of time they have succeeded in attracting a large proportion of cargo and passenger traffic.

Several other lines have appeared on the Pacific during the year, namely, the Hamburg-America, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the Indra. They have apparently commenced business on

Shipping and Transport.

JAPAN—*continued.*

that ocean with a view to anticipating the changed conditions which will occur when the Panama Canal is opened. The large shipments of wheat from America to Japan attracted a good many tramp steamers to the Pacific.

There have been no changes of any importance on the European or Australian routes, but, as regards the former, competition between the Conference lines and the Rickmers Company had the effect of reducing freight rates from Europe to Japan on many articles (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th May, p. 411).

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

A formal investigation was held at Portsmouth on 16th to 20th June into the circumstances attending the explosion of a steam boiler used for heating and domestic purposes, which occurred on a pier at Southsea on 20th February, 1913. The Commissioners found that the explosion was caused by steam, and was due to the fact that a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. safety valve had been fixed to the boiler instead of one of at least 2 ins., and they considered that proper and sufficient instructions were not given by the owners for the management of the boiler. Those found responsible were ordered to pay sums amounting to £100 towards the cost of the investigation.

(M. 7,321/13.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a coal seam has been discovered some 1,500 feet below the surface near Mions, about nine miles east of Lyons. This seam is supposed to be the eastern continuation of the great coal bed of the Loire, which, despite much shaft sinking, has not hitherto been found further east than Communay, on the left bank of the Rhône. This discovery has given a great impetus to shaft sinking in search of coal in the neighbourhood of Lyons, and several mining companies of the Loire basin are engaged in operations in the western part of the Department of the Loire.

(C. 5,280.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Bilbao (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) reports an announcement in the local press to the effect that petroleum has been discovered near Torrelavega, some seventeen miles from Santander, by a firm of chemical manufacturers when boring for salt on

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***SPAIN**—*continued.*

new ground. The petroleum is reported to be of first-class quality, and the finders have lodged an application for mining rights over about 5,000 acres of land. (C.I.B. 14,964.)

The British Vice-Consul at Barcelona (Mr. G. M. Loly) reports that extensive deposits of sulphate of potassium and carbonate of potassium have been discovered near Cordona (40 miles north-west of Barcelona) as a result of investigations which have been carried out by important Belgian, Spanish, and German groups. The deposits are of great thickness and begin about 200 feet below the surface. A Belgian company has paid £20,000 for a three months' option on the bulk of these deposits. Many claims for mining rights have been made to the Government, and the German Potash Syndicate has applied for large mining concessions; none, however, have yet been granted. (C. 5,377.)

ITALY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 1st July states that it is estimated that the sales of the Italian Steel Works Union during the first half of 1914 will be about 30,000 metric tons less than those of the corresponding period of last year. The present position of Italy's iron market is unsatisfactory and the building trade is in a critical condition. The profits of the Union for the half-year should not have suffered much, if at all, as the cost of coal and the freight rates have declined.

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the local press, 72,379,000 lbs. of aluminium were used in the United States during 1913, as compared with 65,607,000 lbs. in the previous year. The tremendous increase in the use of this metal is shown by the fact that the average consumption for the last ten years was only 32,900,000 lbs., whilst the total production in 1884 was only 150 lbs.

Aluminium is now being employed on a larger scale in the construction of welded tanks, cooking vats, and vessels used by brewers, preserve manufacturers and fat recoverers, and in industries where a metal is required which will conduct heat, will not corrode, and is not poisonous. Its use is also increasing as a conductor for long-distance electric power transmission. (C. 5,248.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***JAPAN.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

The United Kingdom remains well at the head of the list of countries supplying machinery to Japan, but her share has not advanced so much as that of Germany, the rates of increase being 20 and 30 per cent. respectively. Cotton spinning machinery, with an advance from £144,000 to £491,000, is largely accountable for the gain made by the United Kingdom, while the growth in the sales of German machinery is more general, but is chiefly ascribable to electrical machinery. In looms and tissue finishing machines both countries registered considerable increases—the United Kingdom from £61,000 to £106,000, and Germany from £23,000 to £41,000. On the other hand, in the case of machine tools, the United Kingdom, United States and Germany, which share the trade between them, all suffered large decreases. Germany retained her commanding position in the supply of water turbines, and was successful in obtaining important orders for some large cranes and two or three big gas-engines.

Although Japan still imports machinery in such large quantities, it is interesting to note that there has been solid development on the part of Japanese machinery makers. In the case of gas plant for lighting and power the development has been quite remarkable. Japanese firms are making suction producers, gas engines, and retort furnaces, and are building complete gas works. Practically all the appliances required by gas companies are now made in Japan, including meters, stoves, burners, lamps, glassware, mantles, &c. The above are being produced by a number of factories on a very large scale; they are somewhat inferior, lighter and cheaper than imported goods, but they suit the market, and the cost of freight and duty make it quite impossible for foreign goods to compete with them.

There was a slight increase in the motor car trade, although the development did not prove as much as might have been expected. The American makers of cheap cars conducted a very active advertising campaign in Japan, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that they head the list.

**Imports of
Motor Cars,
Motor Cycles and
Cycles.**

One interesting feature of the year was that some of the raw silk dealers who made money in silk proceeded to invest it in small garages in Tokio, with two or three cars in each, but as the chauffeurs are almost as inexperienced as the owners, it is thought that this form of speculation will not prove as profitable as it is fashionable.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***JAPAN**—*continued.*

The following table shows the value of the imports of motor cars and parts into Japan from various countries during 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :—

From	Motor Cars.		Motor Car Parts.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	14,300	18,100	8,000	8,200
United States	31,300	29,400	20,200	20,300
Germany	3,800	8,100	2,600	11,000
France	1,800	2,600	2,600	4,100
Other countries	1,500	3,600	5,000	8,000
Total	52,700	61,800	38,400	51,600

The value of the imports of motor cycles was only £6,900 in 1913 as compared with £9,800 in the previous year. The imports from the United Kingdom diminished by £3,800, whilst those from the United States and other countries increased.

The business in ordinary cycles continues to be fairly satisfactory. The imports for the year were 14,870 complete cycles, valued at £85,000, which shows very little change as compared with 1912. In cycle parts, also, the total remains about the same as in the previous year, namely £238,000, but whereas tyres are beginning to feel the competition of the domestic industry, other parts show a fair increase. This trade continues to be almost entirely British. Cycles from the United Kingdom numbered 13,400 valued at £69,000, compared with 14,300 valued at £70,000 in 1912, while the value of parts other than tyres imported from the United Kingdom was £92,000, most of the balance coming from Germany; 95 per cent. of the tyres imported came from the United Kingdom.

An interesting export which is quite new, and of which very little is known, is that of acid clay, which is a kind of

Acid Clay. Fuller's earth. Large deposits of it have been found in Echigo Province, and it is hoped, when properly tested, that it will prove a dangerous competitor to the article known as "Floridin," which is said to be shipped to Europe in quantities of about 2,500 tons a month from Florida. Its chief use is for bleaching all sorts of oils and taking the discoloration out of them. The price ranges about £3 per ton f.o.b. Yokohama, and some 1,000 tons a month could be obtained if necessary.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th July, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s.	4d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s.	6d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 137.

A statement is published on p. 138 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 4th July, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 2nd July, 1914, was 54,888 (including 131 bales British West Indian, 162 bales British West African, 107 bales British East African, and 223 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-seven weeks ended 2nd July was 2,558,074 (including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 8,578 bales British West African, 17,089 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 2nd July was 3,140, and during the twenty-seven weeks, 251,049.

For further details see p. 137.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and six months ended June, 1914, will be found on p. 136.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the South African Trades Commissioner in London that, according to cable information received from the Union Department of Agriculture, the standard maize grades for next season are the same as those in force during the year 1912, a list of which, as published in the "Union Gazette" of 13th February, 1912, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,634/14 ; C. 8,434/13.)

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of March, and the three months ended March, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

Rubber Exports in March.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***CEYLON**—*continued.*

To	March, 1913.	March, 1914.	Jan.-Mar., 1913.	Jan.-Mar., 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	939,889	1,261,348	3,080,443	4,867,252
United States	476,285	870,446	2,153,512	1,881,526
Other countries	496,009	800,273	1,011,564	2,436,497
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,912,183	2,932,067	6,245,519	9,185,275

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the month of June, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
June	2,005	2,306
January-June	10,481	13,850

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 8th/21st June publishes the following official figures of the estimated yield in 1914 of winter-sown crops in 62 Governments of European Russia:—Rye, 1,446,089,000 pounds from an area of 26,303,349 dessiatines; wheat, 493,527,000 pounds from an area of 6,746,119 dessiatines; and barley, 11,864,000 pounds from an area of 171,657 dessiatines.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about); dessiatine = 2.7 acres. (C I.B. 15,685.)

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge), writing under date 20th June, reports as follows regarding the condition of the grain crops in the Governments of Kherson, Kharkov, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev and Taurida:—

Grain Crop Prospects in South Russia. The prospects for winter wheat and rye are very good. At one time there was grave danger on account of drought but, recently, good rains have fallen everywhere.

Prospects for spring-sown barley are satisfactory, and the quality should be a fair average one. The quantity should be about equal to that of 1913. The earlier sowings in some districts have been severely affected by the drought, but the loss in these districts is

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—continued.

compensated for by the larger area sown this year. Summer wheat suffered to a marked extent from the drought, and prospects are bad. The area sown, however, was small. (C.I.B. 15,605.)

CUBA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Havana reports that there are 3,464 acres of land under citrus fruit in the Isle of Pines, of which 3,088 acres are under grape-fruit, 333 acres are under oranges, and 43 acres are under lemons and limes. No statistics are available regarding the citrus fruit production of the Isle of Pines, but in 1911-12 the exports of oranges from the whole of Cuba amounted to 8,003,748 lbs., valued at £29,900, whilst 23,432 lbs. of lemons and limes, valued at £76, were also exported. Figures regarding grape-fruit are not available. (C.I.B. 14,954.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *via* Pará, during the month of May, 1913 and 1914, was as follows:—

		Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
		Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
May, 1913—						
To United States	...	446,920	127,120	502,781	529,405	1,606,226
To Europe	...	761,451	80,870	241,990	635,608	1,719,925
Total	...	1,208,371	207,990	744,777	1,165,013	3,326,151
May, 1914—						
To United States	...	674,407	98,548	568,872	567,411	1,909,238
To Europe	...	664,536	48,987	143,041	676,031	1,532,595
Total	...	1,338,943	147,535	711,913	1,243,442	3,441,833

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 15,879.)

ARGENTINA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of samples of cotton grown in Argentina on the Government experimental farm and on a private estate, and also a sample of long stapled "Doughty" cotton. The samples may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,805.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUSSIA.

Prohibition of Hooks for Fishing in the Caspian Sea. H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the "Bulletin of Laws" of the 16th/29th April published a Law prohibiting, in the Caspian Sea and its estuaries, the use of tackle of any kind or description furnished with baited hooks for purposes of fishing, or any fishing tackle whose principle is based on the catching of fish by hook. It is also prohibited to use set fishing lines, the hooks of which weigh less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds (about 54 lbs.) a thousand when new. The storage or sale of the above-described tackle or hooks along the shores or on the islands of the Caspian Sea is likewise prohibited.

(C. 5,288.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 601-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th June relative to the sanctioning of a Moscow City loan of 36,920,000 roubles (£3,897,000) at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for public works, H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive-Bayley) reports that no serious offers were made for the loan, and it is considered that the present condition of the money market is unfavourable for its successful flotation. Under the circumstances the Moscow City Council has decided to issue short-time notes (say one year) to the value of 10,000,000 roubles (£1,056,000) to provide funds for necessary public works.

(C.L.B. 15,229.)

GERMANY.

With reference to notices which have appeared in the press relative to an agitation in Germany for the conversion of the match industry into a State monopoly, the following information on the subject has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a reliable source:—

The Imperial finance reform of 1909 introduced an excise tax upon matches which it was estimated would increase the price of a case of 1,000 boxes of wooden matches from between 80 and 130 marks to between 250 and 300 marks. A tax of 5 pfennige ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) on every 20 wax vestas was also imposed, and any new factory, or any existing factory which increased its output above its average for the previous three years, had to pay a fine for the ensuing five years amounting to an increased tax on matches of 20 per cent.

This tax led to a greatly reduced demand for matches. All sorts of lighting appliances have been put upon the market, and consequently the match factories complain that their existence has become precarious, and that only some decisive step by the Government can save them from utter ruin. The idea of a Government monopoly is not new; the factories concerned are greatly in its favour because it would relieve them from all financial responsibility. Yet it is not at all likely that the Government will receive the request with favour, certainly not for some considerable time.

The latest suggestion coming from the match factories is to the effect that the sale of lighting appliances is to be "bound" in the

*Miscellaneous.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

same way as the sale of matches is bound at present (early in 1914 the participation was fixed at 40 per cent.). The manufacturers of the lighting appliances, who are naturally strongly opposed to the suggestion, replied that the whole campaign engineered by the match factories was deceptive, that at least one of the leading factories had been able to increase its dividends under the present system, and that the match industry was, as a matter of fact, benefiting from the law of 1909, which had put an end to a competition which had been threatening to become suicidal. (C.I.B. 14,885.)

Mark = 11·8d.

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 49 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the trouble in the French sardine industry, H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that, according to the local press, the syndicated cannery have resolved to extend the lock-out to the entire coast of Finistère, commencing from 2nd July. Three firms who have no works elsewhere than in Finistère are to be allowed to purchase sardines as they may find best, and five firms have been expelled from the syndicate for not adhering to its decisions. (C.I.B. 15,522.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Saigon (Mr. F. G. Gorton) has forwarded a copy of the text (in French) of the new Stamp Act which came into force in French Indo-China on 1st June last. The Act deals chiefly with negotiable instruments and makes it compulsory for them to be stamped. It will also be compulsory in future for cheques, receipts, posters and handbills to bear a special Government stamp.

The text of the Act (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,376.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the value of the imports of merchandise into Argentina during the first three months, of 1914 was £19,030,000, as compared with £21,730,000 in the corresponding period of 1913. The [exports of merchandise were valued £24,390,000, as compared with £30,978,000. As regards imports, it should be remembered that the figures are based on the arbitrary valuations of the Customs tariff of values, which have been the same for both periods.

*Miscellaneous.***ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

The principal classes of imports during the three months ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914, were valued as follows:—

	Jan.-March, 1913.	Jan.-March, 1914.
	£	£
Agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c. ...	337,000	204,000
Base metals (except iron) and manufactures of ...	632,000	547,000
Building materials of all kinds	1,913,000	1,429,000
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products ...	838,000	796,000
Coal	1,439,000	1,499,000
Colours and dyes	133,000	118,000
Earthenware, chinaware, and glass manufactures ..	223,000	238,000
Electrical goods	487,000	511,000
Foodstuffs	2,089,000	1,382,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	2,381,000	2,433 0 0
Leather and manufactures of	239,000	184,000
Oils and grease	952,000	913,000
Paper and manufactures of	462,000	507,000
Textiles	5,351,000	4,211,000
Vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives, rolling stock, railway material, &c.	1,907,000	1,943,000
Wines, spirits, &c.... ..	663,000	508,000
Wood and manufactures of	487,000	418,000

(C. 5,453.)

SIAM.

H.M. Minister at Bangkok reports that there was a considerable revival in the foreign trade of Bangkok during 1913, the imports increasing by £1,429,197 and the exports by £2,707,827. The following table, supplied by the Siamese Customs Statistical Department, shows the value of the various classes of imports and exports during 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
IMPORTS—		
Wine, beer and spirits	121,053	142,163
Gold leaf	149,692	292,437
Opium	169,254	244,492
All other goods	4,981,106	6,120,533
Treasure	149,791	200,468
Total Imports	5,570,896	7,000,093
EXPORTS—		
Rice	5,024,648	7,716,874
Teak	430,791	408,146
All other goods	739,544	} 882,057
Goods re-exported	90,482	
Treasure	19,962	6,177
Total Exports	6,305,427	9,013,254

*Miscellaneous.***SIAM**—*continued.*

The advancing prosperity, attributable to a break in the series of poor rice crops of the past two or three years, received a considerable shock last December owing to the failure of the native Chino-Siam Bank. Though the semi-State Siam Commercial Bank was known to be adversely affected by the failure, serious disaster was averted by the promise of the Government to lend financial support to it. Considerable financial and commercial dislocation ensued, but after events have shown that those firms which conducted their business on sound lines will not suffer in the long run, whilst the market generally will be benefited by the disappearance of many unsound and unsubstantial dealers.

On the whole, there is now every reason to anticipate that the present year will show a continuation of that prosperity and improvement which was shown by the returns for 1913. (C. 5,081.)

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Soap, which prior to the imposition of the new tariff rates, used to be imported to the extent of about £90,000 a year, was responsible last year for only £35,000, of which £19,000 was perfumed. This does not imply that the consumption of soap is growing less in Japan—on the contrary it is said to be increasing fairly rapidly—but that the domestic production has advanced in an even greater proportion. A large British company's works are responsible for a big share of this production, but there are also several Japanese works making soap on a small scale. A great part of this is toilet soap, especially "floating" soap, for the Japanese customer seems to think that if a soap is white in appearance and floats it must necessarily be pure. It is interesting to note that the exports of toilet soap to China in 1913 amounted to over 2,000,000 dozens valued at £140,000 (compared with 740,000 dozens valued at £26,000 in the preceding year), to which must be added £25,000 worth of soap sent to Formosa and Corea.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the June issue:—The Labour Market in May; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Agricultural Credit in Ireland; Forty-Sixth Annual Co-operative Congress; Miners' Old Age and Infirmary Insurance in France; German Labour Colonies in 1913; Diseases of Occupations in 1913; Output and Employment in Coal Mines in 1913; Regulation of Hours of Labour in Iron and Steel Works in Germany.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,304. Trade of the Consular District of Antofagasta (Chile) in 1913. Price 1d.

Mining industry.
Public works.

Reports from Caldera and Carrizal.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.4; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

No. 5,305. Trade of Hangchow (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Silk exports.

Railways.

Tea trade.

Map.

No. 5,307. Trade of Wuchow and Nanning in 1913. Price 1½d.

Kerosene oil trade.

Map.

Trading methods.

No. 5,308. Trade of Chinkiang (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Imports of kerosene oil and
sugar.

Map.

No. 5,310. Foreign Trade of Italy in 1913. Price 1½d.

Analysis of import and export
trade.

Trade with chief countries.

No. 5,311. Trade and Commerce of Corfu in 1913. Price 2d.

Olive oil production.

Reports from Cephalonia and

Freight rates.

Zante.

**No. 5,313. Trade and Commerce of the Vilayet of Trebizond
(Turkey-in-Asia) in 1913. Price 2d.**

Trade conditions.

Mines.

Public works.

Report from Samsoun.

Tobacco cultivation.

Map.

No. 5,314. Report on the Finances of Italy for 1913. Price 2d.

**No. 5,317. Trade, Commerce, &c. of the Port of São Francisco do Sul,
State of Santa Catharina (Brazil) in 1913. Price 1d.**

Exports of Herva maté.

Port works at São Francisco.

Railways.

Agriculture and Industries.

No. 5,323. Trade of New Caledonia in 1913. Price 1½d.

Imports of cotton goods.

Minerals.

Prices of principal native
products.

Industries.

Map.

Exports of coffee, copra and
mother-of-pearl.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Departmental Committee on Electric Mains Explosions. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the President of the Board of Trade. [Cd. 7,481.] Price 3d.

This is the Report of the Committee appointed in December last (see p. 505 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th December, 1913) to consider the causes of explosions which have occurred in connection with the use of bitumen in laying electric cables, and to report as to any steps which should be taken to prevent explosions in future from the use of bitumen or similar substances.

Government Publications.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1913. Vol. XLVIII., Part III. Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce in England and Wales. [Cd. 7,487.] Price 5d.

This volume of the Agricultural Statistics contains tables of the prices of corn, live-stock and other agricultural commodities, of supplies of live-stock at markets, and of the trade in live-stock between Ireland and Great Britain.

Emigration and Immigration. Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1913, (being a statistical account of the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and places abroad) together with Report to the Board of Trade thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper 183 of 1913.) H.C. 295. Price 6d.

Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries. Second Report [Cd. 7,476]. Price 1s. 9d. ; Minutes of Evidence, Volume II. [Cd. 7,477]. Price 3s. 3d. ; Minutes of Evidence, Volume III. [Cd. 7,478]. Price 2s. 7d.

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Volume X. Occupations and Industries. Part I. [Cd. 7,018]. Price 8s.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,491.] Price 1s. 7d.

This publication contains the general report of the Chief Inspector upon the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office in 1913, as well as statistical tables. A comprehensive report by the Senior Superintending Inspector of Factories and the Inspector for Dangerous Trades is introduced for the first time, and reports are included by the principal Lady Inspector, and the Electrical and Medical Inspectors.

At the end of the year there were upon the registers 120,062 factories and 154,507 workshops.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Oil Seed Crop Prospects in India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta),
11th June.

Pepper Trade in various Countries.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington),
13th June.

Crop Prospects in Canada.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 19th
June.

Hardwood Forests of South America.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington),
9th June.

Maize Crop Prospects in the Caucasus
District.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin),
22nd June.

Hop Cultivation in France.

"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 27th
June.

Sugar from the Nipa Palm.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta),
11th June.

Machinery and Engineering.

Electrical Work in Australia.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 28th May.

Agricultural Implements in Spain: Openings for.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington),
12th June.

Exportation of Machine Tools from the
United States.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th June.

Mercerising Machines: Improvement in.

"*Textil Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Tungsten in Bolivia.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*"
(New York), 20th June.

Molybdenite Deposits in Victoria.

"*Australian Mining Standard*"
(Sydney), 21st May.

Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 23rd June.

Wolfram Production.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 27th
June.

Petroleum in Burma.

"*Rangoon Gazette*" (Rangoon), 8th
June.

Welding with Liquid Fuel.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th June.

Coal Market in Poland.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 27th June

Iron and Steel Market in Belgium.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 30th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Copper Production in various Countries
in 1913.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*"
(New York), 20th June.

Oil Production in Canada in 1913.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 19th
June.

Titaniferous Iron Ores.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th June.

Foundry Heating, Ventilation and Light-
ing.

"*Stahl und Eisen*" (Düsseldorf), 25th
June.

Marble Trade in Italy.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin),
27th June.

Zinc Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 26th June.
(X. 5,050.)

Tin Production, &c. in the Transvaal in
1913.

"*South African Mining Journal*"
(Johannesburg), 6th June.

Coal Production in Germany during Jan.-
May, 1914.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin),
22nd June.

Mineral Exports of New South Wales
during 1st Quarter, 1914.

"*Australian Mining Standard*"
(Sydney), 28th May.

Precipitation from Cyanide Solutions.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*"
(New York), 20th June.

Gold Output of South Africa, Jan.-May,
1914.

"*South African Mining Journal*"
(Johannesburg), 6th June.

Petroleum Industry in Roumania during
1st Quarter, 1914.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin),
22nd June.

Geological Survey of Rhodesia, 1913.

"*South African Mining Journal*"
(Johannesburg), 6th June.

Coal Market in South Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 25th June.
(X. 5,014.)

Pig-Iron Moulds: Their Manufacture.

"*Métallurgie*" (Paris), 1st July.

Iron Market in Rhenish Westphalia.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 29th June.
(X. 5,028.)

Asbestos Production in South Africa.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin),
27th June.

Mineral Production of Burma in 1913.

"*Rangoon Gazette*" (Rangoon), 8th
June.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Oil in South Australia.
- "*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 28th May.
- Platinum (Crude): Assaying.
- "*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 20th June.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railways in the Cameroons in 1913.
- "*Deutsches Kolonialblatt*," (Berlin), 1st July.
- New Railway Project in China.
- "*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 1st July.
- Railways in Formosa.
- "*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Graduated Railway Transportation Rates
- "*Iron Age*" (New York), 18th June.
- Transverse Fissures as the cause of Rail Fractures.
- "*Engineering News*" (New York), 18th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Flax Cultivation—General.
- "*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 30th June.
- Silk Market—General.
- "*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 29th June. (X. 5,055.)
- Silk (Raw): World's Production.
- Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 10th June.
- Cotton Market in New Orleans.
- "*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 25th June. (X. 5,065.)
- Cotton Cultivation in French Colonies.
- "*Textil Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th June.
- Kapok Cultivation in the Philippine Islands.
- Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 8th June.
- Drawing Spindle Threads.
- "*Textil Zeitung*" (Berlin), 30th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Tunis: Economic Conditions in 1913.
- "*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 22nd June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- Turkey-in-Asia: Trade and Commerce.
- Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 6th and 8th June.
- Madagascar: Trade and Commerce in 1913
- "*Quinzaine Coloniale*" (Paris), 25th June.
- Netherlands East Indies: Trade and Commerce in 1913.
- "*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 27th June.
- Russia: Growth of Industrial Undertakings in 1913.
- "*Pravitel'stvennei Vvestnik*" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
- Austria-Hungary: Trade, Commerce and Industries of Bohemia.
- Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 12th June.
- Malay Peninsula: Commercial Conditions in 1913.
- Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 9th June.
- Russia: Review of Foreign Trade in 1913.
- Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 11th June.

Miscellaneous.

- Paper Trade in Egypt.
- "*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Chocolate Industry of Switzerland in 1913.
- "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*" (Paris), 25th June.
- Explosive Gases in Sewers.
- "*Engineering News*" (New York), 18th June.
- Glass Industry in Bohemia.
- "*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 22nd June.
- Dry Milk Industry of Norway.
- Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 11th June.
- Drug, &c. Trade in Turkey.
- "*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Wool and Sheepskins Trade in Mazamet District (France).
- "*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 27th June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

- Report for 1913-14 on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).
- Agricultural Department: Report on the Introduction of Improvements in Indian Agriculture.
- Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.
- Bulletin No. 38. Disintegration of Rice Grains by means of Alkali.
- Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Report for 1913. Vol. I.

Queensland—Rockhampton Chamber of Commerce. Report for 1913.

British Guiana—Timbers of British Guiana.

Fiji—Trade Report for 1913.

Germany—Berlin Year Book, 1914. Vols I. and II. (in German).

Norway—Directory of Exporters, 1914 (in Norwegian).

Turkey—Annuaire Oriental, 1914 (in French).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Six Months ended June, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

	MONTH OF JUNE.		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.				
American	118,918	159,789	1,409,192	1,690,528
Brazilian	13,227	22,957	135,650	178,827
East Indian	10,395	38,259	50,136	129,886
Egyptian	27,590	30,944	262,015	299,141
Miscellaneous... ..	11,902	23,944*	74,850	94,744†
Total	176,032	275,843	1,931,843	2,392,626
EXPORTS.				
American	25,816	7,456	126,937	95,458
Brazilian	672	1,460	9,192	12,667
East Indian	1,963	6,093	17,465	29,233
Egyptian	6,706	14,564	110,785	97,689
Miscellaneous... ..	1,430	1,381	6,371	9,112
Total	36,587	30,954	270,750	244,159
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	227,266	185,691	1,517,293	1,421,015
Brazilian	12,496	17,607	64,722	108,248
East Indian	5,027	9,145	29,988	50,484
Egyptian	16,763	19,490	190,042	193,919
Miscellaneous... ..	8,473	10,246	48,691	76,692
Total	270,025	242,179	1,850,736	1,850,298
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	210	361	1,513	1,589
Brazilian	—	—	6	16
East Indian	—	—	9	14
Egyptian	—	70	56	805
Miscellaneous... ..	—	—	—	—
Total	210	431	1,584	1,923

* Including 1,258 bales British West Indian, 1,492 bales British West African, 6,058 bales British East African, and 285 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,032 bales British West Indian, 8,577 bales British West African, 17,089 bales British East African, and 2,076 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 27 weeks ended 2nd July, 1914 :—

				Week ended 2nd July, 1914.	27 Weeks ended 2nd July, 1914.	Week ended 2nd July, 1914.	27 Weeks ended 2nd July, 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	38,038	1,829,966	1,108	100,131
Brazilian	...	...	...	106	180,443	454	12,861
East Indian	...	...	...	10,119	129,697	25	29,889
Egyptian	...	...	...	478	322,300	1,484	98,840
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,147*	95,668†	69	9,378
Total...	...	...	...	54,888	2,558,074	3,140	251,049

* Including 131 bales British West Indian, 162 bales British West African, 107 bales British East African, and 223 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 8,578 bales British West African, 17,089 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th July, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 4th July, 1914	...	...	...	34 4	24 6	19 9
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	32 0	24 10	20 11
1908	...	...	...	30 5	24 4	18 5
1909	...	...	...	43 0	26 4	21 8
1910	...	...	...	30 4	19 5	17 4
1911	...	...	...	32 1	25 10	19 9
1912	...	...	...	38 2	31 7	23 11
1913	...	...	...	33 1	25 2	21 0

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 4th July, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 4th July, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	34	888
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	33	191
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	198,776	224,758
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	89,524	140,731
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	7,780	5,517
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	10,699	12,470
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	96,782	94,791
Beef	"	191	1,626
Hams	"	18,192	16,088
Pork	"	6,668	6,668
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,642	2,128
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	12,763	33,081
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	92,760	92,262
Margarine	"	28,813	25,230
Cheese	"	53,906	50,413
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	601	211
" condensed	"	21,403	25,621
" preserved, other kinds	"	81	639
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	522,951	393,910
Poultry	Value £	1,527	1,422
Game	"	861	55
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	550	4,888
Lard	"	42,813	38,792
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,118,800	2,795,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	179,200	213,500
Barley	"	204,700	372,700
Oats	"	222,000	668,300
Peas	"	22,850	20,879
Beans	"	800	3,540
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,177,400	1,983,500
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	7,263	1,730
Apricots and peaches	"	671	1,307
Bananas	Bunches	236,227	184,349
Cherries	Owts.	10,253	8,882
Currants	"	31,955	37,656
Gooseberries	"	890	220
Grapes	"	381	279
Lemons	"	27,202	16,959
Oranges	"	26,441	11,388
Pears	"	251	—
Plums	"	9,814	503
Strawberries	"	705	24
Unenumerated	"	7,991	10,921
Hay	Tons	149	2,244
Straw	"	27	73
Moss Litter	"	1,398	1,134
Hops	Owts.	1,211	486
Locust beans	"	—	44
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Busbels.	92,501	87,541
Potatoes	Owts.	198,932	337,086
Tomatoes	"	42,253	50,252
Unenumerated	Value £	10,862	6,983
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	860	5,051
" preserved by canning	"	6,851	3,792

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 80.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

Argentina	...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.
Balkan States	...	<i>See</i> Turkey.
Belgium	...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.), 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
Egypt	...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London.)
France	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
Italy	...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
Persia	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal	...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon Lisbon.
Russia	...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, St. Petersburg. <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
Spain	...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle de San Agustin, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
Tunis	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
Turkey	...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.), 34-35, Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 7, St. Theodore Square, Athens, Greece. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. 47, Kniez Mibailova Ulitcha, Belgrade, Servia. (Correspondents at Salonica and Beirut.) British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna, Local Honischer, 21, Smyrna.

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

July 16, 1914.

[No. 920

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, Central 12807. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 209.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th July, 1914	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Bristol Board—Egyptian Contract offering	25th June, "	735
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th " "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
Satin—Montreal enquiry... ..	28th May, "	489
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th " "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609
Wheat of 1913-14 Season from Western Australia	26th Feb., "	553
Antimony Ore and Regulus from Chungking	19th " "	495
Trunk and Bag Lining—United States Enquiry	" " "	446

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	154
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	209
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	204

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) *road bridges*; (2) *railway bridges*; (3) *rails*; (4) *fishplates*; (5) *screwspikes*; (6) *dogspikes*; (7) *bearing plates for rails*. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 28th July in the case of (1) and (2), and 21st July in the case of each of the other contracts. Copies of the specifications, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom bridge builders and makers of rails and fishplates, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,551.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

An agent in Montreal, already holding several United Kingdom agencies, wishes to represent United Kingdom
Tapes; Webbing; manufacturers of cotton and linen tapes and
Leather Laces; webs, elastic web up to 2 in. width, leather boot
Piece-Goods; laces, piece-goods for the clothing and shoe trades
Threads. and linen threads. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,134.)

A trader in Montreal desires to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of piece-goods,
Piece Goods; Apparel; apparel, woollens and linings, and hat
Woollens; Linings; shapes. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,135.)
Hat Shapes.

A firm in Montreal, already representing United Kingdom exporters of precious stones, wishes to secure the agencies
Jewellery. of United Kingdom manufacturers of the better
 qualities of jewellery and similar articles. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,136.)

A Montreal trader, formerly a manufacturer in the United Kingdom, wishes to represent United Kingdom pro-
Tapioca and Potato ducers of tapioca and potato flour, potato
Flour; Potato Dextrine; dextrine (white and yellow) and factory
Factory Supplies. supplies. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,137.)

A company in Nova Scotia, representing several United Kingdom firms, is desirous of securing agencies for United
Machinery. Kingdom manufacturers of mining, engineering
 and contractors' machinery and supplies. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,138.)

A merchant in Toronto is open to purchase lace curtains, household
Curtains; Household linens, plush and tapestry table cloths and
Linens; Bed Covers. bed covers. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,139.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto, whose principal is in this country for a few weeks, is desirous of
Groceries, obtaining the representation of British manu-
Confectionery, facturers, more especially of groceries, con-
Drugs, Hardware. fectionery, drugs and hardware.

The name and address of the firm, as well as the London address of the principal, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

(C.I.B. 16,365.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 16,257.)

A Winnipeg firm of manufacturers' agents is desirous of corresponding with United Kingdom makers of builders' supplies, general hardware, cutlery and electrical goods.

Builders' Supplies; General Hardware; Cutlery; Electrical Goods.

A Toronto firm stated to have an extensive connection with the wholesale and retail grocery trade of Canada is open to take up United Kingdom agencies.


Groceries.

A firm of selling agents at Hamilton, Ontario, desires to import supplies of kippered herrings, fresh herrings, smoked herrings and herrings in tomato sauce, and would like to hear from first-class packers in Great Britain.

Herrings.

The Montreal agent of an American manufacturer of lighting fixtures for electricity and gas reports a large and growing demand in Canadian cities for metal standards of British manufacture for street lighting purposes, and would like to correspond with United Kingdom makers seeking export trade.

Metal Standards for Street Lighting Purposes.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 16,436.)

A Midlands manufacturing company desires samples and quotations for different grades of maple sugar.

Maple Sugar.

A London firm desires to correspond with Canadian shippers of spruce box shooks.


Spruce Box Shooks.

The representative of a Toronto manufacturing enterprise at present in London wishes to get into touch with important United Kingdom manufacturers of steel sashes seeking Canadian business.

Steel Sashes.

An enquiry has been received from Winnipeg for the addresses of United Kingdom brokers who do business in "Nux Vomica."

"Nux Vomica."

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, that tenders will be received at the offices of the Department, up to 4 p.m. on 27th July, for the supply of 23 knots of single conductor submarine telegraph cable to be delivered at Halifax, N. S., within eight weeks after order is given, and also for 14 knots of the same material to be delivered at Vancouver, B.C., at the earliest possible date. *Each tender for one or both of the above-mentioned lots of cable must be accompanied by an accepted cheque* on a chartered bank in Canada for 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, and made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works.*

Copies of the typewritten specification and specimen form of tender may be obtained from the office of the General Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Service, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. A copy may be seen and copied by United Kingdom manufacturers of submarine telegraph cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,539.)

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada notifying the inception of enterprises, which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

A company in Ontario contemplates the erection of an iron foundry at a cost of 20,000 dols. (about £4,100). *See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 16,168a.)

A planing mill in a town in Ontario has recently been destroyed by fire. *See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 16,168b.)

A company in Western Canada contemplates the erection of a broom factory at a cost of 15,000 dols. (about £3,100). *See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 16,168c.)

Note‡.—The names of the companies to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* An accepted cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "accepted" or "certified." It is believed, however, that a draft on one of the following Canadian Chartered Banks drawn by the relative London Office would be accepted, viz., Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Union Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada, and the Dominion Bank.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 25th August,* for the supply and delivery of 20,000 *insulators* and 5,500 *porcelain tubes* (Schedule No. 1,050). See Note†. (C.I.B. 16,426.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, up to 2 p.m. on 26th August, 2nd September, and 9th September respectively, for the supply and delivery of (1) *trembling bells, terminal blocks, buttons, carbons, coils, &c.*; (2) *condensers and cords*; and (3) *diaphragms, earpieces, fuses, indicators, &c.* (Schedules Nos. 334, 336, and 337). See Note†. (C.I.B. 16,411.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan), reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 2nd September,* for the supply and delivery of *measuring instruments* (Schedule No. 292); *protectors, parts, &c.* (Schedule No. 293); *switchboards, parts and accessories* (Schedule No. 294); *telegraph instruments* (Schedule No. 295); *telephone instruments, accessories and parts* (Schedule No. 296); and *switchboards* (Schedule No. 298). See Note†. (C.I.B. 16,412.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, Western Australia (Mr. C. R. Penny) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, up to 3 p.m. on 9th September,* for the supply and delivery of 20 *coin-in-the-slot attachments* (Schedule No. 372). See Note†. (C.I.B. 16,414.)

Note†.—A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the respective Postmasters-General, and, in the cases of Nos. 334, 336, 337 and 294, from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen (except in the case of the Brisbane contracts, for which copies are expected to be received shortly) by United Kingdom manufacturers of telegraph and telephone material, instruments and parts, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* See note at foot of next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply of
Wheel Centres ; and delivery of (1) *cast steel wheel centres* for engines and trucks, and (2) *mild steel channel bars* for trucks, &c.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *obtained** from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 9th September in the case of (1), and 16th September in the case of (2). *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel wheel centres and channel bars, respectively, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,427.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust (Melbourne) for the supply and delivery of the following:—**Wheels and Axles ; Trucks and Motor Equipments and Brakes.** *Wheels and axles* (Contract No. 49 ; *maximum traction trucks* (Contract No. 50) ; *single type trucks* (Contract No. 51)—*motor equipments and magnetic brakes* for maximum traction trucks (Contract No. 55) and for single type trucks (Contract No. 56).

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, and drawings, may be *obtained* from the office of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, Dominion Chambers, 59, Williams Street, Melbourne, on payment of the sum of £2 2s., which will be returned upon receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chairman of the Trust at the above address up to noon on 29th July.* *A preliminary deposit of at least 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings, may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 16,425.)

A report has been received from the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia that tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of 22,500 yards of 33,000 volt., 3-core, paper insulated, lead-covered cable.

Copies of the specification may be *obtained*,* on payment of 10s. 6d.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in Australia who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

each, from the City Electrical Engineer, Town Hall, Sydney, and sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 14th September.* *A sum of £200 must be deposited with the City Treasurer before the time for closing of tenders.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,422.)

With reference to the notice on p. 69 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to a call for tenders by the Queensland Government Railways for the supply of steel superstructure for Graham's Creek Bridge on the North Coast Railway, it is notified that a copy of the specification has now been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner. Copies of the specification and drawings may be obtained from the office of the Commissioner for Railways, Brisbane, Queensland, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 28th July.* *A preliminary deposit of 1 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.*

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, together with plans, may be seen by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,855.)

The "Bulletin" of 12th June of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide states that motor cars and motor cycles are becoming very popular in South Australia, there being a greater proportion of petrol-driven machines per head in that State than in any other part of the Commonwealth.

The number of motor cars and cycles registered at the end of May last was nearly 10,000, the number registered during the present year being 1,024, all new machines.

Motor lorries are also becoming increasingly popular with city and suburban merchants and shopkeepers, and this means of transport has also been adopted in the more important country centres. Motor buses and charabancs have largely displaced the coach services to country towns and have become increasingly popular for pleasure trips.

NEW ZEALAND.

Extracts from the *local press* have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken:—

The ratepayers of Wairoa have sanctioned a loan of £4,000 for the extension of the electric lighting system of the town.

Electric Lighting Plant.

(C.I.B. 16,070a.)

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

The Whangarei Harbour Board has approved of a scheme involving the expenditure of £69,000 for harbour extension, **Harbour Works.** and additions are contemplated which will considerably increase this amount. As the Board's borrowing powers are limited to £10,000, it has been decided to obtain Parliamentary sanction to increase the amount to £100,000. In the meantime a poll is to be taken on the question of raising a loan of £10,000 to complete the work already in hand.

(C.I.B. 16,070b.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the South **Electric Motors.** African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 22 electric motors of various b.h.p. required at Salt River workshops. Copies of the specifications and conditions and form of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 31st August.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

In the event of shipment of the above motors by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, or from a port on the continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner, as above. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric motors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,527.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of (1) two *rotary tram ticket printing machines and accessories and melting furnace, platen machine, guillotine, wire stitching machines, &c.*; and (2) *tar and substitutes.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to firms having to be obtained from South Africa this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

may be obtained in the case of (1) from the London agents of the Council, Messrs. E. W. Carling & Co., St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., and in the case of (2)* from the Office of the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 14th August in the case of (1) and 21st August in the case of (2).

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 16,535.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the Municipality of Durban is contemplating the expenditure of £100,000 on the extension of the Umlaas Waterworks. These works would take about seven years to complete, and as the present supply of water is only sufficient for about a year without rain, it is considered that there should be no delay in commencing operations.
(C.I.B. 15,955a.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports on the same authority that a scheme has been under consideration for some time for the institution of meat canning and freezing works by the Johannesburg Municipality. No details are at present available.

The address to which communications in this connection should be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.
(C.I.B. 15,955b.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Department for the supply of stationery articles (including *carbon paper, envelopes, paper fasteners, ink, pencils, gum, &c.*) required during the years 1915-17.

Copies of the specification, containing form of tender and form of bank guarantee, may be purchased, price 4s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 1st October, by the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo. In some cases tenderers are required to furnish samples of the articles it is proposed to supply; such samples must

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

reach the Auditor, Printing and Stationery Section, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, not later than 1st September.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor.*

A copy of the specification &c. containing a list of the articles required, may be seen by United Kingdom makers of stationery &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,512.)

The Acting British Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses Administration at Alexandria for the supply of 6,500 square metres of granite or porphyry paving stones, and 350 square metres of headers.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the Ports and Lighthouses Administration, Alexandria, and sealed tenders on the proper form will be received by the Director-General at the above address, up to noon on 1st September.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by owners of granite quarries in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 16,313.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of 12,000 yds. of grey cloth for overcoats.

Grey Cloth.

Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which must be a bank.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 26th August, and will remain open for 7 days. Enquirers should quote the reference number M.C. 1914/21.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender, together with a sample of the cloth required, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of cloth at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 16,440.)

* For conditions under which temporary or permanent (legal) domicile may be obtained by firms in the United Kingdom at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 14th July announces that **Cotton and Linen Goods.** tenders are invited by the Netherlands Ministry for the Colonies for the supply of *canvas, cotton tissues (unbleached and bleached), and other cotton and linen goods.* Tenders will be received at the "Koloniaal Etablissement, Westerdoksdijk," Amsterdam, up to 5th August. Complete specifications of the materials required may be purchased from Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui, No. 23A, The Hague.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) has forwarded **for Sale.** particulars of the quantities of corkwood to be cut from certain areas in the State Forests in the Province of Oran. The cork will probably be put up for sale during September next.

Firms desirous of taking part in the sale should communicate with the "Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts," Oran.

A list of the areas from which the corkwood is to be collected, together with quantities, places of sale, &c. (in French), may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,379.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 5th July states that tenders are invited by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for the **Electric Tramway Construction.** construction and working of an electric tramway from El Ferrol to Santa María de Neda. Tenders will be received by the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to 9th September, and *are to be accompanied by a deposit of 2,800 pesetas (about £104).* The concessionaire must undertake the upkeep of the line for a period of 60 years, and must begin work within six months following the date of the granting of the concession, and have it completed within two years.

While it is unlikely that any but a Spaniard will secure the above contract, there may be an opening for supplies to the contractor.

The "Gaceta" of 6th July states that the "Compañía gaditana de minas La Caridad" of Azualcollar has been granted **Railway Material.** a ninety-nine years' concession to construct and work a secondary railway line from Azualcollar to Cuchichón. An interest on the working of the line is guaranteed by the State. *A deposit of 12,489 pesetas (about £462) must be paid by the concessionaire, as a guarantee, into the "Caja General de Depósitos."* Work must be started within three months of the date of the granting of the concession and must be completed within eighteen months of the same date.

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN**—*continued.*

The "Gaceta" of 10th July, announces that a Royal Decree has been issued, authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to acquire, without the formality of calling for tenders, three cranes, which are to be installed at the Port of Alicante.

Cranes.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" also notifies that the concession for the construction and working of a strategic railway from Pamplona to Logroño *viâ* Estella (see p. 760 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March last) has been awarded to the "Sociedad Minera Guipuzcoana."

**Railway
Material.**

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 11th July notifies that tenders will be received, up to 27th July, at the offices of the "Sezione staccata del genio militare della marina," San Rainieri, Messina, for the supply of steel tubes and accessories for the construction of a conduit for the supply of drinking water in Augusta (Province of Syracuse). The upset price is put at 150,000 lire (about £6,000).

Although this contract will doubtless be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials outside Italy.

Pipes and Equipment for Aqueduct. See notice on p. 199.

BULGARIA.

H.M. Legation at Sofia reports that the Bulgarian State Railway Authorities invite tenders for the supply and delivery at Varna and Bourgas of 14,000 metric tons of Cardiff coal for locomotives. Further particulars may be obtained from the "Direction Générale des Chemins de fer de l'Etat Bulgare," Sofia, where also tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 23rd July/5th August.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom coal exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Local representation is necessary. A list of agents established at Sofia may be obtained by United Kingdom coal exporters on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch. (C.I.B. 16,565.)

MONTENEGRO. SERVIA.

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 157.

*Openings for British Trade.***MOROCCO.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a section, 10·32 kiloms. (about 6½ miles) in length, of the road from Rabat to Casablanca. The estimated value of the contract is 759,186 frs. (£30,367), and a deposit of 12,500 frs. (£500) is required to qualify any tender. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 5th September. *The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,314.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a firm of electric sign manufacturers in New Jersey desires to get into communication with United Kingdom makers of miniature metal filament lamps, of which it is desired to purchase about 100,000. The lamps are to consume about ¼ ampere at 4½ volts and to have a useful life of 1,000 hours. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,075.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a New York firm of advertising engineers makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of boiler tools, such as roller and sectional flue expanders and flue cutters, suitable for export to South America. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,076.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of metal filament lamps and boiler tools, respectively, may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, New York.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on pp. 635-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March last relative to a call for tenders by the Siamese Southern Railway Department for the supply of 55 goods and cattle wagons, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) now reports that the contract has been awarded to a German firm, whose name, together with the accepted contract price, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of railway wagons on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,251.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

Note.—The Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade keeps a record of exhibitions held and announced to be held in this country, and receives information regarding foreign exhibitions from similar and other exhibition organisations established in foreign countries.

United Kingdom manufacturers desiring information in regard to exhibitions can make application therefor to the Director of the Exhibitions Branch at Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

(Ex. 5,518/14.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence was held at 7, Whitehall Gardens, on 14th July. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith presided, and there were also present Sir A. E. Bateman, Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., Mr. Henry Birchenough, Mr. H. Brock, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Captain Muirhead Collins, Mr. G. H. Cox, Sir Algernon Firth, Bart., Mr. E. H. Langdon, Mr. Stanley Machin, The Hon. T. Mackenzie, Lord Rotherham, Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Algernon Law (Foreign Office), Mr. C. A. Harris (Colonial Office), Mr. F. C. Drake (India Office), Mr. G. J. Stanley and Mr. T. Worthington (Board of Trade) and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary).

Reports were laid before the Committee as to the progress of the Commercial Missions recently despatched by the Board of Trade to China and Siberia, and among the other matters discussed were questions relating to the classification of goods under the Trade Marks Act, the work of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions and the visits of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Attachés to this country.

TAXATION OF INCOMES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Bill Assented to.

With reference to the notice on p. 81 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the Bill for the taxation of incomes, which was introduced by order of the South African House of Assembly, the Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that a telegram has been received from the Governor-General of the Union stating that the Bill received assent on 4th July. (C. 5,668.)

MOROCCAN MINING REGULATIONS.

With reference to the notice on p. 675 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June relative to the suspension of the operation of the new mining regulations in certain districts of the French Zone, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier has forwarded a copy of a notice which was published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of 19th June extending the suspension of the regulations to certain districts in the Eastern part of the French Zone.

A copy of the notice (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,930.)

With reference to the notice on p. 83 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the notification of claims to mineral deposits in the French Zone, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires reports that the Commission of Arbitration has decided that, as regards the French Zone, the term for the notification of defects found in the demands may be extended to 30th July, and that rectifications of the original demand may be made up to 30th September next.

(C.I.B. 16,396.)

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

Period of Duration Extended.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that, in response to enquiries addressed by him to the Director of the Imperial Patent Bureau in Tokio, he has received the following decisions as to the duration of trade marks registered in Japan as foreign marks:—

(1) Certificates issued after 18th June, 1913, for foreign marks registered in Japan, are made out as valid for twenty years, and it is not necessary, on renewal of registration in the country of origin, to renew registration in Japan during this period. Formerly, the duration of the registration in Japan was considered to be the remainder of the period for which registration had been effected in the country of origin and the certificate was made out to that effect.

(2) Certificates issued prior to 18th June, 1913, though they profess to expire in Japan on the expiration of the registration in the country of origin also remain valid, without renewal in Japan, for twenty years from date of registration. Persons possessing such certificates can have them endorsed to this effect if they so desire.

(3) If during this period of twenty years the mark expires in the country of origin through non-renewal or other cause, then the Japanese registration also expires in accordance with the Japanese Trade Mark Law.

(C.I.B. 14,000)

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION IN TURKEY.

Income Tax ; Company and Trade Marks Registration.

H.M. Consul at Constantinople (Mr. A. T. Waugh), in his report on the trade of that district in 1913 which will shortly be issued, states that negotiations are pending for the application to foreign residents in Turkey of a new law levying a kind of income tax, at a rate calculated to amount to about 4 per cent. Hitherto, foreign residents have been, by treaty and usage, exempt from all direct taxation, except on real property held by them.

In connection with these negotiations are others for the promulgation of a law providing for the registration in Turkey of foreign limited liability companies. One of the effects of this law will be to impose upon all foreign insurance companies doing business in Turkey the deposit of security, fixed at £5,000 each for fire and life, and £2,000 each for any other branch of insurance business, with a maximum of £12,000 for any one company. It is unfortunately the case that of late years Turkey has been the field of operations for a number of small unsound insurance companies, which have traded on the good reputation of the older companies. Legislation of this kind is, therefore, urgently required in the interest of *bonâ fide* insurance business as much as in the interests of the native population.

A new law on the registration of trade-marks is also being prepared.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Balkan States.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, there is a special demand in Montenegro for *textiles, agricultural machinery, stoves, requisites for gold embroidery, and building materials.*

Much business activity has been displayed in Servia since the close of the war, and the country is in need of such articles as *agricultural machinery, pumps, lead manufactures, &c.* Caution is advisable in dealing in textiles and clothing.

A German-Servian-Montenegrin Trade Association is to be established, with offices in Berlin and Belgrade. (C.I.B. 16,294.)

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HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 23rd June, agents representing large staple hosiery mills are going to the trade in search of spring business. They are offering goods at prices which were current a year ago, in spite of the rise in the price of cotton and the shortening of the hours of labour in many manufacturing centres. It has become necessary for large mills to diversify their output, and many new varieties are being shown. A great deal of artificial silk hosiery is being used, and the demand for this will probably be greater during the coming season. Most of the foreign buying so far has been in short socks for children and in very fine fancy full-fashioned goods. Imports are heavy and account in part for the dulness in the centres where production is being curtailed.

Agents for underwear manufacturers are also offering goods at last year's prices. Several mills are curtailing production because of lack of orders and unwillingness to pile up stocks. The competition in cheap combination suits is very active and close and some are being sold to retail at 50 cents (2s. 1d.) a garment. (C. 5,624.)

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IRON AND STEEL.

Belgium.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 7th July states that the tendency of the Belgian iron market is to weaken still further, and that the position is now less favourable than it was at the end of June. There is a lack of work owing to consumers holding back their orders. Meanwhile competition is becoming more and more acute; not only has the foreigner to be reckoned with but the Belgian works themselves are trying by price cutting to capture the few orders that there are. Prices have consequently declined still further, and are now very unremunerative. The pig-iron market still remains weak at unchanged prices in spite of considerable limitations in the production and a reduced import. The scrap-iron market is extremely weak. Trade in half-finished products has been seriously affected by German competition and more recently by French competition. Trade in rails promises to be more favourable, whilst that in girders

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

is normal. The few orders for sheets that have been received have been strongly competed for by the rolling mills. Trade in bar-iron is flat. Trade in hoop-iron has been irregular on account of foreign competition.

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Germany.—*Tubes*—According to the “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 10th and 11th July, the negotiations which have been proceeding to form a syndicate in tubes have been fruitless. Not only has it been impossible to establish a syndicate, but the provisional price-agreement which was drawn up has fallen through, and as a result the tube-works are once more completely free. The points of difference lie chiefly in the special demands of the two Upper Silesian Works, the Laurahütte and the Lauchhammer Company, who declare that concessions ought to be granted to Upper Silesian as against West German works on account of the difference in freight rates, and also in the proviso laid down by various works relating to the allotments to syndicates of other products. (X. 5,025.)

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SKINS AND FURS.

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the Leipzig fur market, which as a rule is brisk at the beginning of July, was dull this year, foreign buyers not being attracted, owing to the absence of fresh goods from London. Musk is so much in demand that prices of dyed musk-furs will not be lowered. Business in the other articles is quiet; skunks, dyed fox, white fox, kolinsky, astrakhan and broad tails enjoy a good demand. Dyers are busy, whilst dressers are slack owing to the absence of London goods.

The half-year passed without bringing any considerable insolvencies, although the improvement of the situation in Brühl must necessarily be slow after the recent abnormal losses. The most critical period is over, however, and the trade seems to be entering on a more healthy stage. Prospects of improved business are extremely satisfactory, though no revival in the fur trade can be expected in the immediate future. There is a sufficient demand, and the coming fashions promise to favour the trade. (C.I.B. 16,240.)

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TEXTILES.

Belgium.—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 9th July states that the Belgian wool trade remains unchanged. Buyers are still holding back on account of the high prices of raw material. There was a better demand for carbonised noils in Verviers, and wool wastes, especially those of medium quality, were in request. Spinners of worsted mixtures for hosiery have been able to book more foreign orders. There has not been very much demand for woollen yarns. The reports from manufacturers producing the cheaper varieties of cloth for men's wear are somewhat more favourable, but in the better-class cloths trade is only moderate. The position of the cotton, linen and jute industries is unchanged.

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*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.***WIRE.**

Germany.—According to the “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 8th July, trade in finished products of the wire industry is unsatisfactory. Sales in raw rolled wire can just be called satisfactory, as the sales of the Rolled Wire Union almost reach the allotment figures. This state of affairs has only been obtained, however, by developing the export trade at poor prices. Home trade in wire is being adversely affected by the bad selling conditions due to the low state of the building industry and especially by the recent over-production. A number of large mixed works, like Hoesch and Rümelingen, have been enlarging their wire-refining plant and are therefore now very anxious to secure sufficient work. Prospects of the formation of a syndicate in the wire-finishing industry in conjunction with syndicates of other “B” products are at present doubtful. In some special varieties of wire, the various Unions have been able to obtain fairly good prices. The general condition of trade in these varieties, however, is unsatisfactory. During the second half of 1913 there was a considerable decline in the wire-rope industry both as regards trade and prices, and the state of affairs has declined still further since the beginning of the present year. In all branches of the wire industry complaints are being made of the unusual difficulties met with in the export trade; foreign competition is likely to become more and more severe. (X. 5,048.)

TRADE OF CANADA.**Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.***

The principal object of the recently issued annual report of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) is to assist the manufacturers as well as the merchants of the United Kingdom to obtain a clear understanding of the value of the Canadian market, and to enable them at a brief glance to estimate the value of the commodities comprised in the various classes of manufacture, or in the trades of which they form a part, and the tariff treatment accorded. With this purpose in view a critical analysis of the import trade of the Dominion has been undertaken and detailed tables prepared.

The fiscal year under review ended on 31st March, 1913, during which period the value of the total imports reached a record figure. The increase over the previous year was equally astonishing and constituted a record, the figures for the year ended 31st March, 1913, being £142,390,000, as compared with £115,000,000 in the preceding twelve months, an increase of £27,390,000 or 23·8 per cent. Deducting coin and bullion, settlers' effects, and other “non-merchandise” articles, leaves a total value of “trade merchandise” of £135,960,000, as compared with £104,340,000 in the previous fiscal year, an increase of £31,620,000 or 30·3 per cent.

In making the analysis this “trade merchandise” was divided into the following three headings:—

* Cd. 7,455. Price 7d. Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

Trade of Canada.

(1) "Competitive merchandise," *i.e.*, that portion of the "trade merchandise" which could be classified as consisting of goods for the supply of which British manufacturers are in a position to compete.

(2) "Entrepôt trade," *i.e.*, that portion of the balance consisting of merchandise not of British origin or manufacture, but which could, nevertheless, be supplied by the British merchant.

(3) "Non-competitive merchandise," *i.e.*, that portion of the merchandise or produce imported, which by reason of its character, or the conditions governing its sale, cannot be supplied either by the British manufacturer or the British merchant to the Canadian market.

The result of the analysis is sufficiently startling; only 55·8 per cent., or £76,000,000 of the imports from all countries, come under the heading of "Competitive Merchandise." "Entrepôt Trade" accounts for £12,920,000, or 9·5 per cent.; whilst the proportion of "Non-Competitive Merchandise" is £47,040,000, or 34·7 per cent.

The importance of these figures lies in the fact that they provide a standard by which the British share of the trade and the result of efforts to increase it may fairly be judged; and by this standard only can the true value of the Canadian market for merchandise of British origin be gauged. The field for the activities of the British merchant (as distinct from the manufacturer) is wider, as, in addition to marketing British and foreign manufactures, he can take part in the "Entrepôt" trade in natural products, securing goods from other countries, with which he has connections, to supply the Dominion, *e.g.*, tea, coffee, rice, sugar, tapioca, palm oil, nitrates, raw silk, wool, rubber, plumbago, diamonds, &c. This trade was valued at £12,920,000, and will be recognised to consist of goods required and imported by Great Britain herself in large quantities.

It is these features that require to be watched. Every detail concerned with the imports of "competitive" merchandise should be of interest. *Only by the share of this trade which is secured should the efforts of the British manufacturer be judged, and only by these figures should the value of the Dominion market to the manufacturers of the United Kingdom be estimated.*

Analysing the imports from other countries in the same way, it will be seen that the same conditions prevail, with the result that the immense apparent preponderance of imports from the United States shrinks to moderate proportions:—

Imports from	Trade Merchandise.		Competitive Merchandise.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
United States	88,770,000	65·3	43,400,000	57·0
United Kingdom	27,560,000	20·3	25,000,000	33·0
Other countries	19,630,000	14·4	7,600,000	10·0
Total	135,960,000	—	76,000,000	—

Trade of Canada.

While the real position of United Kingdom trade with the Dominion is thus shown to be considerably stronger than would at first appear to be the case, it must not be imagined that it is by any means as satisfactory as it could and should be. Unremitting effort is required to maintain the *status quo*, and in the face of the keen competition from all the older sources, and several new ones, any improvement must involve the most strenuous work and the closest study of conditions.

The report deals at length with each individual trade, and articles of a similar character are brought together and totalled in order that the manufacturer in any particular trade, and in any particular line of that trade, may find side by side the various items in which he is interested. From experience gained by touch with those immediately concerned, H.M. Trade Commissioner has found that the attention of those concerned in production or manufacture is concentrated on the details of the trade of which their own line forms a part. By the items affecting each trade being brought together the value of the Dominion's market to them can be examined, and the separate parts surveyed by those concerned, thus assisting and stimulating ideas as to the means which offer the most promising opportunity for the expansion of business.

Further, the proportion of trade done by the United Kingdom, the methods of marketing goods, the preparation of catalogues, exchange, are some of the principal subjects with which the report deals.

JAPANESE TEXTILE TRADE IN 1913.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

Imports of woollen and worsted goods.—There was some recovery in the woollen and worsted goods trade in 1913, the value of the imports being £1,296,000 as compared with £911,000 in the previous year. The statement made in previous reports becomes more than ever true, namely, that the character of this trade is changing completely, and that instead of the business passing through the hands of the large foreign importing firms, it is now more and more done direct by Bradford and London travellers, who come out with a very big range of samples and are prepared to sell in small quantities to the Japanese dealers and tailors. That some losses are incurred in this way is certain, but from the fact that this kind of business is developing, one can only presume that firms are prepared to take the risks with their eyes open. It is doubtful whether the Japanese tailor gets his goods any cheaper in this way, but the advantage to him apparently lies in the larger selection of samples from which he can make a choice.

Japanese Textile Trade in 1913.

In this connection it may be of interest to mention the experiences of a merchant who was doing business on these lines, and to whom it was naturally of great importance that new samples should reach him as soon and as regularly as possible. The samples were sent *via* Siberia, which is the quickest route to Japan, and to ensure certainty of rapid delivery they were sent by registered letter post. As no samples arrived for some time, the merchant, becoming anxious, made enquiries at the post office, only to find that all his registered letters containing the samples had been returned to the office of origin on the ground that they were suspected of containing dutiable matter. The Japanese post office claim that they were justified in this action under the rules of the International Postal Convention, and the matter is mentioned in order to warn manufacturers who might think of sending their samples in this way, because in cases of this sort the whole expense of sending the traveller out is thrown away unless the certainty of obtaining the samples is assured.

There is another important point in connection with woollen tissues which may be of interest to United Kingdom manufacturers. It should be remembered that under the new Japanese tariff the duty on woollen piece-goods is specific and varies according to the weight of the piece per square metre. For instance, in the case of cloth of wool and cotton mixed, if the cloth weighs more than 200 grammes and less than 500 grammes per square metre the duty is 30 yen per 100 kin; if it is more than 500 grammes the duty is much lower, only 18 yen per 100 kin. Now the point is this; some manufacturers in making cheap qualities of cloth do not calculate exactly what the width of the piece will turn out to be. They know approximately what its width should be, and if it is a trifle more it is not thought that it will matter. But according to the Japanese tariff a small difference in the width may make a big difference in the duty, because the weight of the cloth is not calculated from the whole piece, but from a tiny piece which is cut from it and weighed. If the cloth turns out a little wider than was expected, this cutting naturally weighs a trifle less, and this small difference may be just enough to bring the cloth into the class where a much higher duty has to be paid.

Exports of cotton yarn.—Cotton spinners have again had a good year, and the exports of yarn to China show a very large increase. It is a question, however, whether the expansion of cotton mills in Japan has not been overdone in view of the fact that the domestic demand is not nearly big enough to absorb more than a portion of the production. If, as is anticipated, the duties in China are increased on yarns, and the mills in China, several of which are Japanese-owned, continue to develop, the demand for Japanese yarns may be seriously curtailed. For the present, however, business has been satisfactory enough. The total exports in 1913 amounted to 181,400,000 lbs. valued at £7,247,600, compared with 141,559,000 lbs. valued at £5,480,000 in 1912. Of this sum no less than £7,074,200 was purchased by China, the Kwantung Province and Hong Kong. Corea also took Japanese yarns to the value of £200,000, but these do not appear in the returns of foreign trade.

Japanese Textile Trade in 1913.

As usual, the bulk of the exports was in yarns under 20's but sales of finer counts increased from 14,000,000 lbs. to 26,000,000 lbs.

The following table, compiled from the returns of the Cotton Spinners' Association, gives an idea of the development which has taken place in the Japanese spinning industry during the past year :—

					At Close of 1912.	At Close of 1913.
Companies	...	...	...	Number	32	41
Spindles—						
Ring	...	...	...	"	2,049,850	2,241,162
Mule	...	...	...	"	43,688	44,392
Total	...	...	...	"	2,093,538	2,285,554
Working days per month	...	...	...	"	27·8	27·8
" hours per day	...	...	...	"	22·3	22·3
Average count for—						
Ring spindles	...	...	...	"	23·1	21·6
Mule spindles	...	...	...	"	48·5	42·2
Average daily out-turn of one ring spindle...	...	...	...	Ozs.	13	13·8
Monthly production in Dec- ember in bales of 400 lbs. each	...	...	...		128,500	140,000
Operatives—						
Male	...	...	...	Number	19,251	21,295
Female	...	...	...	"	85,956	92,740
Daily wage—						
Male	...	...	...	Sen	48·01	49·21
Female	...	...	...	"	31·25	32·34
Cost of coal per 10,000 lbs.	...	...	...	Yen	24·75	31·86

It will be noticed that there was an increase in the cost of coal of about 29 per cent., but wages only made a slight advance. The factory law has not yet been enforced, and although conditions in the mills are gradually improving and are quite good in the case of some of the best companies, there is little doubt that in others the cramped sleeping accommodation and the long hours tend to sap the health of the female operatives.

Exports of cotton textiles.—The exports of cotton textiles continue to show a large increase, and nearly every class of goods has shared in the advance. With the exception of twills, of which about £20,000 worth went to India, it may be said that, as in the case of yarns, practically the whole export goes to China, Corea, Kwantung Province and Hong-Kong. Grey shirtings remain the most important item, and account for nearly 100,000,000 yards, valued at £1,143,100, but the increase is comparatively small, amounting as it does to only £74,400. In twills, there was a much larger advance, from 42,000,000 yards, valued at £559,000, to 70,000,000 yards, valued at £879,000, and imitation nankeens and T-cloths also registered a considerable gain, while it is of interest to note that the exports of Turkey-reds, which is quite a new business, have now reached £25,000.

One of the most interesting features of the year has been the reduction of duties by one-third at Antung on goods coming into Manchuria overland (see p. 755 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th September, 1913). Although this reduction is not confined to goods of Japanese origin, nor to cottons in particular, it is to these

Japanese Textile Trade in 1913.

goods that the alteration has proved of the greatest benefit, and as freights have also been reduced on the Korean railways (see p. 41 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal,") over which they must necessarily travel, Japanese cottons have been placed in a very advantageous position in the Manchurian market.

The following table gives an idea of the output of the leading Japanese cotton manufacturing companies; it is compiled from the returns of the Cotton Spinners' Association, for it must be remembered that in Japan nearly all the manufacturers are also spinners:—

				Close of 1912.	Close of 1913.
Companies	Number			16	17
Looms	"			21,380	23,940
Working days per month ...	"			27	27
" hours per day ...	"			12.51	13.19
Production for 12 months ...	Yards		342,584,000		416,725,000
Average per loom per day ...	"			54.58	57.30
Operatives—					
Male	Number			2,873	3,406
Female	"			18,333	22,897
Wages—					
Male	Sen			50.9	53.2
Female	"			35.4	37.7

Exports of linen drawn-work.—The falling-off in the exports of linen drawn-work from £240,000 in 1912 to £145,300 in 1913 is very serious, and naturally affects the importations of linen from Belfast, as well as of linen-faced cottons. This decrease of over 40 per cent. is largely due to the change of fashions in America, which is the principal market for these goods, but it has also been caused by the difficulty of getting work suitably done. The wages paid for this class of work were so low that even a skilful woman could barely make more than 15 sen (about 3½d.) a day, and gradually the women have either turned to other forms of occupation or have preferred to go without the work. The result is that, although there are now orders in the market, they cannot be filled at the prices offering, and a considerable advance will have to be made, which will permit of a 30 to 50 per cent. increase in wages, before the women can be attracted back to this work, which has become distasteful to them.

100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 0½d. Kin = 1.228 lbs.

PROPOSED CUSTOMS CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia detailed reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given in connection with the following articles:—

Unfinished stampings and minor pieces used in the manufacture of electro-plated goods.

Pianos.

These reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,854.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Bill has been introduced in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies which proposes that granite paving setts shall, on importation into the Argentine Republic, pay a duty of 30 per cent. on an official valuation of 6 pesos per 1,000 kilogrammes.

[Note.—These articles are included in No. 1371 of the existing Valuation Tariff, and are dutiable, on importation into Argentina, at the rate of 25 per cent. on a valuation of 2.50 pesos per 1,000 kilogrammes, plus the surtax of 2 per cent. (on the valuation) which is imposed on goods subject to a duty of 10 per cent. or more.]

1,000 kilogs. = 2,204.6 lbs.; peso = 4s.

(C. 5,774.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Bill has been introduced in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies which proposes to increase the percentage rates of duty now leviable on certain cotton goods, *viz.*, cotton yarns, up to No. 16 English; coloured tissues weighing more than 130 grammes per square metre; white or coloured canvas or duck; and knitted (hosiery) tissues, mixed or not with wool.

The new percentage rates of duty proposed by this Bill in respect of the above-mentioned goods are the same as those proposed by the Bill concerning which a notice appeared at page 534 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th September, 1911.

The present Bill also makes provision for the duty-free importation of machinery for cotton-spinning mills during a period of ten years.

(C. 5,774.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914," which was assented to on the 27th May, 1914, and which regulates the manufacture and sale of dairy products and prohibits the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes in the Dominion of Canada.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, that no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale any oleomargarine, margarine, butterine or other substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than of milk or cream.

No person shall import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale :—

- (a) Any butter containing over 16 per cent. of water ; or
- (b) Any process or renovated butter, or butter to which milk or cream has been added.

No person shall manufacture any butter containing over 16 per cent. of water, nor shall sell, offer or have in his possession for sale :—

- (a) Any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares, or pats, unless such prints, &c., are of the full net weight of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., or 2 lbs. at the time they are moulded or cut. [Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps, of indiscriminate weight, as sold by farmers]; or
- (b) Any butter packed in tins or other packages alleged to contain any definite weight of butter unless such package contains the full weight of butter as alleged, exclusive of the weight of the package and of any paper, brine or other filling.

The manufacture or sale of cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk to which has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk, is prohibited. No person shall, either by himself or through the agency of any other person :—

- (a) Incorporate in a new cheese, during the process of its manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese.
- (b) Knowingly sell, expose or have in his possession for sale without giving due notice thereof, any cheese in which has been incorporated, during the process of manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese ;
- (c) place in a cheese during the process of its manufacture, or at any time thereafter, any foreign substance.

The Act, which prescribes penalties for violation of its provisions, defines "butter" to mean the food product commonly known as butter, which is manufactured exclusively from milk or cream or both, with or without the addition of colouring matter, common salt, or other harmless preservatives.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

The Part viii. (dairy products) of the Inspection and Sale Act, as amended by cap. 35 of the Statutes of 1908, is repealed. (C. 5,613.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of an Act, which was assented to on the 27th May, 1914, and which amends sec. 347 of "The Inspection and Sale Act" (Cap. 85 of Revised Statutes of 1906) regarding the sale of binder twine in the Dominion.

The present Act provides that upon or attached to every ball of binder twine sold or offered for sale in Canada there shall be a label with the name of the dealer and the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball marked or stamped thereon.

Binder twine manufactured for export only, and not to be used in Canada, need not be so labelled. The onus of proof that any unlabelled binder twine is manufactured for export only shall rest upon the manufacturer, dealer, carrier, or other person in whose possession the binder twine is found.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce for the time being may make such regulations as he deems necessary to prevent the sale or use in Canada of unlabelled binder twine manufactured for export only, and any person violating any such regulation shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 50 dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding 100 dollars. (C. 5,603.)

The Board of Trade have been informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada that the Canadian Customs Department have issued a regulation, under section 7 of the Customs Act, regarding the duty leviable on white cotton bobbinet imported into the Dominion.

The regulation is as follows:—

"White cotton bobbinet to be considered in the web, and entitled to entry under tariff heading No. 574 whether imported in boxes or otherwise must contain at least 50 square yards to the piece."

[*Note.*—The Tariff heading No. 574 reads:

White cotton bobbinet, plain, in the web:

Under the British Preferential Tariff, 15 per cent. *ad val.*

"	Intermediate Tariff	...	22½	"	"
"	General Tariff	...	25	"	"

The Canadian Department of Customs further states that:

"White cotton bobbinet of less than 50 yards in the piece is classified under tariff heading No. 575," the duties leviable under which are as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff, 25 per cent. *ad val.*

"	Special Tariff of the Franco-				
	Canadian Convention	...	27½	"	"
"	Intermediate Tariff	...	33½	"	"
"	General Tariff	...	35	"	"

(C.I.B. 15,683.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of certain Substitute Notices (Nos. 102 and 105-7) issued under section 139 of the Customs Act 1901-1910, regarding the rates of duty leviable on certain articles imported into the Commonwealth, as follows :—

Articles.	As Substitutes for	Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
			General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
NOTICE NO. 102, DATED 8TH MAY, 1914.				
Pneumelasticum, imported in sizes suitable for use with pneumatic rubber tyres in lieu of inner tubes	{ Tubes for pneumatic rubber tyres: Weighing each 1 lb. or less Weighing each over 1 lb.	350 (B)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
			1s. 6d. per lb. or 25 % <i>ad val.</i>	1s. 2d. per lb. or 20 % <i>ad val.</i>
NOTICE NO. 105. DATED 18TH MAY, 1914.				
Kathreiners Kneipp malt coffee... .. [With effect from 20th April, 1914.]	Roasted coffee	47 (B)	6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.
NOTICE NO. 106, DATED 15TH MAY, 1914.				
Chocbur Crecarola Golden rock vegnut	{ Cocoa butter	45 (F)	1½d. per lb.	1½d. per lb.
NOTICE NO. 107, DATED 15TH MAY, 1914.				
Nut paste, composed of peach and apricot kernel and sugar, flavoured with almond essence	Almond paste	86 (G)	4d. per lb.	4d. per lb.

(C. 5,680.)

(C. 5,680.)

Under a Customs Order (No. 1,733) dated 22nd May, 1914, it is

Prohibition of Importation of provided that if any picture or
Condemned Pictures or Postcards. postcard be condemned by a State
Supreme, District or County Court
Judge, subsequent importation into the Commonwealth of such
picture or postcard will not be allowed. (C. 5,678.)

A copy of a Proclamation, dated 8th May, 1914, has been received
prohibiting, under the provisions of the Customs
Act, 1901-10, the exportation of arms, explo-
sives, military stores or naval stores from the
Commonwealth to the British Solomon Islands,
unless a permit to export them to the British
Solomon Islands has been first obtained from
the Comptroller-General of Customs. (C. 5,681.)

Exportation of
Arms, &c. to British
Solomon Islands
Prohibited,
except under
Permit.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation, dated 16th April, 1914, issued under the "Quarantine Act 1908-12," which repeals a Proclamation of the 19th December, 1913,* and, at the same time, prohibits the importation into Australia of any plant (including any root, slab, cutting or seed) of the family of Cactacæ—provided that the Minister for Trade and Customs may permit the importation of the flowering or ornamental varieties of the said plant. (C. 5,679.)

**Importation of
certain Cactacæ
Plants prohibited.**

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS AND THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 146 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th January, 1914, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of birds and their plumage, &c.—except under permit—from the British Solomon Islands and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorates under Regulation No. 8 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received, from the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific at Suva, Fiji, copy of a further King's Regulation (No. 6 of 1914), dated 25th April, which repeals the Regulation No. 8 of 1913, and, at the same time, makes provision for the protection of certain wild birds in those Protectorates.

**Exportation of
Plumage of
certain Wild
Birds prohibited.**

Under the present Regulation it is provided, *inter alia*, that any person shall be guilty of an offence who exports, or attempts to export, the skin or plumage of any wild bird specified in the schedule of birds issued from time to time by the Resident Commissioner, that may be killed, wounded or taken, or the nest or eggs of any such wild bird taken in the Protectorates.

Every person guilty of an offence against this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Any bird or part of a bird, or the nest or eggs of any bird in respect of which a conviction takes place, shall be forfeited. (C. 5,771.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Consul at Dar-es-salem that an Order, dated the 1st June, has been issued amending, as follows, headings Nos. 13 and 14 of the list of goods which may be imported into German East Africa free of Customs duty:—

**Additions to
Free List.**

13. Fertilising and disinfecting substances, and coagulating material.
14. Agricultural machinery and spare parts, agricultural implements, and implements intended for use in tapping rubber trees, such as buckets, knives, brushes.

Note.—Additions to the former text of the headings are in italics. (15,833.)

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February, 1914 (pp. 471-2).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BELGIUM.

With reference to the notice at page 482 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February respecting a Circular of the Belgian Ministry of Finance prohibiting the importation into Belgium of so-called "Swedish knives," the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a further Circular of the Ministry in question which notifies that this prohibition only applies to "Swedish knives" with blades of a cutting length of more than 5 centimetres (more than 1.96 inches).

(C. 5,698.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 6th July contains a schedule showing recent decisions of the French Customs Department with regard to the tariff classification of a number of articles not specified in the French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

Articles.	To be classed for Tariff purposes as—
Apparatus for testing the soundness of casks ... <i>Note.</i> —Connecting tubing is dutiable separately.	525 <i>sex.</i> —Apparatus not specially mentioned.
Machines and apparatus for manufacturing, coating, polishing, stretching, &c. transmission belts	525 <i>sex.</i> —Apparatus not specially mentioned.
Automatic or feed regulators for motors (other than steam motors):	
Imported separately from the motor for which they are destined	Detached parts of machines.
Imported with the motor	Motors.
Sulphate of cerium, impure	282.—Chemical products not specially mentioned, other.
Amido-salicylic acid	280.—Products derived from products of the distillation of coal.
Artificial sponges of fibres (other than loofah) put together (<i>agglomérés</i>), not rubbered ...	60.—Prepared sponges.
Tennis and other racquets of common wood with veneer of fine wood on the handle ... }	641 <i>bis.</i> —Small wares (<i>tabletterie</i>) of wood.

Water-grass, &c. mowers.—The boats or pontoons (with or without motor) for mowers used in cutting reeds, water-grass, &c., are dutiable separately as "River boats" (Tariff No. 617)—the mowers being dutiable as ordinary mowers (Tariff No. 522).

Toys with sparking apparatus.—As a general rule toys provided with an emery-covered wheel, which is made (by a spring mechanism) to rub against a pastille of ferro-cerium and so to produce sparks, are, when the spark can light a tinder wick, to be classed as automatic lighters, as regards payment of both Customs duty and internal tax. But in cases where the ignition takes place behind a sheet of glass, asbestos, or mica, so that the lighting of a tinder wick from the spark is practically impossible, the toys are not treated as "lighters" but are (on importation) classed under the heading of "Products of the toy trade" (*bimbeloterie*).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FRANCE**—*continued.*

Wheel hubs.—The fitting of ball bearings to worked wheel hubs (naves) does not affect the tariff classification of the hubs.

Fuller's or other earth which has been used for filtering oil is regarded as "Oils," according to kind, duty being levied on the quantity of oil contained therein.

(C. 5,794.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Minister of Finance has issued a Decree which provides that prune stones imported into Italy are to be assimilated, for Customs purposes, to apricot stones.

[*Note.*—In accordance with the "Repertorio" for the application of the Italian Tariff, apricot stones are allowed to be imported into Italy free of duty under No. 400*a* of the Tariff.]

(C. 5,629.)

ITALY (TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA).

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 7th July contains a Royal Decree, dated the 14th June, which provides that no Customs duty shall be levied on undressed ostrich feathers and tanned goat skins, even when dyed with mineral substances but not finished, on importation into Libya (Tripoli and Cyrenaica).

(C. 5,795.)

GREECE-ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Commercial Convention between Greece and Roumania, signed at Bucharest on the 4th/17th March, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 4th June. The Convention provides that the subjects, vessels and merchandise of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, most-favoured-nation treatment as regards importation, exportation, transit, and, in general, in all that concerns commercial and maritime operations, the exercise of commerce and industry, the payment of taxes and other imposts, and the protection of industrial property.

The Convention is to remain in operation until one year after denunciation by either Contracting Party.

(C. 5,739.)

TUNIS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 30th May, establishing a new Tunisian Customs Tariff, which was to come into force on the 1st July.

The new Tariff consists of (1) the specific rates of duty contained in the former Tunisian Tariff (of the 2nd May, 1898) and of (2) specific rates substituted for the *ad valorem* duties prescribed in the

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

former Tariff for certain goods. The new Tariff (which is re-arranged so as to correspond with the numeration and classification of the French Customs Tariff) is accordingly almost entirely on a specific basis, the only important exception being that in the case of *cotton goods* duty will continue to be levied at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* provided for in the Anglo-French Convention of the 18th September, 1897.

The following statement (which will be concluded in the next issue of this "Journal") shows the *alterations* and conversions of duty effected by the revised Tariff, but does not include rates of duty which remain unaltered. In a few cases the specific rates of duty on certain articles have been altered, while in a few other cases the duties have been abolished. Apart from these exceptions the specific rates shown below are those established in substitution for the *ad valorem* rates of the former Tunisian Tariff:—

[Franc (100 centimes) = 9·6*d.* ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs. ; hectolitre = 22 gallons ; square metre = 1·196 square yards].

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
LIVE ANIMALS.			Frs. cts.
13	Sucking pigs weighing 15 kilogs. and less ...	Head	2 25
ANIMAL PRODUCTS.			
16	Fresh meat and meat preserved by refrigeration—		
	Mutton	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Pork	" "	8 00
	Beef and other	" "	8 00
17	Hams, boned and rolled; cooked hams ...	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Meats, salted—		
	Pork—		
	Hams... ..	" "	18 00
	Shoulders	" "	16 00
	Breasts	" "	13 00
	Bacon, &c.	" "	10 50
	Beef and other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
17 bis	Pork-butcher's produce... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	24 00
17 ter	Ox cheek, sliced—		
	In the natural state, in barrels	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Cooked or pickled, in tins, small barrels, or jars	" "	10 00
18 ter	Truffled poultry	100 kilogs. (net)	40 00
18 quater	Goose liver, fresh or salted	" "	25 00
19	Meat, preserved in tins*	" "	12 00
19 bis	Preserved game, in tins, pots, or pastry—		
	Rabbit	" "	12 00
	Other	" "	20 00
19 ter	Goose liver—		
	Pickled*	" "	45 00
	Paté de fois gras—		
	In pots*	" "	28 00
	In tins, in pastry, or in other forms*	" "	45 00
20 bis	Guts, dried or salted	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
30	Animal fats other than fish oil—Lard ...	100 kilogs. (net)	13 00
31	Imitation or artificial butters (butterine, margarine, olcomargarine, &c.)	" "	10 50
	Alimentary fats and similar substances ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00

* Including the weight of the receptacles forming the internal packing.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
32	Grease from hides (<i>dé gras de peaux</i>)	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
33	White wax	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
34	Eggs of poultry and game	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Yolk of eggs (other than that unfit for alimentary purposes), sweetened or not	" "	6 00
35	Milk— Even sterilised or peptonised, not con- densed	" "	2 50
35 bis	Condensed, pure	" "	5 00
35 ter	Condensed, with sugar added	" "	6 00
	Lacteous flour	100 kilogs. (net)	18 40
36	Cheese— Hard, known as Dutch or Gruyère... ..	" "	12 00
	Fine, soft— "Géromé" or "Lorraine"	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	* Other	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
	Medium-hard, and other	" "	15 00
38	Honey— Natural, pure	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Artificial, or mixed with sugared products..	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
41	Bone-black (animal black)	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
FISH.			
Products of fisheries other than those off the Tunisian coast—			
	Fish—		
45	Fresh— Freshwater— Salmonoid family—		
	Trout	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Saltwater	" "	4 00
46	Dried, salted or smoked— Cod, including klipfish	" "	6 00
	Stockfish	" "	8 00
	Herring... ..	" "	5 50
	Anchovies	" "	9 00
	Sardines	" "	3 50
	Tunnyfish	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
47	Preserved in the natural state... ..	" "	10 00
	Marinated or otherwise prepared— Tunnyfish*	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Fish roe (caviar and <i>boutargue</i>)— Salted	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Marinated or otherwise prepared*	" "	25 00
49	Shrimps and prawns, lobsters, and cray- fish— Fresh	" "	15 00
	Preserved in the natural state, or prepared*	" "	25 00
51	Fish oils	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
53	Roe of cod and mackerel	100 kilogs. (net)	0 50†

* Including the weight of the receptacles forming the interior packing.

† The former rate of duty was 60 centimes per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).		
MATERIALS FOR CARVING.		Frs. cts.		
64 bis	Caseine, hardened; materials with base of hardened caseine and other similar materials, hardened— In tubes, canes, sticks, round or square, or in sheets, polished, coloured or worked in any manner	100 kilogs. (net)	100	00
FARINACEOUS FOOD.				
74	Malt (germinated barley): flour	100 kilogs. (gross)	6	00
76 ter	Gluten—			
	Dry	100 kilogs. (net)	24	00
	Moist—with 60 per cent. or more of water	100 kilogs. (gross)	8	00
	Flour enriched with gluten*	100 kilogs. (net)	24	00
78	Sago, salep, manioc flour	"	11	00†
78 bis	Manioc, crude or desiccated	100 kilogs. (gross)	7	00
80	Pulse, other than beans and chick peas—			
	In the grain	"	2	60
	Decorticated—			
	Split peas	"	2	60
	Other	"	3	50
	In flour—			
	Raw	"	6	00
	Cooked	"	8	00
82	Dari—			
	Grain	"	1	75
	Meal	"	2	60
	Millet and canaryseed—			
	Grain	"	3	00
	Meal	"	4	50
	Table fruits—			
84	Fresh—			
	Lemons, sweet or bitter oranges	"	2	00
	Cedrats and varieties thereof not specified	"	2	50
	Mandarin oranges and chinois	"	3	00
	Carob beans... ..	"	1	50
	Bananas	"	3	00
	Table and wine grapes; residue of grapes and must in casks or otherwise, vine wastes	Prohibited.‡		
	Juice of quinces, cherries, strawberries, pomegranates, gooseberries, mulberries, mandarin-oranges, oranges, plums, not sweetened and not fermented or having only up to 4° of alcohol	100 kilogs. (net)	12	00
	Table pears and apples	100 kilogs. (gross)	2	00‡
	Apples and pears for cider and perry	"	1	50
	Figs and almonds	"	3	00
	Peaches and nectarines	"	3	00
	Apricots	"	2	50
	Plums and cherries... ..	"	2	50
	Strawberries	Prohibited.‡		
	Dates... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	2	00
	Melons and water melons... ..	"	1	50
	Medlars	"	2	00
	Not specified	"	3	00

* All flours containing more than 20 per cent. of gluten are regarded as "flour enriched with gluten."

† The former duty on "sago, salep, exotic feculæ and their derivatives" was 9 frs. per 100 kilogs. (gross).

‡ Under the former Tariff: no change effected by the Decree of 30th May, 1914.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS—continued.**

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
Table fruits— <i>continued.</i>			
85	Dry or drained—		Frs. cts.
	Figs	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Grapes (raisins)—		
	So-called Malaga...	" "	6 00
	Others	" "	4 00
	Apples and pears—		
	For the table	" "	10 00
	For cider and perry	" "	4 00
	Almonds and hazelnuts—		
	In the shell	" "	3 00*
	Shelled	" "	6 00*
	Walnuts	Free.*	
	Plums and prunes	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
	Peaches and apricots	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Pistachio-nuts—		
	In the shell	" "	12 00
	Shelled	" "	24 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
86	Candied or preserved—		
	In spirits—		
	Cherries	" "	8 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
	In sugar or honey	" "	15 00
	Other—		
	Bananas	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Gherkins, cucumbers	" "	4 00
	Olives, "picholines"—		
	Green—		
	In brine or in acidulated water, in casks and in barrels	" "	3 00
	Other... ..	" "	5 00
	Black	" "	4 00
	Capers	" "	7 00
	Not specified	" "	8 00
87	Fruits for distillation—		
	Green anise	" "	6 00
	Juniper berries and fennel seed	" "	6 00
	Myrtle berries, whortle-berries, sloes and prickly pears	Free.	
87 bis	Fruits exclusively destined for distilling—		
	Dried figs	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Dried grapes	" "	3 00
	Dates	" "	2 00
COLONIAL PRODUCE.			
92	Molasses—		
	For distilling purposes, including the exo- sotic waters	" "	0 90
	Other than for distilling purposes	" "	1 00
93	Glucose	" "	4 00
	Syrup	" "	8 00
	Helva or Halva (sugared paste)	" "	4 75
	Sweetmeats—		
	Ordinary	" "	6 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Fruits preserved in sugar	" "	15 00
94	Sweet biscuits—		
	In barrels and boxes, without interior pack- ing	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
	In tins	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00

* Under the former Tariff : no change effected by the Decree of 30th May, 1914.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS—continued.**

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
95	Preserves—		
	Manufactured with sugar or honey ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
	Manufactured without sugar or honey ...	" "	6 00
98	Chocolate	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
VEGETABLE OILS AND JUICES.			
111	Fixed oils, scented	100 kilogs. (net)	70 00
111 <i>bis</i>	Alimentary vegetable fats	100 kilogs. (gross)	9 00
112	Volatile oils or essences*—		
	Of the roseate geranium and of ylang-ylang	100 kilogs. (net)	500 00
	Of other geranium	" "	25 00
	All other †	" "	50 00
113	Vegetable wax, Carnauba, myrica and others	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
115	Gemmes—turpentine, resins, colophony, cakes of resin; metallic or other resins; amber or gums melted down; resinous pro- ducts melted down or precipitated; amber or copal substitutes; and all other indi- genous resinous products	" "	4 00
	Pitch, bitumen	" "	1 50
115 <i>bis</i>	Tar	" "	3 00
115 <i>ter</i>	Oil of resin	" "	6 00
116	Essence of turpentine	" "	7 00
	Juices of a special kind—		
<i>ex</i> 118	Camphor—		
	Natural—crude, common, and camphor known as "Formosa" camphor, and the like, in powder	Free. ‡	
	Artificial or synthetic	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
123	Opium—		
	Medicinal	Prohibited.	100 00
	Other... ..		
VEGETABLE MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES.			
<i>ex</i> 126	Marsh mallow and althea root, dried	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
<i>ex</i> 126 <i>bis</i>	Herbs, flowers and leaves—Flowers of marsh- mallow, mallow, borage, mullen, "roses de Provins," pansies, camomile, elder, datura, rue, marjoram, sage, wormwood; balm- mint, mint, and hyssop in leaves or bunches, "basil," melilot, savory, soapwort	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
<i>ex</i> 126 <i>ter</i>	Peel of lemon and oranges and of other fruits of the same family	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
<i>ex</i> 127	Fruits and seeds—		
	Candied with sugar: See above—fruits preserved with sugar or preserves manu- factured with sugar, according to condi- tion.		
	Elderberries, myrtle-berries, or whortle- berries.	" "	8 00

* These duties are leviable on the aggregate weight of the essence and of the interior receptacles in the case of consignments in small receptacles such as bottles, tubes, boxes, &c.

† Except essence of *roses*, in respect of which the former specific duty is maintained.

‡ The rate of duty leviable under the former tariff on crude camphor was 2 francs per 100 kilogs. (gross).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
WOODS.			
Common woods—			
128	Rough logs, not squared, with or without the bark, of any length, and of a circumference at the thickest end of more than 60 centimetres †	100 kilogs. (gross)	0 65
	Sleepers for railways †	" "	0 65
	Squared or sawn wood, 80 mm. or more thick †	" "	1 00
	Squared or sawn wood, less than 80 mm. in thickness †—		
	Ash; oak	" "	1 25
	Elm; American walnut	" "	1 20
	Poplar; beech	" "	1 10
	Other (except walnut)	" "	1 00
Walnut—†			
	Squared or sawn, of a thickness of less than 80 mm. and more than 35 mm. ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 25
	Sawn, 35 mm. or less in thickness ...	" "	1 60
129	Paving blocks	" "	1 00
131	Wood in splints—		
	Northern redwood and pine	" "	1 00
	Other... ..	" "	1 50
133	Perches, poles, props, stakes, cudgels and the like, rough or manufactured, more than 1·10 metres long and with a maximum circumference at the large end of 60 cm., new—		
	Northern redwood and pine	" "	0 30
	Other	" "	0 24
133 bis	Impregnated wood, or wood having undergone any chemical preparation	{ The duties leviable on non-impregnated wood increased by 20 per cent.	
136	Charcoal and charred boon	100 kilogs. (gross)	0 50
136 bis	Wood straw or wood wool	" "	0 50
137	Other... ..	" "	Free.
FIBRES, STEMS AND FRUITS FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.			
ex141	Cotton—		
	Carded in sheets, gummed or not—		
	Unbleached	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
	Washed, freed from grease, purified, bleached	" "	12 00
	Dyed	" "	12 50
	Absorbent, even impregnated, or for pharmaceutical purposes	" "	13 00
ex142 bis	Hemp, combed	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
146	Osier—		
	Raw	" "	3 00
	Stripped	" "	5 00
	Canes and reeds known as China rattans, for basketmakers' wares	" "	5 00

† The Customs Administration is empowered to fix, after experiments, the mean density of each kind of wood and to levy duty on the basis of the cubic measurement expressed in terms of weight, when the interested parties do not claim to have duty assessed on the actual weight.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
VARIOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AND WASTES.			
158	Vegetables—		
	Fresh—		
	Garlic ... { of which the leaves are {	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Onions ... { completely dried. }	" "	1 00
	Eschalots ...	" "	2 50
	Artichokes ...	" "	3 00
	Egg-plants; beans and horse-beans ...	" "	2 00
	Haricot beans; lentils; peas ...	" "	3 00
	" Orobes " ...	" "	4 00
	" Poivrons "; tomatoes ...	" "	2 60
	Salted or pickled—		
	Sourcrou in casks or vats ...	" "	2 50
	Mushrooms, preserved in salt or vinegar ...	" "	6 00
	Preserves of vegetables called "pickles," mixed or not with gherkins ...	" "	5 00
	Others in kegs or bottles ...	" "	3 00
	Preserved—		
	Asparagus ...	" "	10 00
	Mushrooms, preserved or pickled, in tins or hermetically sealed receptacles ...	" "	10 00
	Other... ...	" "	6 00
ex 159	Dried ...	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
ex 164 bis	Truffles, dried or marinated ...	" "	110 00
166	Yeast from distilleries ...	" "	25 00
	"Amurea" and dregs of olives, containing—		
	Less than 5 per cent. of oil ...	Free	
	5 per cent. or more of oil ...	Duty on pure fixed olive oil on the quantity of oil contained.	
	Oilcake from oil seeds, containing—		
	Less than 5 per cent. of oil ...	Free	
	5 per cent. or more of oil ...	Duty on pure fixed oils, other, on the quantity of oil contained.	
ex 170	Nursery and hot-house plants and shrubs (imported under the conditions laid down by Decree of the 24th December, 1903)—		
	Arums, amaryllidaceae, aralia, aspidestra, azalea indica, begonia, bromeliaceae, camelia, cycadaceous, cyclamens, crotons, dracena, hot-house ferns and selaginella, maranta, ophiopogon, orchids, palms, pandanaceae, phormium ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 00
BEVERAGES.			
170 ter	Mistellas or must of fresh grapes (called also wines), the fermentation of which has been stopped by means of alcohol (<i>mutés à l'alcohol</i>)—		
	Duty on the alcohol ...	{ Hectolitre of } 20 00	
	Duty on the rest of the liquid (must of fresh grapes), calculated on the areometric degree which the product deprived of alcohol would possess—	{ pure alcohol }	
	Up to 12° Beaumé ...	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	More than 12° up to 20·9° ...	" "	16 50

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
Fermented beverages—			
172	Vinegar, other than toilet vinegar	Hectolitre of liquid	2 00
172 bis	Cider and perry	" "	4 00
172 ter	Beer	" "	2 40
172 quater	Mead... ..	" "	10 00
173	Orange wine	" "	10 00
173 bis	Wines from raisins, from sugar, from glucose, and from molasses	Prohibited.	
	Beverages not specified*	Hectolitre of liquid	10 00
174 ter	Pomace	100 kilogs (gross)	1 50
MARBLE, STONES, EARTHS, COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, ORES, &c.			
ex 175	Statuary or other marble—		
	Sawn, having a thickness of—		
	From 4 to 16 centimetres exclusive	100 kilogs. (gross)	0 65
	Less than 4 centimetres	" "	1 00
	Carved, polished, moulded, or otherwise wrought—		
	Carved, in the form of chimney- pieces, modern statuary or other forms	" "	5 00
	Moulded, turned... ..	" "	2 00
	Clocks, cups, inkstands, marbles, and other turnery wares weighing not more than 75 kilogrammes each, and used in connection with furnishing... ..	" "	5 00
	Tiles having one surface sawn, ground or polished	" "	0 50
	Other	" "	2 00
ex 175 bis	Alabaster—		
	Carved or otherwise wrought		
	Modern statuary	" "	5 00
	Other... ..	" "	4 00
177	Worked stone, including worked building stone—		
	Carved, moulded or polished—		
	Carved in the form of chimney-pieces, modern statuary, or in other forms... ..	" "	4 00
	Sepulchral monuments not carved—		
	Of porphyroid granite	" "	2 00
	Columns, capitals, cornices, entabla- tures, lintels, piers, bases, socles, buttresses, frames, casings, coverings of porphyroid granite	" "	2 00
	Other	" "	1 00
	Moulded; polished... ..	" "	1 00
	Tiles having one surface sawn, ground, or polished	" "	0 80
177 bis	Staff and plaster moulding, not coloured	" "	1 50
177 ter	Stone marbles	" "	6 00
178 bis	Corundum in grits	Free.	
	Emery powder	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 00
178 ter	Emery on paper or tissues, made up into grindstones, whetstones, or in any other form	" (net)	11 00

* Except wines produced exclusively from the fermentation of fresh grapes, for which the former specific rates are maintained in force.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
178	Whetstones, Turkey stone and Arkansas stone		
<i>quater</i>	for grinding and sharpening tools—		
	Rough	Free.	
	Worked, cut, polished, shaped	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
179 <i>bis</i>	Alunite, rough	Free.*	
180	Slates—		
	Slabs, cut or sawn, rough or polished	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 70
	Roofing slates	" "	0 60
	Framed or unframed, intended specially for writing or drawing	" "	3 00
180 <i>bis</i>	Slates with frames of varnished wood or of white wood, with abacus or with metal sheath for the pencil	" "	8 00
	Building materials—		
181 <i>bis</i>	Bricks, solid and hollow, of all shapes and sizes, fine, pressed or smoothed	" "	0 40
181 <i>ter</i>	Common tiles, not pressed and not for dovetailing	" "	0 28
181 <i>quater</i>	Shaped tiles or dovetailing tiles, and acces- sories for roofs; common building pot- tery, not ornamented, such as stackpipes, soil pipes, chimney pots and cowl	" "	0 32
181 <i>quin</i>	Bricks, tiles, common building pottery, baked of stoneware	{ Dutiable as "Stoneware" according to kind (Nos. 339 to 341).	
183	Natural paving stones	100 kilogs. (gross)	0 10
<i>ex</i> 184 <i>bis</i>	Hydraulic lime, in the lump or in powder, in whatever way packed or shipped	" "	0 20
185	Cement—		
	Slow	" "	0 30
	Quick	" "	0 20
185 <i>bis</i>	Pipes and moulded articles—		
	Of cement and concrete	" "	0 45
	Of reinforced cement	" "	1 00
186	Tiles of compressed cement—		
	Of one colour	" "	0 90
	Of several colours	" "	1 40
	Mosaic	" "	2 00
193 <i>bis</i>	Tiles, paving blocks or slabs of bitumen and asphalt	" "	0 50
194	Mineral wax or ozokerite—		
	Crude	" "	6 00
	Refined	" "	7 00
197	Petroleum, schist and other mineral illumi- nating oils—		
	Crude and refined	Hectolitre	0 75
	Essences of	"	1 60
198	Heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils—		
	Lubricating oils	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 70
	Other	" "	0 55
199	Lignite wax	" "	7 00
	Paraffin	" "	6 00
	Vaseline	" "	8 00

* The former rate of duty was 50 centimes per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.						Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
						Frs. etc.	
METALS.							
203	Aluminium—					Free *	
	Ore					100 kilogs. (net)	50 00
	Ingots or waste					" "	75 00
	Rolled, forged or cast					" "	200 00
	Hammered, in leaves... ..					" "	100 00
	Wire					" "	150 00
	Powder					" "	
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.							
234	Bromine, liquid					Free.†	
235	Iodine, crude or refined... ..					100 kilogs. (net)	150 00
236	Iodides					" "	125 00
	Iodoforms					" "	175 00
237	Phosphorus—						
	White					" "	45 00
	Red					" "	50 00
238	Acids—						
	Acetic					100 kilogs. (gross)	3 00
	Carbonic, liquid					" "	6 00
	Citric, crystallised					100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Oxalic					100 kilogs. (gross)	4 00
	Phosphoric					100 kilogs. (net)	10 50
	Stearic					100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
239	Oxides—						
	Of cobalt, pure					100 kilogs. (net)	150 00
	Of iron					100 kilogs. (gross)	1 35
	Of lead—						
	Minium					" "	2 20
	Litharge and other oxides					" "	3 00
241	Magnesia, calcined					" "	8 50
246	Caustic soda					" "	1 25
247	Soda, natural or artificial (carbonate of soda)—						
	Crude					" "	0 50
	Refined					" "	0 60
249	Bicarbonate of soda					" "	0 75
250	Salts of soda, not specially mentioned in the						
	Tariff					" "	0 60
252	Salts, ammoniacal—						
	Other (than sulphate of ammonia)—						
	Crude					" "	3 00
	Refined or commercially pure					" "	6 00
252 bis	Nicotine and non-alcoholic solutions of						
	nicotine; salts of nicotine and non-						
	alcoholic solutions of salts of nicotine—						
	On account of the Régie					Free	
	On private account... ..					Prohibited	
253	Salts of cobalt					100 kilogs. (net)	50 00
254	Salts of silver					" "	350 00
256	Acetates—						
	Of copper					Free*	
	Of iron, concentrated... ..					100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Of lead					" "	3 00
257	Alcohol, amylic					" "	6 25
257 bis	Methyl alcohol or wood spirit					100 kilogs. (net)	11 50
258	Alumina, anhydrous					100 kilogs. (gross)	5 50
259	Alum of ammonia or of potash					" "	1 00

* The former rate of duty was 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.† Formerly paid 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
260	Arsenates—		
	Of potash	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 50
	Of soda	" "	4 25
261	Borax—		
	Half refined or refined	" "	2 45
262	Carbonates—		
	Of magnesia	" "	3 00
	Of lead (ceruse)	" "	2 00
262 bis	Carbide of calcium	" "	1 10
263	Citrate of lime	Free*	
264	Chlorates—		
	Of potash	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 00
	Of soda	" "	2 25
264 bis	Permanganate of potash	" "	5 00
266	Chromate—		
	Of lead	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
266 bis	Ethers, acetic and sulphuric, of any strength (oxide of ethyl)	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 50
266 ter	Chloroform	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
267	Glycerine—		
	Crude	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 75
	Distilled	" "	7 50
268	Mineral kermes, liver of antimony, mineral crocus and other oxides or salts of antimony (except tartar emetic)	100 kilogs. (net)	10 50
269	Lactate of iron	" "	20 00
270	Nitrate of lime and calcic cyanamide	Free.	
271	Oxalate of potash	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
271 bis	Pyrolignite—		
	Of lead	" "	1 00
	Of lime	" "	0 75
271 ter	Acetone	100 kilogs. (net)	10 75
272	Silicate of soda or of potash—		
	Anhydrous	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 25
	Crystallised	" "	3 75
	Hydrated	" "	2 10
273	Sulphates—		
	Of aluminium	" "	0 80
	Double, of iron and copper	" "	0 50
	Of soda (other than impure sulphate, crystallised or hydrated [Glauber's salts])	" "	0 40
274	Salts of quinine—		
	Sulphate and bisulphate	100 kilogs (net)	260 00
	Other	" "	350 00
275	Sulphites and bisulphites—of soda or of lime	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 50
276	Hyposulphite of soda	" "	1 00
æ 277	Sulphides—		
	Of arsenic	" "	3 00
	Artificial sulphide of mercury—		
	In lumps	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Pulverised (vermillion)	" "	50 00
	Of zinc	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 50
279	Prussiate of potash :		
	Yellow	" "	7 00
	Red	100 kilogs. (net)	15 50
279 ter	Cocaine, crude	Free.*	

* Formerly paid 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS—continued.**

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
<i>ex</i> 280 Chemical products obtained from coal tar :	Frs. cts.	
Chemical products derived from products of the distillation of coal: halogen and nitrogen primary monamines derived from benzine, toluene, xylene or naphthaline, imported in the state of free bases or of salts; sulpho-conjugate derivatives of these monamines; secondary and tertiary amines; dimethylaniline, diphenylamine and their analogues; naphthols and their sulpho-conjugate derivatives in the state of free acids or of salts; monochlorobenzines and their analogues and products of their nitration; benzyl chloride; mono or polynitric derivatives of benzenic or naphthalenic carbides and mono or polynitric derivatives of phenol, of the cresols and naphthols, which are not colouring matters, carboxylate or dicarboxylate acids and oxyacids of the benzenic series (except cinnamic acid); glycidic of the non-substituted primary monamines, sulphonated derivatives of the diamido-naphthalines, the dioxynaphthalines and the amido-naphthols in the state of free acids or salts; nitrogen or amidic derivatives of the etherified phenols, re-substituted or not; diamidic derivatives of the benzenic or naphthalenic series, whether in the state of salts or acidyllic derivatives; the amido-phenols of the benzenic or naphthalenic series, whether substituted or not, with the exception of those specified in another paragraph; cinnamic acid, the aromatic hydrazines and their sulphonated derivatives, the acidyllic derivatives of the secondary amines, the polyhydroxylate derivatives, substituted or not, of the benzenic and naphthalenic series, which are not included in another heading, and, in general, all products derived from coal tar not enumerated in this paragraph; derivatives of the oxidation of the substituted diphenylmethanes or of homologous bodies (ketones, hydrols, &c.), leucobases of the colouring matters, triphenylmethanics, derivatives of coal tar used in medicine (phenolphthaline, benzonaphthol, salophen, salol, &c.); also those used in photography (hydroquinone, methol, diamidophenol)	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
281 <i>ter</i> Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates or sheets ...	" "	75 00
281 <i>quater</i> Celluloid and other similar plastic materials not specifically mentioned—		
In canes, tubes, batons	" "	75 00
In sheets, polished, coloured, or worked in any manner	" "	150 00
Chips and waste pieces intended for re-casting	" "	16 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
PREPARED DYES.			
291	Orchil, prepared— Moist, in paste	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 00
	Dry (cudbear or extract)	" "	6 00
ex 293	Extracts of dyewoods and of other tinctorial products (other than of madder)— Black and violet	" "	6 00
	Red and yellow	" "	10 00
ex 294	Dyes derived from coal-tar— Indigotine, indigoid*	100 kilogs. (net)	40 00
	Other colouring materials in a dry state or in paste	" "	16 00
COLOURS.			
295	Ultramarine— Natural	" "	25 00
	Artificial— Perfumed	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Other	" "	2 00
296	Prussian blue	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
ex 297	Carmine—fine	" "	200 00
298	Varnishes—Spirit varnish; turpentine varnish; oil varnish, or varnish of oil and turpentine mixed	" "	11 00
299	Inks— Writing ink— In casks	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 20
	Other than in casks	" "	3 75
	Drawing ink	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Printing ink— In casks	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Other than in casks	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
301	Pencils— Plain, of stone, or of natural slate	Free.	
	Of artificial slate, uncovered or covered with paper	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Common pencils with case of white wood, varnished or not, and thick wooden carpenters' pencils	100 kilogs (net)	25 00
	Fine pencils of coloured wood, of cedar, or any other exotic wood, varnished or not, with or without bone or metal top	" "	50 00
301 bis and 301 ter }	Writing material (<i>mines</i>) for pencils	" "	200 00
302	Artificial carbons (<i>carbons agglomérés</i>), charred, for electricity and for other industrial uses— Weighing less than 3 kilogs. per piece	100 kilogs. (gross)	12 00
	Weighing 3 kilogs. and more per piece	" "	3 00
305	Schweinfurt greens and Venetian green, blue and green ashes	" "	5 00
306	Mountain and Brunswick green	" "	5 00
	Greens resulting from admixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue	" "	1 60
306 bis	Zinc yellow or chromate of zinc	" "	3 60
	Colours—		
308 bis	Carbonate of lead prepared in the same way as paints ground in oil	" "	3 60
309 bis	Lithopone	" "	2 50

* Synthetic indigo is treated in the same way as indigotine.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
	VARIOUS COMPOUNDS.		Fr. s. cts.
ex311	Perfumery : Transparent soaps manufactured with base of alcohol or sugar	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00*
313	Dressing made from soap, lichen, fecule, and all others for use in sizing threads and dressing tissues	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 20
314	Prepared spices—		
	Mustard	" "	4 00
	Tomato extract	" "	7 50
	Sauce—		
	Tomato sauce	" "	4 50
	Other sauces and piccalilly	" "	5 00
	Pepper, in powder	" "	8 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
315	Compound medicines—Distilled waters—		
	Alcoholic	Dutiable as brandy.	
	Non-alcoholic	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
317	Chicory, roasted or ground, and chicory substitutes, scorched, in grains or ground	" "	4 00
318	Starch	" "	3 00
319	Fecule of potatoes, maize, &c... ..	" "	3 00
319 bis	Tapioca—		
	Foreign—		
	Raw, in lumps (<i>grumeaux</i>)	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Crushed and granulated	" "	14 00
	Native	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
319 ter	Dextrine and other products derived from fecule, starch, or from other amylaceous substances not specified	" "	3 00
320	Sealing wax—		
	Shaped in sticks	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 20
321	Candles (<i>bougies</i>) of all kind	" "	6 00
322	Wax and stearic acid, manufactured, otherwise than in candles	" "	10 00
323	Tallow candles	" "	4 00
326 bis	Gelatine in leaves or sheets—		
	Metallised, irised, watered, glazed, or varnished	100 kilogs. (net)	30 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
326 ter	Pastes for printing cylinders, with basis of gelatine and glycerine, with or without the addition of sugar	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
328	Gingerbread	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
330	Blackening—		
	In casks	" "	2 25
	In tins	" "	3 25
	EARTHENWARE AND POTTERY.		
339	Stoneware—		
	Pipes of all shapes—		
	Neither enamelled nor varnished	" "	0 50
	Enamelled or varnished	" "	0 65
	Other common stoneware, of all kinds, sanitary apparatus, household articles, bottles, &c.—		
	Not enamelled... ..	" "	1 50
	Enamelled	" "	2 00
ex342	Ceramic paving tiles and blocks—		
	Of common clay, varnished or enamelled... ..	" "	0 65
	Of fine clay, varnished or enamelled	" "	1 20

* Including the consumption tax on the alcohol.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
343-344	Faience, of common paste, and stanniferous... Fine faience and majolica—pottery of fine paste—	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 50
345	Not decorated	" "	4 25
346	Decorated	" "	4 50
347	Porcelain—		
	White—		
	From China and Japan	" "	10 00
	Other... ..	" "	6 00
	Decorated—		
	From China and Japan	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Other... ..	" "	15 00
	Decorated and of extra thickness	" "	15 00
	Parian and biscuit, white or coloured	" "	25 00
347 bis	Articles for electricity, of porcelain, faience, white or coloured stoneware, without parts of metal or other materials—		
	Insulators, bell-shaped	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
	Other—		
	Weighing 100 grammes or more	" "	7 00
	Weighing less than 100 and more than 10 grammes	" "	10 00
	Weighing 10 grammes and less	" "	20 00
347 ter	Artificial teeth of porcelain, enamel, or similar materials—		
	With fittings of precious metal	100 kilogs. (net)	500 00
	Other... ..	" "	200 00
GLASS AND CRYSTAL.			
348	Plate glass having an area of—		
	Less than half a metre square :		
	Rough	Square metre	0 65
	Ground or polished	"	1 10
	Tinned, silvered, or platinated	"	1 30
	Half a metre square or more, but less than one metre square :		
	Rough	"	0 65
	Ground or polished	"	1 25
	Tinned, silvered, or platinated... ..	"	1 50
	One metre square or more :		
	Rough	"	0 65
	Ground or polished	"	1 45
	Tinned, silvered, or platinated	"	2 00
348 bis	The same, bevelled, engraved, cut or shaped }	Duty on plate glass, accord- ing to kind, increased by 20 %	
348 ter	The same, wired }	Duty on plate glass, accord- ing to kind, increased by 25 %	
348 quarter	The same, opaque }	Duty on plate glass, accord- ing to kind, increased by 15 %	
Glass, rough cast of all thicknesses, with or without grooves or perforations ; glass cast or moulded in any shape and of any size, slabs, tiles, roofing tiles, panes, pipes, or paving slabs—			
349	Of ordinary glass	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 50
349 bis	Of extra white glass, coloured or lightly tinted, except the natural colour of glass	" "	4 00
349 ter	Printed or <i>diamanté</i>	" "	4 00
349 quarter	Wired }	Duty on cast glass, accord- ing to kind, increased by 35 %	

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
349	quin. Articles for electricity, of glass, without } metal fittings }	Dutiable as articles of porcelain for electricity	
350	Table glass (<i>gobeleterie</i>) of glass or crystal—		
	Plain or moulded, white or natural colour...	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 20
	Dyed in the mass, and of one colour ...	" "	3 20
	Etched, cut or engraved otherwise than for the purpose of effacing the marks of the pontil... ..	" "	8 00
	Decorated in gold, in colour, or otherwise...	100 kilogs. (net)	14 00
	Articles for lighting purposes—		
	Glasses or chimneys for lighting :		
	Of common glass	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 65
	Of finer glass, called crystal, and of crystal	" "	4 00
	Other	" "	2 65
	Reflectors, shades, globes or <i>verrines</i> —		
	Of several colours, decorated with gold or otherwise, cut or engraved	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	9 00
351	Window glass—		
	Ordinary	" "	1 75
	Coloured or slightly tinted glass, undulated glass	" "	4 50
	Framed window glass, coloured glass or other, enamelled, decorated with litho- graphic, photographic or other prints, with hand-paintings, with letters, or with other ornaments	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Watch and clock glasses—		
353	Glasses for clocks, flat, cut and polished ...	" "	25 00
354	Glasses for clocks, other, and cut and polished watch glasses	" "	50 00
357	Spectacle glasses, polished and cut	" "	150 00
358	Vitrifications—		
	Spun glass, balls and artificial coral of glass	" "	14 00
	Glass beads and other vitrification in beads, pierced or cut	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Imitation precious stones, charms, coloured or not, of glass	100 kilogs. (net)	30 00
	Flowers and ornaments of beads and porce- lain, mosaics on paper	" "	20 00
	Wreaths, finished or not, and other articles in vitrification or porcelain, with or without metal ornaments	" "	20 00
359	Carboys—		
	Uncovered	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 25
	Covered or surrounded with osier or iron or steel wire	" "	1 60
	<i>Bonbonnes</i> and demijohns—		
	Uncovered	" "	1 25
	Covered or surrounded with osier or with iron or steel wire	" "	4 80
	Ordinary bottles of any capacity—		
	For mineral waters	" "	1 25
	So-called "fiaschi"	" "	5 75
	Other	" "	1 70
	Bottles with ball stopper, ground or not ...	" "	2 40
	Ordinary syphons	" "	3 50
	Ordinary phials and flasks	" "	4 00

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
359 bis	Ordinary bottles, furnished with mechanical stoppers—		Frs. cts.
	Beer bottles... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 75
	Other... ..	" "	3 35
359 ter	Phials and flasks with emery ground stoppers	" "	8 00
359 quat.	So-called champagne bottles... ..	" "	1 25
359 quin	Bottles with perforated ring—		
	Beer bottles... ..	" "	1 40
	Other... ..	" "	2 55
361	Incandescent electric lamps—		
	With carbon filaments, with mountings ...	100 kilogs. (net)	80 00
	With metallic filaments, with mountings ...	" "	150 00
	Without mountings	" "	250 00
362	Glass articles not elsewhere mentioned in the		
	Tariff	" "	12 00

YARNS AND TISSUES.

Tissues of pure wool—			
142	Carpets—		
	Persian, Indian, with knotted or twisted pile, including imitations thereof ...	100 kilogs. (net)	120 00
	Turkish	" "	56 00
	Jacquard—		
	Chenille	" "	28 00
	Velveted	" "	40 00
	Plain or printed—		
	Chenille	" "	28 00
	Velveted	" "	40 00
	Other... ..	" "	50 00

*(To be continued.)***MEXICO.**

With reference to the notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd January (page 228) and the 26th February (page 546) respecting the duty-free admission of maize into Mexico, through certain ports, up to the 30th June, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that Decrees have recently been published in the Mexican "Diario Oficial" extending, until the 31st December next, the period during which maize may be imported free of duty through the ports of Progreso, Campeachy, Isla del Carmen, La Ascension, Chetumal, and Frontera.

(C. 5,594.)

GUATEMALA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Guatemalan Government, dated the 31st May, and published in the "Diario Oficial" for the 11th June, which suspends, for a period of six months, the collection of the duty on rubber exported from Guatemala.

[Note.—The export duty in question was 1½ cents (American gold) on each pound of rubber exported.]

(C. 5,701.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NICARAGUA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the duty on common and refined sugar imported into Nicaragua through ports on the Pacific Coast and through San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on the Atlantic Coast has been reduced from 0.04 peso to 0.03 peso per kilogramme.

[*Note.*—The duty is payable in the gold monetary unit of the Republic (the córdoba, equivalent to one United States dollar) at 60 per cent. of the rate applicable, *i.e.*, the peso of the Tariff may be taken as the equivalent of 60 cents United States money.]

(C. 5,587.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at page 467 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st May regarding the regulations for Argentine internal revenue duties on alcoholic beverages, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Decree, dated the 3rd June, which provides as follows:—

Alcoholic Beverages imported in Small Quantities for Private Consumption or for Use as Samples. *Article 1.*—It is hereby declared that the certificate of chemical analysis is not required for the clearance (through the Customs) of alcoholic beverages which are imported as samples or for private consumption if the total amount of the shipment does not exceed 50 litres in cask or, if in bottles, three ordinary cases, provided that the importer pays the internal revenue duty at the highest rate applicable to similar products imported for private consumption.

Article 2.—The Inland Revenue Administration, in the case of samples, shall act in accordance with the provisions of Article 52 of the Decree containing the Regulations of Law No. 9470.* If the alcoholic beverage is to be cleared "for private consumption," this fact shall be stated on the corresponding control documents.

(C. 5,635.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Argentine Court of Customs Appraisers (*Tribunal de l'istas*) has decided that "vacuum salt" (which is prepared in a vacuum plant from brine and is shipped in the state in which it comes from the vacuum plant), imported into the Argentine Republic in bulk or in sackcloth bags, is to be assessed for duty as coarse salt (*sal gruesa*), under No. 232 of the Valuation Tariff, and not as "fine" salt under No. 233.

[*Note.*—Under No. 232 of the Argentine Valuation Tariff, a valuation of 50 centavos per hectolitre is assigned to coarse salt, with a specific duty of 20 centavos per hectolitre. An additional duty of 2 per cent. on the official valuation is imposed on all imported goods which are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. on the official valuation or more; so that the total Customs duty leviable on coarse salt is 21 centavos per hectolitre (3½d. per bushel).]

(C. 4,719.)

* The provisions of the Regulations as to samples of alcoholic beverages are given at page 467 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st May.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Decree laying down regulations concerning the clearance through the Customs of articles imported into the Argentine Republic through the parcel post. The following is a translation of these regulations, which took effect on the 1st July:—

**Regulations
respecting the
Customs
Clearance of
Postal Parcels.**

Article 1.—Goods imported for commercial purposes by parcel post shall be subject to all the requirements and dues which the legislation in force imposes in respect of the general clearance of merchandise.

Consequently, the necessary *póliza* (declaration) shall be handed in within eight days of the delivery by the Post Office of the notice of the arrival of the parcel. The goods must be withdrawn within the thirty days fixed by Article 5 of Law No. 8878 (of the 5th March, 1912).

Non-compliance with these requirements will be punishable with the fines of 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. provided for by Article 929 of the Customs Regulations and Article 29 of Law No. 4933 (*i.e.* the Customs Tariff Law).

Single warehouse dues only shall be charged, the double dues provided for by the final portion of Article 5 of Law No. 8878 not being leviable in these cases.

Article 2.—For the purpose of the infliction of the fine of 2 per cent., the period of eight days shall count from the date of the delivery of the notice to the receiver. The said period shall be extended two days for every twenty-four hours or fraction of twenty-four hours which the Post Office takes to effect the delivery of the notice, when the receiver lives outside the locality in which the Custom house receiving the postal parcels is situated.

Article 3.—For the purposes of the foregoing Article, the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs shall take the necessary steps in order that the date of delivery is placed on the notice sent to receivers of postal parcels, as well as that of the despatch of the notice in cases in which the receiver resides outside the locality where the Central Office is situated.

Article 4.—Where there can be no doubt as to the postal parcels being such as are defined by Article 202 of the Customs Regulations, such parcels will not pay statistical dues, nor will the fine of 2 per cent. be levied on them, but the provisions of Article 29 of Law No. 4933 will be applied if they are not withdrawn within the thirty days calculated in the manner laid down in Article 2.

[*Note.*—Article 202 of the Customs Regulations reads:—“Only small packets, arriving for persons resident in the country and containing things which, on account of their quantity, show that they are intended for the private use of the persons to whom they are addressed, shall be considered as parcels [*encomiendas*].”]

Article 5.—Warehouse and portorage dues for this class of parcels shall be paid only on the basis of value, and as assigned by the Appraiser on the corresponding *póliza*, the minimum basis as fixed by Law No. 8878 being waived.

(5,697.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

Proposed Underground Railway for Moscow. H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that the construction of an underground railway in Moscow has been mooted for several years and various foreign syndicates have endeavoured to obtain the concession (see p. 491 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th February last). The terms demanded by the Municipality have, however, been so onerous as to render any such undertaking a commercial impossibility. At present the question is being considered whether the sanction to construct the railway cannot be obtained from the Imperial Authorities at St. Petersburg without reference to the Moscow Town Council.

(C. 5,505.)

Proposed Railway from Saratov to Alexandrovsk. The Consul-General also states that there is a project for a railway from Saratov to Alexandrovsk, on the Dnieper, and thence to either Skadovsk or Xorli, where there are excellent anchorages. This line would also have connections with Taganrog and Mariupol and is expected to carry most of the grain traffic from the East.

(C. 5,505.)

GERMANY.

The New Berlin-Stettin Canal. With reference to notices which have appeared in the press relative to the opening of the new Hohenzollern Canal between Berlin and Stettin, H.M. Consul at Stettin (Mr. R. Bernal) reports that some misunderstanding has been caused owing to the use of the expression "for big ships."

Mr. Bernal points out that the canal is available for lighters in tow carrying up to 600 tons and drawing a maximum of 5 ft. 8½ in., or for stern wheel or screw steam lighters carrying 300 tons and drawing 4 ft. 11 in. No sea-going steamers, unless some are built specially for the purpose, will make use of the canal.

Steam lighters leave Stettin daily for Berlin, but they have no passenger accommodation, nor are there any passenger steamers running on the canal.

(C.I.B. 15,439.)

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE).

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Mozambique (Mr. M. Keating) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

Progress of the Railway to Nyasaland. The survey for the railway to Nyasaland from a point on the mainland, a few miles from Mozambique, has been completed. About 200 tons of material arrived recently for the preliminary work, which is already fairly well advanced, and in a very short time sufficient material to complete the first 18 kiloms. is expected. The engineer in charge of the construction expected to have this 18 kiloms. finished by June. He has been authorised to spend 186 contos of

*Shipping and Transport.***PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)**—*continued.*

reis (about £37,000) to start with; further sums will be voted later by the Portuguese Government, who decided in 1912 to proceed departmentally with the drawing up of plans for the railway in question, and also for its subsequent construction and working. (See "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th May, 1913, p. 289.)

The approximate length of the line will be about 342 miles, of which 280 miles will be in the Mozambique district, and 62 miles in Portuguese Nyasaland. At the frontier it will be connected to the Shiré Highlands Railway for Lake Nyasa. The route selected is a good one from an economical point of view, the estimated cost per kilom. being about £2,200. Several bridges will have to be built—one of 100 metres over the River Monapo, one of 100 metres over the Lurio, one of 80 metres across the Malema, and a few others of 40 metres and under.

A Berlin firm secured the contract for the first section of 20 kiloms., their tender being considerably lower than any other. Tenders for the remaining sections will be invited from time to time in the "Boletim Official," of Lourenço Marques.

The chief engineer thinks the line will be thrown open to traffic in five years' time, when, it should revolutionise the trade of the district and make Mozambique an important shipping centre. At present all the transport from the interior to the coast is done by native carriers, which naturally makes the cost of transport almost prohibitive, more especially as the absence of roads is a noticeable feature of the district.

1,000 metres = 1 kilom. = .621 mile.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Legation at Panamá reports that the Panamá Canal has begun to be put to commercial use and cargo is now being carried from Panamá to Colon in barges. They are towed by tugs and have passed through the locks and navigated the Canal without a hitch. The first tug passed through on 19th May and has been followed by several others.

**Barge Service
Instituted to
Relieve Railway
Congestion.**

The present service has been instituted primarily to relieve the congestion on the Panamá Railway due to the lack of sufficient wagons to cope with the increased traffic now going across the Isthmus.

The Panama Railway Company is charging its ordinary railway rates for this barge service, as it is considered to be only an adjunct to the railway. The Railway makes its own arrangements with the Canal Authorities. The barge service will probably be continued as long as the shortage of railway wagons lasts, or until the Canal is opened to the passage of ocean-going vessels. (C. 5,639; B. 7,901.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the output of tin in the Federated Malay States during the first half of 1914 amounted to 24,902 tons, as compared with 23,884 tons and 23,189 tons in the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912 respectively.

Tin Output in Jan.-June, 1914.

GERMANY.

The following figures, taken from the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 6th July, show the sales of the German Rolled Wire Union during the first six months of 1914, the figures for the corresponding period of 1913 being given for purposes of comparison:—

Period.	For Home Use.	For Abroad.	Total Sales.
	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
January-June, 1914	74,000	17,500	121,500
„ „ 1913	72,660	17,032	119,692

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(X. 5,048.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires reports that the acting-President of the Republic, in the Message which he read at the opening of Congress on 27th May, stated that the Directorate of Mines had fully established the importance of the oil-fields at Comodoro Rivadavia and the existence of a valuable zone of tin in the Province of Cordoba.

The Government is considering the best method of exploiting the Comodoro Rivadavia oil-field (see p. 215 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd April last and pp. 577-8 of the issue of 11th December, 1913). The conveyance of the oil to Buenos Aires is hindered by the absence of a port at Comodoro Rivadavia, but the mole now being built there is nearly completed. A tank steamer has been ordered and will shortly be ready.

The Government is now studying the best means of giving an impulse to the development of borax mines in the north of Argentina.

(C. 5,519.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin) of 7th July contains a report on the silk-cloth industry of the United States during 1913, from which it appears that the industry developed considerably last year, particularly as regards the quality and the style of goods. American designing,

Silk-cloth Industry in 1913.

*Yarns and Textiles.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** — *continued.*

printing, dyeing and finishing (improvement in all of which is essential to the further development of the silk cloth industry) have improved greatly, though sufficient care is not being put into the producing of the goods.

The beginning of 1913 was a period of much uncertainty and despondency for the silk-weaving industry. The position, however, improved and towards the end of the year buying activity was good and the demand brisk.

Prospects for future trade in silk stuffs of all kinds seem to be favourable, as the dancing craze shows no signs of abating and as silk dresses are still being preferred for the modern dances. Manufacturers have been well repaid for their enterprise in introducing new and high-priced novelties.

The number of new looms for weaving silk cloth which were put up in the United States in 1913 was 3,480. The value of silk-piece goods imported during the year was 9,843,637 dollars as against 6,814,453 dollars during the previous year.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 11th July, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s.	2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s.	9d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	20s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 206.

A statement is published on p. 207 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 11th July, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 9th July, 1914, was 41,571 (including 496 bales British West African, and 5 bales British East African), and the number imported during the twenty-eight weeks ended 9th July was 2,599,645 (including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 9,074 bales British West African, 17,094 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 9th July was 6,337, and during the twenty-eight weeks, 257,386.

For further details see p. 206.

Cotton Statistics.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

The "Bulletin" of 4th June of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide states that the final results of the South Australian 1913-14 crops of cereals, hay and fodder have now been issued. The year 1913 was an exceptionally dry one, and although the crops presented a fairly favourable appearance at the end of November, the hot winds experienced early in December resulted in a considerable decrease in the anticipated yield. The acreage under wheat for grain was 2,267,851 acres, and the yield was 16,936,988 bushels., or an average of 7.47 bushels per acre. The cut of hay yielded a tonnage of 571,616, an average of just 1 ton per acre. In view of the markedly unfavourable season in the agricultural areas generally, and the fact that the crops in some places outside the recognised wheat areas were an absolute failure, the returns must be regarded as satisfactory, and afford further evidence of the high place attained by South Australian farmers in the practice of agriculture. It should be noted that the wheat crop has averaged 21,652,903 bushels, or 10.27 bushels per acre for each of the last five seasons, the Lower North Division alone having averaged in the same period 7,765,053 bushels, or 13.42 bushels per acre.

A feature of interest disclosed by the statistics is the increasing area devoted to the production of barley. Of this cereal the yield was 1,332,714 bushels, which is 13,980 bushels in excess of the previous best yield in 1912-13. The South-Eastern Division produced 405,991 bushels, averaging 22.25 bushels per acre.

The total acreage under all kinds of cereals for grain, hay, and fodder, or grazing, was 3,104,366 acres, an increase of 102,643 acres. The acreages under wheat and barley showed an increase respectively of 120,072 acres and 22,170 acres. The area under oats decreased to the extent of 42,802 acres.

FRANCE.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The crushing of groundnuts, decorticated and in shell, continues to increase steadily, and forms the largest and most important branch of the oil-crushing industry in Marseilles.

**Groundnut
Crushing
Industry.**

The imports into Marseilles during 1913 amounted to 241,882 tons of decorticated kernels and 138,985 tons of groundnuts in shell, as compared with 239,195 tons and 120,100 tons respectively in 1912. Nearly the whole of these imports are crushed by local mills and the oils sold for edible purposes and for the soap industry.

A large portion of imports from the Madras and Coromandel coast, which in previous years all went to the soap kettle, is now being made suitable for edible purposes. This now forms a special and important trade in Marseilles.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***FRANCE**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports, under date 7th July, that the bright prospects once entertained by wine growers in the Bordeaux district have been seriously impaired owing to the long period of flowering under unfavourable conditions, which gave opportunities for increased ravages by the larvæ of the eudemis and cochylis. These pests have been more numerous than in 1913, and in parts of the Médoc district have caused the destruction of three-quarters or even four-fifths of the grapes. The white wine districts on the Garonne have suffered less severely from these pests. If the vines continue to be retarded by adverse conditions further generations of these pests will have time to produce disastrous results before the vintage.

Fortunately, with the exception of occasional mildew the signs of other diseases are of little importance. (C.I.B. 16,488.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on pp. 594-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th December, 1913, relative to a proposed International Congress of Rice Cultivation at Valencia from 16th to 24th May, the British Delegate to the Congress reports that amongst the papers read was one on fertilisers, and another on the implements used in rice cultivation. The section of the Congress dealing with the world commerce in rice adopted resolutions proposing, *inter alia*, to organise an active propaganda regarding the uses of rice by distributing pamphlets, samples and recipes, and also to arrange concerted action by means of Consuls, Chambers of Commerce, &c., so as to obtain an international convention to prevent the unauthorised use of names and marks and to ensure a correct statement of the source of origin.

The British delegate remarks that the most casual observer could not fail to be struck by the extraordinary fertility of the soil around Valencia, and the wonderful results achieved by the irrigation works, a legacy from the Moors. These results have been obtained by the aid of comparatively small rivers, which leads to the assumption that the river Guadalquivir offers immense possibilities for irrigation works in the Province of Seville. The yield of rice per acre in Valencia is said to be about four times as great as in India.

(C. 5,504.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 17th June, that the 1912 crop of loofah was too large for the requirements of the market, so that only a small crop was planted in 1913. As the prices obtained by farmers for this latter crop were fairly satisfactory and compared favourably with the results derived by farmers from other crops, except tobacco, it is possible

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***JAPAN**—*continued.*

that there may have been a greater area planted with loofah this year.

It is still very early to forecast as to the coming crop, and although weather conditions have up to the present been normal, unfavourable weather during the next month or two may make a great deal of difference.

H.M. Commercial Attaché understands that the stock remaining on hand from former crops (chiefly that of 1912) is mostly of very poor quality. It is thought that prices at the opening of the season will be slightly lower than last year. (C.I.B. 16,045.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish, and Irish coasts during the month and six months ended June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

—	Month of June.				Six Months ended June.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales —	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£	<i>Cwts.</i>	£
Fish, excluding shell fish	948,629	658,800	1,052,040	686,847	4,707,335	3,962,189	5,050,973	4,075,316
Shell fish	—	26,138	—	24,582	—	154,846	—	158,141
Total value ...	—	684,938	—	711,429	—	4,117,035	—	4,233,457
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	1,227,796	573,381	1,927,318	624,302	3,582,591	1,620,074	4,501,913	1,696,004
Shell fish	—	6,759	—	6,074	—	36,006	—	37,653
Total value ...	—	580,140	—	630,376	—	1,656,080	—	1,733,657
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	59,436	21,632	56,680	23,855	324,755	145,008	320,752	123,930
Shell fish	—	3,362	—	4,424	—	8,140	—	8,667
Total value ...	—	24,994	—	28,279	—	153,148	—	132,626

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for July,* employment in June showed some decline on the previous month, but was still good generally. The pig-iron and iron and steel trades remained almost stationery, but employment in the engineering and shipbuilding trades slightly declined. In the tinplate trade there

* For list of principal contents see p. 201.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

was a decrease in the number of mills working. The coal-mining, furnishing, boot and shoe, and glass trades were not so well employed as in May, and there was some falling-off in the textile industries, especially in the case of woollen and lace manufacture. The building trades showed little change.

Compared with the high level of a year ago, there was, on the whole, a decline, which was especially noticeable in the pig-iron, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, woollen and lace trades. There was, however, some improvement in the printing, boot and shoe, and brick trades, and a considerable increase in the number of tin-plate mills working.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and six months ended June, 1914, will be found on p. 208.

**Bankruptcy
Statistics.****JAMAICA.**

The Colonial Secretary at Kingston, Jamaica, (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Colony) reports that the imports of pickled herrings into Jamaica in 1913 amounted to 42,862 barrels, of a landed value of 20s. per barrel, the countries whence imported being the United States, 2,236 barrels, Canada, 38,683 barrels and Newfoundland, 1,943 barrels. During the same year 84,115 lbs. of smoked or dried herrings were imported, and valued for official purposes at 2d. a lb. They are imported in 3 lb. and 4 lb. boxes and in 1913 were supplied by the United Kingdom 952 lbs., the United States 256 lbs., and Canada 82,907 lbs.

Preserved fish was imported during 1913 to the value of £19,400, of which two-thirds is estimated to consist of herrings, a small quantity being in sauce. The usual method of putting up preserved fish is in 1 lb. tins, packed in cases of 6 dozen, and all fish is usually bought f.o.b. at port of shipment.

(C.I.B. 15,724.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.), reports that, according to the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 17th/30th June, the output of salt from the district of Bakhmut in the Province of Ekaterinoslav amounted to 39,000,000 pouds in 1913, an increase of about 3,000,000 pouds over 1912. Of this quantity it is stated that 30,000,000 pouds were obtained by mining the rock salt, and the rest from brine pumped up into pans and evaporated. Nearly all the salt produced in this district is consumed in the country.

(C. 5,754.)

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).

*Miscellaneous.***FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 128 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the trouble in the French sardine industry, H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that the situation at Concarneau remains much the same. Fourteen factories are closed and fourteen are working, the latter being quite sufficient to absorb the catches, which are decreasing every day. The opening of the tunny season will, however, tend to complicate matters; some tunny fishers have already come in with good hauls, one boat having 750 and another 850 tunny, which were sold at prices varying from 80 francs to 98 francs (£3 4s. to £3 18s.) a dozen.

The fishermen have held several meetings in which they have affirmed their resolution not to yield, and they are fortifying themselves for the struggle by endeavouring to found an assistance fund for the women who are unemployed through the closing of the works, and by forbidding the tunny fishers of Sables d'Olonne and Ile d'Eu to enter the port.

On 8th July the Prefect of Finistère went to Concarneau to try to arrange a course of action acceptable to both sides, but his mission was entirely unsuccessful. The dispute has quite passed out of the hands of the fishermen, who are now under the control of the "Confédération Générale des Travailleurs."

(C.I.B. 16,374.)

ITALY.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Bari (Mr. E. Berner) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The work in connection with the construction of the Apulian Aqueduct is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and in all probability the Provinces of Bari and Foggia will obtain the water by the end of 1914, and the Province of Lecce about a year later (see p. 518 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th August, 1912). In accordance with the Government contract the whole work must be completed by 6th August, 1916. The main channel carrying the water from the springs of the River Sele to Apulia—that is, all the way from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula—is now almost completed. It has a length of 132 miles, and undoubtedly represents the most difficult part of the work, so that the successful execution of the project can now be considered as practically assured. No less than 75 sloping tunnels, some as much as 10 miles long, were necessary for crossing the Apennines and Murge mountains, and enormous siphons, or large tubular bridges up to 200 feet high, had to be constructed across the valleys. From the main channel the water will be carried in minor conduits to 128 large reservoirs situated in the vicinity of the principal towns and communities. The total length of these conduits will be about 1,000 miles, and another 450

**Progress of
Apulian
Waterworks.**

*Miscellaneous.***ITALY**—*continued.*

miles of pipe line will have to be laid in the interior of the towns, making in all 1,550 to 1,600 miles for the whole aqueduct, including the main channel. The main channel is built in stone with cement plaster, its shape is oval, average height $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, width $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, gradient from 0.40 to 0.25 per 1,000. The minor conduits (with diameters varying from 40 to 5 inches) are of cement or cast iron tubes; cast iron pipes will also be used for the town conduits. A contract for 45,000 tons of cast iron pipes for shipment to Bari, Barletta, Brindisi and Taranto has been placed recently with an American firm.

The quantity of water to be supplied by the company varies from a maximum of 20 gallons per day to inhabitants in the large centres, to a minimum of 10 gallons per day in boroughs of less than 10,000 inhabitants. In all inhabited places small public fountains with a daily water consumption of at least 5,500 gallons must be set up in the proportion of one fountain for every 2,500 inhabitants. For private persons the price of the water has been fixed at from 1s. 4d. per 1,000 gallons in the large centres to 9d. per 1,000 gallons in the minor communities, and for industrial purposes from 10d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 gallons, according to the importance of daily requirements. The quantity of water not required by the inhabited places may be sold for irrigation and agricultural purposes at the rate of 5d. per 1,000 gallons.

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are informed, on reliable authority, that it is contemplated opening a branch of the "Banque Algero-Tunisienne" at Fez, the principal object being (so it is stated) to familiarise the inhabitants of the district with the use of the notes of the Bank of France and the Bank of Algeria, with which the Algero-Tunisienne Bank is connected. (C. 5,473.)

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on pp. 676-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June relative to the new Trade Marks Law in Siam, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) has now forwarded a copy of a handbook, issued by the Siamese Ministry of Agriculture, containing an English translation of the Law and the scale of fees chargeable for registration and other services under the Act.

**Trade Marks
Handbook.**

The handbook may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,694.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; National Health Insurance: Report of Second Year's Working; National Old Age and Disablement Insurance in Holland; Social Insurance in Germany in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,306. Trade of Chinde (Portuguese East Africa) in 1913.
Price 2½d.

Railway development. Map.

No. 5,309. Trade of Kiukiang (China) in 1913. Price 2d.

Tea trade. Shipping.

Railway construction. Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.4; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,312. Trade of Réunion in 1913. Price 1d.**

Sugar, vanilla, tapioca, &c. Shipping.
exports.

No. 5,315. Trade of Rotterdam, &c. in 1913. Price 6½d.

Labour conditions.	Drainage of the Zuyder Zee.
Coal trade.	Reports from Amsterdam,
Dutch mercantile marine.	Groningen, The Hague, Flush-
Port facilities.	ing, Friesland, &c.
Steamship communication.	Map.

**No. 5,316. Trade of Consular District of Philadelphia in 1913.
Price 2½d.**

Tobacco production.	Coal, iron and steel production.
Livestock.	Harbour improvements.
New Cold Storage law.	Reports from Pittsburg, Cleve-
Steamship communication.	land, and Cincinnati.

**No. 5,318. Trade of Consular District of Portland (Oregon) in 1913.
Price 4d.**

Lumber industry.	Trade of Alaska.
Fish trade.	Reports from Seattle, Tacoma,
Fruit industry.	Grays Harbour, Astoria, and
Agriculture and livestock.	Port Townsend.
Wool production.	Map.

No. 5,319. Trade of Consular District of Bordeaux in 1913. Price 4d.

Coal trade.	Reports from Bayonne, La
Wine, plum, and prune in-	Rochelle, Tonnay - Charente,
dustries.	Limoges and Pauillac.
Resin and turpentine trade.	Map.
Port improvements.	

No. 5,320. Trade of Bulgaria in 1912 and 1913. Price 1½d.

Financial and economic situa-	Resources of New Territories.
tion.	Railways and ports.

No. 5,321. Trade, &c. of San Thomé and Príncipe in 1913. Price ½d.

Coffee and cocoa exports.	Public works.
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No. 5,322. Trade of Iquitos (Peru) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Rubber industry.	Native produce and manu-
Exports of ivory nuts.	factures.
Banking.	Communications.

No. 5,324. Trade of Consular District of Lyons in 1913. Price 4½d.

Silk and ribbon industries.	Industries of St. Etienne, St.
Vine and fruit growing.	Chamond, Roanne, and St.
Inland navigation.	Claude.
Railway developments.	Report from Grenoble.
	Map.

Government Publications.

No. 5,325. Trade of the Netherlands East Indies in 1913. Price 3½d.

Agriculture.

Reports on East Coast of

Mining.

Sumatra and Macassar.

Map.

No. 5,326. Trade of Roumania in 1913. Price 3½d.

Petroleum industry.

Reports from Braila, Con-

stantza, Sulina, and Bucharest.

Map.

The new Territory.

No. 5,327. Trade of Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea in 1911-13. Price 1d.

Cocoa cultivation.

Steamship communication.

No. 5,330. Trade of Sicily in 1913. Price 3½d.

Sumach, wine, almond, filbert,
olive, citrous fruit, &c. crops.

Reports from Milazzo, Messina,
Catania, Syracuse, &c.

Sulphur trade.

Map.

No. 5,332. Trade of the Consular District of New York in 1913. Price 3d.

Commercial and banking
failures.

Gold, petroleum and iron ore
production.

New Currency Act.

Freight rates.

Wheat and flour trade.

New steamship services.

Automobile industry.

No. 5,334. Trade of Dairen (Leased Territory of Kwantung) in 1913. Price 3½d.

Bean, bean cake, and bean oil
trade.

Shipping.

Maps.

No. 5,336. Finances of the Netherlands in 1913. Price 1d.

No. 5,337. Trade of the Consular District of Hakodate (Japan) in 1913. Price 2d.

Timber Trade.

Agriculture.

Fisheries.

Mining.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 799. St. Helena, 1913. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Trade of Canada. Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of Canada for the year 1913, by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada. [Cd. 7,455.] Price 7d.

For extracts from this report see pp. 159-161.

Dominions Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of Certain Portions of His Majesty's Dominions: Third Interim Report. [Cd. 7,505.] Price 9d.

Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1913. Vol. II., Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of Scotland, with a summary for the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,493.] Price 5½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Wheat Market in the Netherlands in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 2nd July.

Viticulture in Spain in 1913.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st
 July.

Peppermint Industry in Japan.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 20th June.

Rubber Trade in Germany.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 2nd July.

Citrus Fruit Cultivation in Algeria and
 Tunis.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 3rd July.

Forests in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette," 15th June.

Crop Prospects in France.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 30th June.

Sandalwood and Oil Trade in India.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 18th June.

Olive and Olive Oil Production in Italy
 in 1913.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st
 July.

Crop Prospects in Roumania.
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain"
 (Bucharest), 1st June.

Machinery and Engineering.

Motor Car and Aeroplane Industry in
 France.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.

New Vice with Rapid Action.
"Métallurgie" (Paris), 8th July.

Cutting Properties of Tool Steel.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 2nd
 July.

Artesian Well Trouble in Australia
"Indian and Eastern Engineer"
 (Calcutta), June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Graphite Industry in Madagascar in 1913.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 2nd
 July.

Sheet Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd July.
 (X. 5,027.)

Gas and Oil Fields of Western Canada.
"Gas Power Age" (Winnipeg), June.

Blast Furnace Practice in America
"Iron Age" (New York), 25th June.

Tin Plate Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,047.)

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Mineral Industries of the Federated Malay
 States.

"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 11th
 June.

Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 5th July.
 (X. 5,013.)

Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
 (X. 5,014.)

Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,021.)

Mineral Industry in France in 1913.
"Economiste Française" (Paris), 4th
 July.

Petroleum Production, &c in France.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd
 July.

Tube Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,025.)

Mining Industry in Madagascar.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 13th June.

Heating and Re-Heating Furnaces.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf),
 2nd July.

Steel Works Syndicate in Germany :
 Operations.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,032.)

Iron and Steel Industry in Pennsylvania
 in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 30th June.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Swiss Federal Railways: Working in
 1913.

"Journal des Transports" (Paris),
 4th July.

Shipping at Hamburg during 1st Half of
 1914.

"Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th July.

Railway Proposed from Tangier to Fez.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 7th
 July.

Railway Electrification in India.
"Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Cal-
 cutta), June.

Railway Finances of Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 26th
 June.

Inland Navigation in France.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris),
 4th July.

Railways in German Colonies.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 6th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Wool Crop in Australia.
"Revue Textile" (Paris), 31st May.
 Linen and Ready-Made Clothing Trade in Panama.
"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 Textile Market in France.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,004.)
 Silk Spinning in the United States.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.
 Cotton Waste Utilisation in Germany.
"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 Wool Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd July.
 (X. 5,049.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Germany: Bourse Returns during 1st Half of 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
 (X. 5,075.)
 Russia: Budget of Kharkov for 1914.
"Vestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
 Argentina: Trade and Commerce of Northern Provinces.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 19th June.
 Russia: Commerce and Industry in the Caucasus District in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 20th June.
 Germany: Bank Clearings during 1st Half of 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th July.
 (X. 5,007.)
 China: Financial Conditions in Southern Provinces.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.
 Spain: Commercial Activities in Barcelona District.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 18th June.
 Germany: Financial Conditions in First Half of 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
 (X. 5,007.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

- Russia: Trade and Commerce, during First Quarter of 1914.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 4th July.
 Russia: Trade of Vladimir Government in 1913.
"Vestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
 Turkey: Industrial Conditions.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.
 Germany: Capital Flotations during First Half of 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th July.
 Russia: Industrial Development of Kazan.
"Vestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
 Morocco: Trade, &c. of Melilla in 1913.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 2nd July.
 Belgian Congo: Economic Condition in 1913.
"Renseignements de l'Office Colonial" (Brussels), June.

Miscellaneous.

- Arms and Ammunition in certain Foreign Countries.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 2nd July.
 Whale Fishing off South American Coast.
"El Commerciante" (Buenos Aires), June.
 Wall Paper Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th July.
 Basket Making in the Philippine Islands.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 19th June.
 Fishing Industry of Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 26th June.
 Public Works in India.
"Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Calcutta), June.
 Leather Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India.—Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the year ended 30th June, 1914.

Canada:—

Ontario Department of Agriculture — Bulletin 221, Food Value of Milk and its

Products. Bulletin 223, Fertilisers in Relation to Soils and Crop Production. Annual Report of Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Farm, 1913.

United States.—United States Geological Survey, 1912: Mineral Resources — Part I. Metals; Part II. Non-metals.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 28 weeks ended 9th July, 1914 :—

				Week ended 9th July, 1914.	28 Weeks ended 9th July, 1914.	Week ended 9th July, 1914.	28 Weeks ended 9th July, 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	14,662	1,844,628	2,983	103,114
Brazilian	...	...	...	10,064	190,507	112	12,973
East Indian	...	...	...	3,170	132,867	2,910	32,749
Egyptian	...	...	...	9,027	331,327	72	98,912
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4,648*	100,316†	260	9,638
Total...	...	...	...	41,571	2,599,645	6,337	257,386

* Including 496 bales British West African, and 5 bales British East African.

† Including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 9,074 bales British West African, 17,094 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 11th July, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Average Price.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 11th July, 1914	...	...	...	34 2	24 9	20 0
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	32 6	24 6	21 1
1908	...	...	...	30 7	23 1	18 5
1909	...	...	...	43 3	26 10	21 9
1910	...	...	...	31 1	21 3	17 7
1911	...	...	...	32 3	25 10	19 11
1912	...	...	...	38 3	30 2	24 1
1913	...	...	...	33 4	25 10	19 4

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 11th July, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 11th July, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	248	1,293
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	193	322
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	165,143	173,979
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	184,308	131,641
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	1,215	3,365
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	22,209	12,322
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	89,952	86,657
Beef	"	807	593
Hams	"	21,665	19,433
Pork	"	6,367	4,756
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,590	1,457
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	27,478	12,087
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	87,474	106,966
Margarine	"	28,797	30,810
Cheese	"	63,977	75,263
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	308	305
" condensed	"	21,871	18,769
" preserved, other kinds	"	296	120
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	406,443	421,987
Poultry	Value £	5,622	2,045
Game	"	90	22
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	286	3,905
Lard	"	36,169	33,095
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,565,300	2,598,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	131,200	153,000
Barley	"	191,200	161,400
Oats	"	277,600	300,100
Peas	"	25,889	9,859
Beans	"	3,780	5,800
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,337,100	806,100
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	19,545	8,925
Apricots and peaches	"	5,108	237
Bananas	Bunches	203,773	189,444
Cherries	Owts.	7,423	5,916
Currants	"	22,717	29,939
Gooseberries	"	120	113
Grapes	"	372	267
Lemons	"	20,540	7,570
Oranges	"	19,667	2,143
Pears	"	4,182	571
Plums	"	16,582	4,110
Strawberries	"	4,250	—
Unenumerated	"	10,862	17,722
Hay	Tons	251	1,298
Straw	"	39	48
Moss Litter	"	1,578	1,624
Hops	Owts.	573	282
Lucist beans	"	—	4,071
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	114,273	45,064
Potatoes	Owts.	135,322	220,304
Tomatoes	"	47,170	27,973
Unenumerated	Value £	10,102	6,081
Vegetables, dried...	Owts.	2,882	4,354
" preserved by canning	"	4,481	2,672

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated :—

	June.		Six months ended June.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Total gazetted	No. 262	No. 800	No. 1,777	No. 1,768
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	3	4	18	20
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	4	5	15	20
Bakers	6	9	48	53
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	—	1	10	14
Blacksmiths, farriers, etc.	—	2	5	13
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	2	3	27	36
Builders	11	7	92	64
Butchers and meat salesmen	16	8	71	51
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	—	16	9
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	4	1	10	16
Carpenters and joiners... ..	1	3	10	14
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	1	3	24	20
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	2	1	9	6
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	4	13	12
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	8	5	33	33
Colliers, miners, &c.	2	2	12	15
Confectioners and pastry cooks	6	2	26	24
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	2	4	17	16
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	5	14	14
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	4	5	34	39
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	3	14	30	52
Electricians and electrical engineers	1	2	9	6
Engineers and founders	3	1	12	14
Farmers and graziers	15	10	83	83
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	4	3	29	29
Furniture dealers and makers	1	5	14	15
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	1	4	17	15
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	4	4	38	42
Grocers	15	13	116	63
Ironmongers	3	2	9	9
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	3	4	20	16
Merchants, general	2	5	15	22
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	1	13	8
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	2	2	9	10
Provision merchants	2	2	12	7
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	10	5	58	61
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	2	2	14	9
Saddlers and harness makers	2	2	10	8
Stationers	1	2	9	9
Tailors	5	6	36	46
Tobacconists, &c.	6	5	27	17
Travellers, commercial, &c.	6	5	70	23

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 154.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

314. Workmen engaged in **fixing anthracite stoves in buildings.**

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 31st July, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 4th August, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

July 23, 1914.

[No. 921

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, Central 12807. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 276.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, 1914	265
Plush, Imitation Leather, and Woollen Curtain Material—Norwegian Contract offering	" " "	217
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th " "	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
Satin—Montreal enquiry	28th May, "	489
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th " "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Beshire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609
Wheat of 1913-14 Season from Western Australia	26th Feb., "	553
Antimony Ore and Regulus from Chungking	19th " "	495
Trunk and Bag Lining—United States Enquiry	" " "	446

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	218
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	276
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	272

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A company in Manitoba wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of drills, dynamite and mining machinery. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,943a.)

Drills; Dynamite; Mining Machinery.

The foreman of the pattern shop of an Ontario company desires catalogues of United Kingdom makers of concrete reinforcing and of ornamental lamp posts. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,943b.)

Concrete Reinforcing; Ornamental Lamp Posts.

A trader in Ontario wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom makers of hydrants, pumps, and sewage disposal and waterworks' supplies. The catalogues are required in connection with small isolated water and sewerage systems. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,943c.)

Hydrants; Pumps; Sewage Disposal and Waterworks' Supplies.

A company in Montreal, already representing three United Kingdom manufacturers, wishes to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals, edible oil, and manufacturing confectioners' supplies. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,935.)

Chemicals; Edible Oil; Confectioners' Supplies, &c.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 16,819.)

A Vancouver firm makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of pin tickets, price tags, shipping tags, gummed labels and stickers, and also of pencils, office stationery and supplies, who are desirous of doing business in British Columbia.

Tickets, Tags, Labels, &c.; Pencils, Office Stationery, &c.

Enquiry is made by a Canadian firm for the names of United Kingdom firms open to import supplies of Manitoba caviare; it is also desired to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of lumber.

Market sought for
Manitoba Caviare and Lumber.

Note.—For further information regarding either of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 17,037.)

A United Kingdom company manufacturing malt extract wishes to get into touch with Canadian resident firms who can undertake the sale of this article.

A Toronto firm wishes to obtain samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of various kinds of twine.

Note.—For further information regarding either of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada and the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto notifying the inception of enterprises, which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

A company has been incorporated in the Province of Ontario, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500), to carry on the business of grain millers, ware-housemen, &c., and also to act as a navigation company, general forwarding agents, &c. See *Note*†. (C.I.B. 16,690.)

An iron works company in Ontario is erecting a new foundry at a cost of 50,000 dols. (about £10,270) for which new machinery will probably be required. See *Note*†. (C.I.B. 16,689.)

A trader in Alberta contemplates the purchase of a steam laundry to be set up in a town in British Columbia. See *Note*†. (C.I.B. 16,943d.)

Note†.—The names of the companies, etc., to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Agent-General for Victoria that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of 20 miles of vulcanised rubber electric light wire for tracklocking.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be obtained* from the Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

* See note at foot of next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Sealed tenders, accompanied by samples, will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the said address, up to 11 a.m. on 9th September. *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 17,186.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of 44 tons of *copper rod*, 109·56 tons of *copper plates*, 19·86 tons of *Yorkshire iron angles*, 347·49 tons of *steel boiler plates*, 212·2 tons of *brass boiler tubes*, and 23·82 tons of *seamless copper tubes*,
Copper Rod, Plates and Tubes; Iron Angles; Steel Boiler Plates; Brass Boiler Tubes.

for locomotives.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 23rd September.* *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,940.)

Note†.—Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust (Melbourne) for the supply and delivery of special work, points and crossings (Contract No. 52).
Special Work, Points and Crossings.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, and drawings, may be obtained from the office of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, Dominion Chambers, 59, Williams Street, Melbourne, on payment of £2 2s., which will be returned upon receipt of a *bona fide* tender. Sealed tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chairman of the Trust at the above address up to noon on 5th August.* *A preliminary deposit of at least 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with drawings, may be seen by United Kingdom makers of points and crossings at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 16,939.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 2nd September, by the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, South Australia, for the supply and delivery of 1,476 *best straight axles*, 1,952 *cast*
Wheels and Axles; Wheel Centres; Tyres.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

steel centres, 2,400 carriage and wagon tyres, 9 crank axles and 6 sets of wheels and axles complete.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings, may be obtained,* on payment of £3 16s., from the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen at the office of the South Australian Inspecting Engineer in London, Mr. S. A. Strickland, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 5,000 yds. of *army tent duck canvas*, (2) 15,000 yds. of *canvas for labels*, (3) 100 reams of *carbon paper*, (4) 2,000 *copper earthplates*, (5) 200 reams of *brown paper*, (6) 5 tons of *sulphate of copper*, (7) 1½ tons of *copper wire*, (8) 100 miles of *rubber insulated wire*, and (9) 40 tons of *bronze wire*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand, where also samples may be seen.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, New Zealand, up to 5 p.m. on 18th August.†

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., together with a specimen of the brown paper required, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 17,040.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman)

Gas Holder and Tank.

reports that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Invercargill for the supply, delivery, and erection of a telescopic, two-lift steel gas holder of not less than 250,000 cubic feet capacity, together with tank. Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the Engineer, Gas Department, Invercargill, New Zealand, on payment of £1, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Gasholder," and accompanied by duplicate plans of the gasholder and tank it is proposed to supply, will be received by the Town Clerk, Invercargill, New Zealand, up to 4 p.m. on 28th November. *A cheque for 5 per cent. of the value of the offer, drawn on a bank in Invercargill, must accompany each tender as a preliminary deposit.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom builders of gasholders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 17,154.)

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

† It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***NIGERIA.**

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, invite tenders for the supply of

Locomotives ;	(1) 40 <i>locomotives</i> , and (2) 230 <i>bogie covered goods</i>
Goods Wagons and	<i>wagons</i> , 150 <i>bogie low-sided goods wagons</i> , 41 <i>bogie</i>
Brake Vans.	<i>brake vans</i> , and 140 <i>four-wheeled covered goods</i>

wagons.

Forms of tender and all particulars may be *obtained*, on and after 27th July, from the office of the Crown Agents, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., on payment of a deposit of £5 each for (1) and (2), which will be returned upon receipt of a *bonâ-fide* tender. Sealed tenders will be received by the Crown Agents at the above address up to noon on 11th August.

(C.I.B. 17,184.)

EGYPT.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of

Brass Rings	(1) 6,500 <i>brass rings</i> and 2,000 <i>brass dees</i> ; and
and Dees ;	(2) 10,000 <i>yards of blue cotton calico</i> .
Blue Calico.	

Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which must be a bank.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 17th August in the case of (1), and 7th September in the case of (2), and will remain open for 7 days. Enquirers should quote the reference number M.E. 1914/48 or M.E. 1914/42, respectively.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,929 ; 17,036.)

The "Journal Officiel" of 13th July notifies that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, on behalf of the Municipality of Port Said, for the building of the air compressing station and laying the engine foundations at Port Said (Contract

Building of	
Air Compressing	
Station.	

No. III.).

Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 15th August, by the Controller-General, Main Drainage Department, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, from whom copies of the conditions of tender, drawings, and other relevant documents may be *obtained** on payment of £E. 2 (£2 1s.), which will not be refunded.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from Egypt this intimation may be of use only to firms having agents in that country who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Pravitelstvennei Vvestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 24th June/7th July, sanction has been given to the Municipality of Tiflis to raise a loan of 336,000 roubles (about £35,500) for the extension and improvement of the existing water supply, and to the town of Piatigorsk to raise a loan of 1,000,000 roubles (about £105,500) for the improvement of the water supply, the construction of an electric power station, a covered market, cold storage accommodation, a "people's palace," and additions to the Town Hall.

(C. 3,941.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of 1,000 metres of *red plush*, 900 metres of *imitation leather* for seat coverings, and 1,550 metres of *woollen curtain material*. Copies of the conditions of tender and further particulars may be seen at "Hovedstyrets (Maskindirektörens) kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Vognudstyr," will be received up to 10 a.m. on 14th August. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential*.

A copy of the specification and conditions, together with samples of the materials required, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Metre = 1.094 yards.

(C.I.B. 16,873.)

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 13th July announces that tenders are invited for the supply to the Royal Arsenal at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto of galvanised iron sheets. The total value is estimated at 148,364 lire (about £5,930), divided into four lots, as follows: 63,587 lire for Spezia, 28,657 lire for Naples, 27,270 lire for Venice, and 28,850 lire for Taranto. Tenders will be received up to 6th August, and should be addressed "Al Sig. direttore generale dei servizi amministrativi, Ministero della Marina," Rome, or to the Royal Arsenal at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a shoe company in that city desires to get into communication with a United Kingdom firm specialising in the manufacture of ladies', infants' and children's shoes.

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

United Kingdom shoe manufacturers may obtain the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, New York. (C.I.B. 17,145.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Notification has been received of the 5th International Cycle, Motor Cycle, Cycle Car, Light Car and Accessories Exhibition promoted by the Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union, Ltd., to be held at Olympia, London, from 23rd to 28th November, 1914. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Union, The Towers, Coventry. (C. 5,751.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Bilbao (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) reports that the General Association of Office Employees at Bilbao proposes to hold an international exhibition of office furniture, typewriting, calculating and duplicating machines and other office requisites, between the 15th and 31st August, 1914. Applications for space must be made before 31st July to the "Asociacion General de Empleados de Oficina de Vizcaya, Bailen 5-7," Bilbao.

A copy of the provisional programme (in Spanish), together with a résumé in English of its contents, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of office requisites at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.; the résumé may also be seen at the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. (Ex. 6,570.)

PEKING GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY.

Samples and Models desired for Technical Section.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker) reports that the Chancellor of the Chinese Government University at Peking is desirous of obtaining samples and models of engineering products of United Kingdom manufacture that would be representative of the best and latest work.

The University, which has been in existence for over 15 years, since 1908 has been specialising in the various branches of the sciences and is now developing into such a position that it is expected the various Chinese Government services will be able, within the next few years, to fill their responsible offices from amongst the University Graduates.

Chinese students have not the same opportunities as those of Western countries, where manufacturing processes may be seen in actual operation, and the University is anxious to obtain representative collections of samples, models or other methods of demonstration which cover the following branches of technical science:—

Material used in road-building.

Material used in building construction.

Constructions in reinforced concrete.

Railway materials and signal systems.

Peking Government University.

Bridge and roof constructions.

Constructions of cranes.

Various metals with data regarding strength, &c.

Bolts and screws.

Wire rope with data regarding strength, &c.

Modern sewage schemes and irrigation schemes and harbour constructions.

Mining machinery, stamping mills, &c.

Cupolas for the various processes.

Tools used in mining, various kinds of safety lamps, &c.

Valves and cocks.

Various constructions of steam engines, steam turbines and boilers.

Workable size of oil engines.

Workable size of dynamo, motors and transformers.

Electric cables and wires.

Telegraph and telephone equipment.

Water wheels and turbines.

Pumps.

Gas producing plants.

Various Technical-Chemical processes.

The advantages which may be gained to British trade through the students learning from samples and models of British make are too obvious to need enumeration.

The Consulting Engineer to the University is now in the United Kingdom in connection with this matter, and will be glad to hear from United Kingdom firms who are willing to assist. His name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,698.)

CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following telegram from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome regarding the estimated production of crops in the undermentioned countries :—

Wheat—Italy, 92,516,000 cwts., or 19·5 per cent. below last year's production. United States, 498,226,000 cwts., or 21·8 per cent. above last year's production.

Rye—Prussia, 180,836,000 cwts., or 0·9 per cent. below last year's production.

Barley—Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia), 29,810,000 cwts., or 12·9 per cent. below last year's production. United States, 90,427,000 cwts., or 18·4 per cent. above last year's production.

Oats—Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia), 25,584,000 cwts., or 10·3 per cent. below last year's production. United States, 343,146,000 cwts., or 7·1 per cent. above last year's production.

Linseed—United States, 9,000,000 cwts., or 0·8 per cent. above last year's production.

NEW TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE FOR THE GOLD COAST.

With reference to the notice on p. 625 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th December, 1913, relative to proposed new legislation regarding trade marks in the Gold Coast Colony, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the "Trade Marks Ordinance, 1914" (No. 5 of 1914), which came into operation on 4th May last.

A register of trade marks is to be kept by the Registrar, Supreme Court, Accra, to whom all applications for registration must be sent. Registration will be effective for a period of 14 years, which may be prolonged for a further similar period if application is made within two months before the expiry of the last registration.

Any person who has registered a trade mark in Great Britain will be entitled to register that mark in the Gold Coast Colony in priority to other applicants, the registration to have the same date as the application for registration in Great Britain.

Any person who has duly registered his trade mark in Great Britain, on giving notice to the Chief Customs Officer that goods are being imported into the Gold Coast bearing a mark so nearly resembling his own as to be calculated to deceive, may have such goods detained by the Customs Authorities until the matter has been decided by law.

The text of the Ordinance may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,344.)

OIL PROPERTIES IN MEXICO.

Agreement between the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the United States of America.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Foreign Office that Notes* have recently been exchanged between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government, and between the Netherlands Government and the United States Government on the subject of oil properties in Mexico, the effect of which is as follows:—

The three Governments agree that they will withhold all diplomatic support from their respective subjects, or citizens, who claim directly or indirectly any right, title, or interest in oil properties in Mexico, which they have acquired since 20th April, 1914, or may hereafter acquire directly or indirectly, by reason of the cancellation of contracts, leases or other forms of conveyance, or by reason of the confiscation or taking by *de facto* authorities of properties, in which the subjects or citizens of the countries in question are interested, on the ground of default in contractual obligations or non-compliance with legal requirements, provided such default or non-compliance was unavoidable because of military operations or political disturbances in Mexico.

* Published as a White Paper—Cd. 7463. Price 1d., and obtainable from the usual Sole Agents for Government publications.

Oil Properties in Mexico.

It should be distinctly understood, however, that this agreement will not apply to any case in which the failure of the British, Dutch, or United States owner of an interest in oil properties in Mexico to perform his contractual obligations or to comply with a legal requirement was not the direct result of the political unrest prevailing in Mexico at the time of default, or to any case of *bona fide* transfer.

(C. 5,881.)

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to April, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the four months ended April. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>). FOUR MONTHS ended APRIL.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>). FOUR MONTHS ended APRIL.		
	1912.	1913.	1914	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia*	32,860,000	36,637,000	48,808,000	38,992,000	37,255,000	42,579,000
Germany	175,992,000	181,744,000	181,463,000	186,880,000	163,026,000	165,614,000
Belgium	59,973,000+	61,654,000	62,686,000	48,325,000+	46,919,000	48,600,000
France	111,499,000	113,042,000	120,904,000	84,560,000	90,462,000	88,399,000
Spain	12,566,000	17,488,000	15,546,000	13,833,000	14,147,000	12,796,000
Italy†	46,822,000	49,190,000	47,872,000	30,381,000	31,730,000	33,329,000
Austria-Hungary ...	49,630,000	45,915,000	50,070,000	34,666,000	36,222,000	36,669,000
Egypt‡	8,177,000	9,069,000	9,468,000	12,857,000	11,179,000	11,942,000
United States	124,567,000	128,045,000	137,302,000	161,569,000	165,643,000	149,204,000
Brazil	19,632,000	23,627,000	16,418,000	21,486,000	21,308,000	19,923,000
Japan§	23,898,000	26,726,000	26,122,000	14,844,000	19,474,000	21,367,000
British India	34,782,000	41,133,000	42,940,000	57,097,000	58,484,000	60,018,000
Australia	25,638,000	24,719,000	26,151,000	19,773,000	21,158,000	26,092,000
British S. Africa ...	13,555,000	13,925,000	14,136,000	7,376,000	9,804,000	8,769,000
United Kingdom ...	206,941,000	218,053,000	218,462,000	151,508,000	170,361,000	173,533,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

+ Value of principal articles only.

† Including silver bullion.

‡ Including bullion.

§ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan

(Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

A comparison of the total figures for the five months ended 31st May, 1914, is possible for five countries, as follows, *viz.*:—

	Imports (<i>see Note</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see Note</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	219,936,000	224,700,000	225,626,000	171,817,000	203,375,000	208,913,000
Belgium	74,920,000*	76,589,000	77,237,000	61,537,000*	57,977,000	61,842,000
France	138,999,000	141,197,000	148,149,000	107,725,000	112,740,000	113,812,000
United States	157,004,000	155,904,000	171,433,000	197,255,000	205,447,000	181,963,000
United Kingdom ...	251,155,000	269,939,000	267,116,000	190,341,000	214,219,000	215,525,000

* Value of principal articles only.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Switzerland (3 months) ...	17,987,000	17,667,000	17,501,000	13,084,000	12,394,000	13,674,000
Mexico (2 months) ...	2,890,000*	3,805,000*	2,254,000*	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina† (3 months) ...	18,573,000	21,730,000	19,830,000	19,284,000	30,979,000	24,390,000
Canada (3 months) ...	28,551,000	35,624,000	27,252,000	13,018,000	15,849,000	14,897,000

* Including bullion and specie.

† Including silver bullion.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are :—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values; for the first quarter of 1911, however, about one-third of the exports from Germany were returned at official values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of “nationalised” goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 15th July, 1914,” to be obtained (price 5d., post free 6½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream’s Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Brazil (São Francisco do Sul).—The British Vice-Consul at São Francisco do Sul (Mr. R. O'N. Addison) reports that trade generally in that district is on a sound basis; there is little speculative trade and, with the exception of a few retail firms of no commercial importance, there have been no failures. A serious tension in commercial affairs has, however, been created by the continuance of the general Brazilian crisis, and accentuated locally by disturbances in the interior in the "herva maté" district, by the fall in the price of "herva maté," and by the reductions in the staff of the local railway in both the construction and traffic departments.

A large area claimed by both the State of Santa Catharina and the State of Paraná has been the scene of serious disorders. This area is the source of the principal supplies of "herva maté," the most important industry of the former State, and consequently the trade of São Francisco do Sul is considerably affected.

The British Vice-Consul does not anticipate the failure of any of the larger importing firms, all of which are thought to have considerably reduced their stocks and to be ordering only for immediate necessities. Until the general state of affairs has improved, however, caution should be exercised in dealings with the district.

(C.I.B. 16,606.)

* * * *

Greece (Salonica).—According to a German Consular Report, published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 2nd July, the present tension in Macedonia and Asia Minor between Greece and Turkey has rendered the economic situation in Salonica more acute, and for some weeks past has resulted in almost complete stagnation of trade. Several firms have wound up their affairs, as they found it impossible to continue business, and were afraid that they would be declared bankrupt as soon as judicial bankruptcy proceedings were allowed, i.e., after 30th June/13th July (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May, 1914, p. 501).

* * * *

Far East.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the Far Eastern market is becoming of greater importance, in view of the stagnation of trade in South America. The German iron industry in particular is stated to be exploiting the Japanese and Chinese markets with success, and other industries are recommended to follow the example of the iron industry. The sales of German textiles, however, it is said, leave very much to be desired. It is suggested that banks should direct their attention to this market, and should lend their support to such undertakings as are likely to stimulate export to the Far East. Such support, it is considered, would be amply repaid.

(C.I.B. 16,384.)

* * * *

Turkey (Constantinople).—From a Report by the commercial expert attached to the German Consulate in Constantinople, published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 9th July, it appears that,

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

though for a short time in the spring of this year it seemed likely that trade would recover from the depression which has existed in Constantinople for the last two years, the anti-Greek boycott movement has made conditions much less hopeful. Events have happened which have caused such a panic among the Greek element that hundreds of merchants have been compelled to close down their businesses. The reaction has naturally been strongly felt in the capital, where refusals to meet debts and to take delivery of goods, and the withdrawing of orders, have for some time been quite daily occurrences. Reports from the provinces are hardly more encouraging; the number of Greek businesses, chiefly small traders in the Turkish quarters of the cities, which have had to be closed down, must be considerable. Merchants are storing their goods, payments have been absolutely suspended, and no orders are being received. Bankruptcies in various industries have therefore resulted. In the present state of affairs European merchants are advised to exercise caution, and not to be insistent in their attempts to recover old debts, nor to accept orders of any magnitude.

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FUR.

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports, on the authority of the "Leipziger Tageblatt," that musk, which in consequence of its heavy sale suffered a severe fall in price in London, is so much in demand in Leipzig that traders have informed their customers that the prices of dyed musk-furs will not be lowered. In the other articles business is quiet. Skunks, dyed fox, white fox, kolinsky, astrakhan, and broad tails enjoy a good demand. Dyers are busy, but dressers are beginning to have less to do owing to the absence of the London goods. (C. 5,819.)

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IRON AND STEEL.

Germany (Rhenish-Westphalia).—"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf) of 9th July contains a report on the iron and steel trade of Rhenish-Westphalia during the second quarter of 1914, from which it appears that, though the market was not entirely satisfactory, it might pass for being in a fairly good state if only the relations between the works concerned were improved. As syndicates do not at present control production in the case of a good many articles, in particular "B" products, orders have been strongly competed for, with the result that prices have reached a lower level than ever before. The pig-iron market showed few signs of improvement. Prices for bar-iron suffered from competition and consequently are depressed. The rolled wire works were better employed than the other rolling mills, as there was a larger demand; moreover, there is an export selling syndicate for rolled wire. Trade in coarse and fine sheets and fine sheets of superior quality is not uniform, as some works are busy whilst others complain of lack of orders. Prices for all three grades seem to be very unsatisfactory, whilst orders are not being received in anything like a satisfactory number.

* * * * * (X. 5,037.)

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Russia.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the prices for pig iron have not fallen in Russia as in Western Europe. The Russian iron-working industries are at present fully employed, and there is a noticeable shortage of raw materials (particularly pig iron), Siberian roof sheeting, and semi-manufactured products.

According to statistics published by the Russian Ministry of Commerce, the imports of pig iron from Germany during the first three months of this year amounted to 2,057 metric tons, whereas the imports during the whole of 1913 from Germany only amounted to 2,000 metric tons.

(C.I.B. 16,876.)

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

* * * * *

Russia (Kharkov).—According to a Report by the German Consul in Kharkov, published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 14th July, the tendency and prices on the Kharkov iron market continued to be firm during June. There was a lack of roof-sheets, and especially of Siberian sheets. In consequence of the brisk building activity there has been a strong demand for girders. The demand for cast-iron tubes likewise improved last month. Prices for cast-iron remained firm, and the works have disposed of the whole of the production for 1915. The 1915 production of rolled wire has likewise been sold. In view of the lack of raw materials and manufactures on the market, and considering, moreover, the constantly increasing demand, a further increase in prices is expected.

A list of prices of iron, cast-iron and steel, wholesale at the place of production and in the Kharkov district, and also retail in Kharkov, during the month of June, is attached to the Report and may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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LEATHER.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of the 27th June, the increase in the imports of leather into the United States during the first few months following the enactment of the new tariff was so small that it began to be thought that the free entry of leather would have very little effect on the home industry. Time has, however, shown that the growing trade in European and Canadian leather is of more importance than was at first supposed, and is a factor which must be taken into serious consideration. The official statistics show that the value of the leather imports in April last was 1,632,597 dols., as compared with 759,757 dols. for the corresponding month of last year. Foreign leather did not begin to arrive in the United States in quantities of any size until early this year, as the European and other tanners had not had time to complete their arrangements for entering the United States market.

Although the imports of sole and leather belting have more than doubled during the ten months ended 30th April last, yet the

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

United States tanners of these varieties have not so much cause for anxiety as the tanners of leather for uppers, the imports of which have increased five-fold during the same period.

On the other hand, the *exports* of all kinds of leather and tanned skins during the ten months ended April last were only 30,068,709 dols., as compared with 36,013,867 dols. for the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease is most noticeable in glazed kid, which has the largest sale abroad of any American leather. Glove leather alone showed an increase.

(C. 5,916.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

* * * * *

TEXTILES.

France.—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 14th July states that there has been a further rise in the price of French wool. Sales of foreign wool were not very large and prices remained unchanged. There was a better demand for noils required for carbonisation by Belgian firms. There were few buyers for tops. Trade in waste was regular. The higher prices for worsted yarns have made trade more difficult. Flannel manufacturers have been ordering woollen yarns more freely. Sales and prices of woollen and half-woollen cloths for making up into ladies’ and gentlemen’s ready-made clothing are unsatisfactory. The state of the cotton industry is rather worse than formerly. On the other hand, trade in knitted goods is somewhat better. Sales in silk goods have been smaller. Nothing new is reported as regards the jute and linen industries.

(X. 5,004.)

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Germany.—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 17th July states that the German wool market is fairly quiet, whilst the oversea markets and likewise the Belgian and French markets are rather better. Prices of German and foreign wool remain firm. Purchases of tops were not large, but sales of noils and waste, both for home and abroad, were good. Wool weaving and knitting yarns were rather slower. The state of the cloth market is not particularly favourable. Trade in knitted goods is somewhat quieter. Sales of silk goods of every variety have been smaller. The cotton trade is still unsatisfactory, but no further change for the worse has taken place. There has been a good demand for linen yarns, but piece goods are unchanged. The jute trade is unaltered.

(X. 5,049.)

TRADE OF BURMA IN 1913-14.

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of Burma during the year ended 31st March, 1914, have been taken from the report by the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for that year:—

The aggregate value of the total trade of Burma (including trade with provincial ports and Indian ports outside Burma) was returned at 77,41,10,803 rupees, an increase of 1,48,42,893 rupees or about 2 per cent. over the record year of 1912-13. Excluding treasure and Government stores the combined value of imports and exports in 1913-14 was 69,51,74,527 rupees, an increase of 4·6 per cent.

Trade of Burma in 1913-14.

However satisfactory the figures may appear from a statistical point of view, they do not, unfortunately, owing to the actual circumstances of trade at the end of the official year, inspire any great feeling of confidence, and it must be confessed that the prospects of the import trade in 1914-15 are unpromising.

At the end of 1912-13 there was a general feeling of optimism which resulted in such extensive importations of certain goods as completely to overtake consumption; serious overstocking and, in some instances, financial disaster have been the consequence. This is particularly the case with cotton manufactures, which represent 31 per cent. of the total imports from foreign countries.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported into Rangoon* in the foreign trade (*i.e.* from countries outside India) during the years ended 31st March, 1912, 1913 and 1914:—

Articles.	Year ended 31st March,		
	1912.	1913.	1914.
	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.
Cotton manufactures, including twist, &c. ...	35,568	42,685	49,012
Metals	10,186	10,840	14,724
Provisions	5,825	7,748	8,952
Silk and manufactures of	7,790	10,168	8,632
Wool and manufactures of	3,676	3,859	5,711
Sugar	4,692	6,205	5,663
Hardware and cutlery... ..	4,226	4,900	5,806
Liquors	3,482	4,424	4,959
Machinery and millwork	4,389	3,131	4,630
Haberdashery, &c.	1,791	2,257	2,261
Railway plant and rolling-stock	2,220	2,980	2,220
Boots and shoes... ..	1,360	1,519	1,921
Earthenware	1,191	1,332	1,868
Paper and pasteboard	1,171	1,619	1,690
Apparel	1,429	1,347	1,690
Building materials, &c.	817	1,084	1,623
Soap	1,287	1,715	1,532
Salt	1,500	1,461	1,419
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, &c. ...	920	1,175	1,363
Matches	1,297	1,739	1,337
Glass and glassware	739	909	1,205
Motor cars, &c.	462	770	1,064
Oils	2,029	1,684	1,040
Paints and painters' materials	699	928	891
Coal, &c.... ..	337	744	846
Umbrellas and fittings	582	686	785
Chemicals, &c.	692	610	776
Drugs and medicines	543	633	702
Stationery	568	557	585
Toys and requisites for games, &c.	539	673	539
Leather	396	575	539
Other articles	11,954	14,706	20,791
Total merchandise	114,357	135,663	156,776

* Rangoon absorbed about 98 per cent. of the import trade of Burma in private merchandise from foreign countries in 1913-14.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in respect of the following articles:—

**Inter-State
Commission for Tariff
Investigation:
Reports of Evidence.**

Paper and Stationery—

Catalogues.

Paper bags.

Shipping tags.

Paper lined with metallic foil.

Paper felt.

Corrugated strawboard.

Paper box board, including greyboard and Manilla board, mill-board, wood pulp board, and leather board.

Wrapping paper of all kinds, including grease proof paper.

Account and letter books.

Filter paper cut in discs.

Lithographed patterns of floorcloths and linoleums.

Paperhangings and wallpaper.

Craft paper (manufactured in Canada).

Glue.

Pianos.

These Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,423.)

FRANCE.

With reference to the notices at pages 580 and 41 of the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th December, 1913, and the 2nd April last, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Embassy at Paris reporting that Art. 47 of the French Finance Law, which proposed to reduce from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. the margin allowed for error in Customs declarations of the weight of goods imported into France, was disjoined by the Senate from the Finance Law and referred to the Customs Commission of that body. It is further reported that the Chamber of Deputies have agreed to the disjunction of the clause in question from the Law.

The Embassy understand that the Customs Commission is not likely to report on the matter before the next session of Parliament, and that, if the proposal is again brought forward, it will be as a separate Bill.

[The following is a translation of the provisions in question in the form in which they were passed by the Chamber of Deputies:—

Proposed Tariff Changes.

FRANCE—continued.

"Art. 18 of Cap. II. of the Customs Code of the 6th-22nd August, 1791, is modified and amended as follows:—

"If the goods presented (for clearance) exceed by 3 per cent. the weight, the number, or the measure declared, the excess shall be subject to payment of four times the duty. As regards goods, however, other than metals, dutiable, by weight, at 20 francs or less per 100 kilogs., the penalty of four times the duty will only be incurred if the excess weight is over 10 per cent. of the declared weight.

"The amount of the excess is to be calculated in relation to the weight, the number or the measure set out in the declaration, or in a note annexed thereto, in regard to each package, group of parcels or parcels comprised in a single package, or for each kind of merchandise contained in the same parcel (*pour chaque article, groupe de colis ou colis compris dans un même article, ou pour chaque marchandise contenue dans le même colis*)."]

(C. 5,896.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," an Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 19)"], dated the 18th July, provides that cattle, sheep, goats or swine shipped from Ireland after that date shall not, unless and until it is otherwise ordered by the Board, be landed at any port or place in Great Britain.

Prohibition of Landing of Animals from Ireland.

The "Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 17)"—concerning which a notice appeared at page 99 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th July—is revoked by the new Order.

(C. 5,989.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1795 B), dated 6th July, 1914, laying down certain regulations regarding the prepayment of import duty by Customs stamps on advertising matter sent to Canada.

Prepayment of duty by Customs Stamps on Advertising Matter.

It is stated in the Memorandum that Customs duty stamps, for the payment of import duties on advertising matter, price lists and catalogues, can be obtained in denominations of one, two and five cents each, on application to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Secretary, High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on and after 1st August, 1914.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

The duty stamps are to be affixed on each package for the amount of duty payable on the same.

The stamps should be affixed towards the upper left-hand corner of the parcel to be exported by mail, as the upper right-hand corner is usually reserved for postage stamps.

Packets bearing Customs duty stamps on arrival at the frontier port of Canada will be transferred to the Customs, to be checked for proper payment of duty and to have the Customs duty stamps thereon cancelled by marking same with the Customs dating stamp, or other cancellation stamp.

The Tariff heading No. 178a of the Customs Tariff provides that—

“On the goods specified in item 178 and imported by mail on and after 1st July, 1914, duties may be paid by Customs Revenue stamps, under regulations by the Minister of Customs, at the rates specified in said item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce the duty shall be one cent.”

The articles specified in Tariff heading No. 178 comprise price lists, catalogues and other advertising matter, as follows, viz. :—

“Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, advertising chromos, chromo-types, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand-painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, not otherwise provided for”:

Under the British Preferential Tariff ... 10 cents per lb.

„ General Tariff ... 15 „ „

By Regulations under Tariff heading No. 178a it is ordered that on packets of advertising matter above referred to the duty may be prepaid by affixing Customs duty stamps thereon according to the following scale, viz. :—

Under the British Preferential Tariff.

				Duty.
Up to and including 1½ ounces	...	...	...	1 cent.
Over 1½ ounces and not exceeding 3¼ ounces	3¼	ounces	...	2 cents.
„ 3¼	„	„	4¾	„ 3 „
„ 4¾	„	„	6½	„ 4 „
„ 6½	„	„	8	„ 5 „
„ 8	„	„	9½	„ 6 „
„ 9½	„	„	11¼	„ 7 „
„ 11¼	„	„	12¾	„ 8 „
„ 12¾	„	„	14½	„ 9 „
„ 14½	„	„	16	„ 10 „

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*continued.*

Under the General Tariff.

				Duty.
Up to and including 1 ounce	...	...	...	1 cent.
Over 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces	...	...	...	2 cents.
" 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces	"	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 "
" 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 "
" 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 "
" 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "
" 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 "
" 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 "
" 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 "
" 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 "
" 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 "
" 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 "
" 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"	14	13 "
" 14 "	"	"	15	14 "
" 15 "	"	"	16	15 "

(C. 6,041.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 241 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th October, 1913, regarding the regulation as to the size and description of cases used in the sale and export of fruit in New South Wales under Regulations made under section 10 of the "Fruit Sales Act, 1912," the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a further Regulation, dated 29th May, 1914, which has been issued under the above-mentioned Act.

The present Regulation, which takes effect from the 1st July, 1914, prescribes that fruit sold in a case in New South Wales or exported in a case from that State to any other place within the Commonwealth, shall be contained in a case of one of the specified measurements having a certain prescribed capacity.

(C. 5,994.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" regarding the new Union Customs Tariff Bill, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 3rd July last, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of the Bill as amended in Committee of the whole House.

The rates of duty leviable on the various articles imported are, for the most part, the same as those already notified to this Department, but there are a few alterations in the Schedules of duties, as follows:—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

Articles.	Revised Rates of Duty.	Rebate on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Printed bags of every description ... [It was previously proposed that the duty should be 25 % <i>ad val.</i> or 3d. per lb., whichever should be the greater, with a rebate of 3 % <i>ad val.</i>]	25 % <i>ad valorem</i>	3 % <i>ad valorem</i>
Catalogues or price lists of foreign firms, addressed to importers, merchants, or manufacturers, or public libraries and similar institutions ... [The italicised words are new.]	Free	
Radium ... [A new item.]	Free	
Surgical instruments and appliances ... [A new item.]	Free	

With regard to the rebate allowed in respect of goods manufactured, &c., in the United Kingdom, the provisos have been amended and now read as follows:—

“Provided that—

- (i.) the manufactured goods in respect of which the rebate shall be allowed shall be *bona fide* manufactured in the United Kingdom; and
- (ii.) in the event of any question arising as to whether any goods are entitled to any such rebate the decision of the *Minister in whom the control of the Customs Department is vested* shall be final.”

[The italicised words in sub-section (ii) have replaced the word “Commissioner.”]

- The original proviso that “the rebate shall only be allowed at the time of the payment of the duty upon the goods” has been deleted.

In respect of the provisions empowering the Commissioner to determine the value of goods for purposes of duty in cases of special difficulty, it is now provided that

“the value so determined shall, unless otherwise provided, and *subject always to the right of appeal to the Minister*, be the value upon which the duty on those goods shall be computed and levied.”

[The italicised words are new.]

The provisions regarding the Customs Agreements that, under certain conditions, may be entered into with the Governments of other South African Territories have been modified, with the effect that:—

“The Governor-General may enter into an Agreement with the Government of any Territory in South Africa, *being a portion of the British Dominions or under the protection of the Crown.*”

[The italicised words are new.] (C.I.B 15,629.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 61), dated 18th June, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manu- facture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Blatchford's calf meal	20	2s. per 100 lbs.	2d. per 100 lbs.
Cod liver oil condiment (Osmond's) ...	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Dry renewal mixture for refilling stor- age batteries	98B	3 % "	Whole duty
Effervescent mouth wash compressed tablets	175	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Portable elevator (Champion "Revolver Lift")	97	3 % "	Whole duty.
Sterilized Milk, "Voll Rahm Milch" brand	27B	6d. per lb.	nil
Washington's prepared coffee	50	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 5,859.)

NIGERIA.

The "Nigerian Customs and Trade Journal" for the 2nd May, 1914, contains a Notice relative to the valuation for statistical purposes of goods imported into Nigeria. It is notified that, from 1st January, 1915, merchants and manufacturers will be required to declare the value of imported goods on a *c.i.f.* basis, instead of showing the prime cost, as under the present system. *

The Notice draws attention to the fact that the proposed new system is the outcome of a desire on the part of the Board of Trade that, wherever possible, published statistics relating to imports of individual commodities into the various Dominions and Colonies should show the value of commodities *c.i.f.*, that is, should include either the actual cost of packing, insurance and freight, or at least, if the actual cost is not ascertainable, a reasonable estimate of the amount required to be added to the sale value of the goods at the place of exportation.

The Notice further states that it is believed that under the proposed arrangement traders will be able to obtain from the published statistics of the Colony better and more accurate information than under the present system.

In the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, the bill of entry will require two columns for value, one showing the value on which duty is payable and the other the *c.i.f.* value for statistical purposes.

(C. 6,040.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Customs Department has issued a Circular supplementing the provisions of the Circular of 1913* respecting the admission into Russia, under No. 167 (5) of the Russian Tariff at the rate of 75 copecks per pound, of portable steam engines connected with complex *clover-threshing machines*. Portable steam engines connected with complex clover-threshing machines will, in accordance with this new Circular, be admitted at the above-mentioned rate of duty provided that the proportion between the heating surface of the engine and the width of the upper drum of the threshing machine is as follows:—

Width of upper drum of <i>clover-threshing machine</i> .	Heating surface of portable steam engine.
42 to 44 inches 	35 to 60 square metres.
46 „ 48 „ 	40 „ 65 „ „

Portable steam engines connected with complex *maize-threshing machines* will be admitted under Tariff No. 167 (5), at the rate of 75 copecks per pound, provided that the proportion between the heating surface of the engine and the width of the drum of the threshing machine is as follows:—

Width of drum of <i>maize-threshing machine</i> .	Heating surface of portable steam engine.
40 to 45 inches 	25 to 45 square metres.
55 „ 60 „ 	30 „ 54 „ „

(C. 5,872.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with a Circular of the Russian Customs Department, dated the 24th May/6th June (No. T. 4,921), wool which has been worked up on combing machines and is imported into Russia in the form of fragments of combed strips of varying lengths must pay duty according to the length of such strips. If such length does not exceed 8 vershoks (about 14 inches) the article will be considered as dutiable under No. 181† of the Customs Tariff; strips of combed wool exceeding 8 vershoks in length will be regarded as combed wool which is dutiable under No. 186‡ of the Tariff. (C. 5,830.)

* See the notice at page 210 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th July, 1913.

† Tariff No. 181 provides for a duty on "*peignures, bouts et déchets*," of 3 roubles per pound if undyed, and 6 roubles 50 copecks per pound if dyed.

‡ Under No. 186 (1) of the Tariff, combed wool is dutiable at 8 roubles 25 copecks per pound if undyed, and 11 roubles 75 copecks per pound if dyed.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FINLAND.**

With reference to the notice at page 104 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th July, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the measure providing for the imposition of Customs duty on grain and flour imported into Finland from foreign countries was published in the "Bulletin of Laws" for the 27th June/10th July, and was to come into force seven days after its publication (*i.e.*, on the 4th/17th July.) (C. 5,980.)

PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA).

The "Diario do Governo" for the 10th July contains a Law of the same date authorising the Municipal Authorities of each District of the Azores and Madeira to levy an internal tax of 50 centavos per kilogramme on all kinds of tobacco produced in the District or imported into it whether from foreign countries or another District of the Islands. (C. 5,877.)

[Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.; escudo (100 centavos) = about 3s. 10d.]

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes" at page 461 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st May, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 16th July contains a Law, dated the 15th July, providing for the reduction of the internal tax on sugar and glucose produced in Spain and the Balearic Islands from 35 to 25 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of sugar, and from 17 to 12 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of glucose. It is also provided that the rates of drawback on the amount of duty paid on the sugar used in the manufacture of exported sugared products shall be reduced from 18 to 12·50 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of chocolates, sweets, preserves, fruits in syrup, jams, jellies and syrups, from 6 to 4 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of natural fruit extracts and sweet biscuits, from 6 to 4 pesetas per hectolitre in the case of aniseed-spirit containing sugar, and from 8 to 5 pesetas per hectolitre in the case of compounded spirits containing sugar (liqueurs). The provisions of Article 4 of the Law of the 24th December, 1912,* respecting the refund of the tax on sugar used in the preparation of sparkling cider for export are to remain in force.

The Law also makes provision for the reduction of the Customs duty on sugar, glucose, liquid caramel and other similar products (Tariff No. 634) from 80 to 60 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net.

The Law came into force on the 17th July.

(C. 6,016.)

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.; hectolitre = 22 gallons; peseta (100 centimos) = 9·6d.]

* See the notice at page 143 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January, 1913.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ITALY.**

With reference to the notice at page 554 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th March, 1913, respecting a Bill providing for the modification of Article 20 of the "Preliminary Dispositions" to the Italian Customs Tariff, the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 11th July contains the text of a Law, dated the 5th July, providing that the Article in question

**Alteration of
Fees for the
Storage of Goods
in Customs
Warehouses.**

is to read as follows:—

On all goods, in packings or in bulk, whether in temporary custody or in warehouses under the immediate control of the Customs, warehouse dues shall be levied on the following scale:—

(a) *On all goods in warehouses under the immediate control of the Customs*—3 centesimi *per diem* for every quintal or part of a quintal;

(b) *On goods in temporary custody* :

(1) For the first five days—3 centesimi *per diem* for every quintal or part of a quintal;

(2) After the first five days—4 centesimi *per diem* for every quintal or part of a quintal;

(3) For each day after the third day from the Customs examination for the clearance of the goods, 10 centesimi for every quintal or part of a quintal.

In assessing the warehouse dues no account is to be taken of the day of deposit and the day of withdrawal of the goods, nor, in the case of foreign goods in temporary custody, of the first three completed days of storage.

[*Note.*—The former provisions of Article 20 were as follows:—

Goods, whether in the temporary custody of the Customs, or in warehouses under their immediate control, shall be subject to a warehouse charge of 1 centesimo *per diem* and per package when stored at a Custom house to which a warehouse is attached, and of 2 centesimi at other Custom houses.

In the case of foreign goods, neither the first three days nor the days of deposit and withdrawal shall be reckoned in assessing this charge.

For national or nationalised goods the storage charges shall be collected for the entire time of storage in the Custom house, save the days of deposit and withdrawal.

Every package exceeding one quintal in weight shall be considered as two or more packages, one quintal or fraction of a quintal being considered as one package. This rule applies likewise to goods in bulk.]

(Lire (100 centesimi) = 9.6d; quintal = 220.46 lbs.)

(C. 5,878.)

GREECE.—NEW GREEK TERRITORIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 17th/30th June, which provides for the duty-free importation from the new Greek territories into old Greece, of all local natural products and of the following industrial products:—

**Duty-free Importation into
Old Greece of Articles
Produced or Manufactured
in the New Territories.**

(1) Hides in general, undressed and dressed.

(2) Soft cotton yarn and woollen yarn.

(3) Common soap.

(C. 5,847.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NEW GREEK TERRITORIES.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 10th/23rd June, providing for the addition of the following articles to the list of goods which (being free of Customs duty under the existing Greek Tariff) are also to be exempt from duty on importation into the new territories :—

No. in Greek Tariff.	Articles.
41c	Raw hemp of all kinds.
48a	Firewood.
58a	Dry pitch for vineyards; leaves of the mastic-bearing lentiscus, suitable for distilling purposes, amber in the rough, and tinder in pieces without phosphorus.
61a	Marble; slabs and stones in the rough; slabs for typography and lithography; flint; borax in its natural state; grindstones and hones for razors, knives, &c., in blocks or round; millstones for steam mills, with or without iron bands; argillous earth in general; garden mould; fire-clay; coal or lignite; potters' earth; chromite; emery; solid limestone; granite; ophite; sand; materials for glassmaking; lime; unmounted precious stones; sulphur ore, and sulphur in powder or in lumps of all kinds; magnesite or white stone; and other raw mineral substances not specified in the Tariff; and sand of different colours.
63d	Iron or steel pipes, joined or in one piece, without screws at the ends, intended for boiler tubes, with an exterior diameter of 38 mm. and above, of whatever thickness, as well as pipes of a diameter of 38 mm. or more, and 6 mm. or more in thickness, with screws at the end, employed as boiler tube supports.
66c	Nickel or alloys of nickel with other metals, in blocks or pigs.
66e	Aluminium in blocks or pigs.
67a	Zinc in slabs, blocks, bars, or plates.
67b	Zinc in plates or sheets, combined with other metallic substances, suitable for shipbuilding.
68a	Copper in blocks or in useless or broken pieces or utensils.
68b	Copper in plates or sheets, combined with zinc or other metals, suitable for shipbuilding.
68c	Copper in plates or slabs over 2 mm. thick, also bars.
69a	Brass in blocks or pigs or in useless and broken pieces or utensils.
69b	Brass in sheets up to 5 centimetres in width.
119	Leather bands for machinery and linings for hats.
129	Wooden pumps, oars, and other articles suitable for ships (except furniture and fancy goods).
130b	All kinds of (wooden) bobbins or spindles adapted for use in factories.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NEW GREEK TERRITORIES—continued.**

No. in Greek Tariff.	Articles.
160 <i>b</i>	Straps and bands of cotton for machinery.
206	Yarn of wool for fez-caps, oil-dyed and not twisted.
213 <i>b</i>	Baskets and hampers of plaited wood for use in the exportation of local fruits and vegetables.
221	Cords of sinew for beating cotton, for musical instruments, and for other purposes; fibres of agave, and articles of amianthus.
223 <i>e</i>	Firebricks.
240	Slates for writing, slate pencils with or without wooden covering, and blackboards of sheet iron.
296	Clocks and parts of clocks suitable for public buildings.
297	Paper paste of whatsoever material, bleached or not, as well as paste coagulated into sheets or rolls, in the form of cardboard, but easily distinguishable from cardboard by the regularity of its two surfaces and its uneven thickness.
320 <i>d</i>	Ships' lanterns.
363	Yeast.

(C. 5,847.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the consumption duty of 30 lepta per oke on carbide of calcium produced in Greece or imported from abroad, which was imposed by a Greek Law of 1910 (*see* the notices at pp. 355-356 and p. 495 of the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th February and the 10th March, 1910, respectively), has been enforced, by Royal Decree, as from the 1st/14th July, in the provinces subject to the Governorships-General of Macedonia, Epirus, and the *Ægean* Islands.

(C. 5,816.)

TUNIS.

The following is the concluding portion of the Statement (continued from page 188 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") showing the alterations and conversion of duty effected by the revised Tunisian Customs Tariff established by the Beylical Decree of the 30th May, 1914:—

[Franc (100 centimes) = 9·6*d*. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
	PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		
461	Paper of all kinds—		
	Letter paper, in cases or sheets—		
	Without initials, vignettes, impressions, or other ornamentation	100 kilogs. (net)	6 00
	With initials, inscriptions, vignettes, or other ornamentation	" "	8 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
461	Paper of all kinds— <i>continued</i> —		
—cont.	Letter envelopes, in packets and boxes*—		
	Without initials, vignettes, impressions, or other ornamentation...	100 kilogs. (net)	8 00
	With initials, inscriptions, vignettes, or other ornamentation ...	" "	10 00
	Letter paper and letter envelopes put up in paper boxes or pochettes*—		
	With or without initials, inscriptions, vignettes, or other ornamentation ...	" "	10 00
	White paper, not glazed ("newspaper paper"), on reels, in rolls, reams, &c. ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Sulphurised paper and "pergamyn" paper, called also "glass paper," and the like ...	" "	7 00
	Paper resembling sulphurised paper ...	" "	4 00
	Cigarette paper—		
	On reels or in rolls... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	In sheets and small books, including covering	" "	25 00
	Packing paper—		
	Waxed or not, consisting of two sheets placed together, and strengthened in the inside by means of jute, hemp, or linen tissue or canvas, or by yarns or threads of these materials	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Tarred or waxed, covered with tissue, net-work or canvas of jute, hemp or linen	" "	6 00
	Tarred or covered with a coating with base other than of tar or wax	" "	6 00
	Covered with black varnish	" "	6 00
	Of coarse composition (grey, green, or straw colour)	" "	1 40
	Other... ..	" "	2 00
	Other than the paper specified above and other than the so-called fancy paper—		
	White, ruled or not, with or without stripes	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 75
	Made of coloured pulp	" "	3 30
	So-called fancy paper—		
	Confetti and serpentine	" "	3 50
	Couched in white or colour	" "	6 00
	Marbled, printed (<i>indienne</i>), goffered, enamelled, stamped, steained, paraffined, cut, prepared with oil or essence, prepared for decalcomanias, couched, coloured or marbled by machine (Diana or similar process)... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Covered partially or entirely with any metal, either in sheets or in powder... ..	" "	12 00
	Coloured and cut up into bands for shelves	" "	12 00
	Bags—		
	Without inscriptions, vignettes, } initials or other ornamentation ... }	Duty on the paper, according to kind, increased by 25%.	
	With inscriptions, vignettes, initials } or other ornamentation }		
		Duty on the paper, according to kind, increased by 50%.	

* Duty is levied on the aggregate weight of the boxes or *pochettes* and the contents.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
461 <i>bis</i> .	Wall paper (other than Lincrusta, Walton and the like) and borders for wall paper— Velvete, metallised, and stamped ... Varnished Imitation leather Other	100 kilogs. (net) 100 kilogs. (gross) 100 kilogs. (net) 100 kilogs. (gross)	12 00 9 00 16 00 5 00
461 <i>ter</i> .	Duplicating paper with a greasy surface; tracing paper, and so-called carbon paper for the stylus or for typewriting	100 kilogs. (net)	60 00
461 <i>quat.</i>	Albumenised photographic paper, not sensitised (salted arrow-root) Paper and films sensitised with salts of silver or platinum, in sheets or rolls Carbon paper Paper sensitised with salts of iron (ferro-prussiate, ferro-cyanate, gallate of iron) ... Cardboard—	" " " " "	100 00 200 00 50 00 20 00
462	In sheets or plates weighing at least 350 grammes per square metre Rough— Of paste of the natural colour—straw-colour and grey Treated with bitumen, or tarred Other So-called fancy, or vulcanised *	100 kilogs. (gross) " " 100 kilogs. (net)	1 40 1 00 3 00 16 00
462 <i>bis</i>	Moulded, reinforced or not, called papier-mâché, carton pierre in ornaments for decorations	100 kilogs. (gross)	9 00
463	Cut, grooved, or shaped— Rough Called fancy, with reliefs Cardboard boxes— Covered with paper Not covered with paper	" " 100 kilogs. (net) 100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00 12 00 11 00 5 00
464 <i>bis</i>	Cylindrical and conical tubes, called "bushettes," for spinning and weaving	" "	8 00
464 <i>ter</i>	Cardboard wares (<i>cartonnages</i>) ornamented with paintings, reliefs, stuffs, wood, plaited straw, common metals	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
464 <i>quat.</i>	Lincrusta, and the like	" "	30 00
465	Articles of cardboard or of cellulose— Moulded, compressed or hardened, with or without reliefs, bobbins and tubes of hardened cardboard for spinning and weaving	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
465 <i>bis</i>	Lacquered or covered with a uniform varnish	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
465 <i>ter</i>	With painted or inlaid decorations... ..	" "	16 00
467	Albums, simply put in boards, for pictures, collections, or drawings, black or in colours	" "	25 00
469	Engravings, facsimiles of engravings, photo- engravings, photocollographs and the like, prints, lithographs, chromos, decalcomania pictures on paper, in sheets, labels and designs of all kinds, including calendars, commercial advertisements and interiors of albums for photographs and collections ... Picture postcards— In only one colour In two or in several colours...	" " " "	25 00 25 00 50 00

* The duty of 16 frs. will also be applied to vulcanised cardboard cut up, shaped, worked, or in the form of varnished sheets.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
469 <i>ter</i>	Photo-engravings and the like, in sheets, or cut into cards, menus, &c.	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
469 <i>quater</i>	Rolls and bands for cinematographs—		
	Printed	Free.*	
	Sensitised	100 kilogs. (net)	200 00
470	Printed matter of all kinds, other than those specified in preceding headings of the Tariff, in black or in colours—		
	Not illustrated	" "	15 00
	With illustrations	" "	25 00
475	Pipes and tubes of paper covered with bitumen	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 00
HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRIES, PREPARED.			
476	Prepared hides and skins—		
	Only tanned or tawed—Other than goat, kid, sheep and lamb-skins, and including sleeked hides and skins—		
	Backs and butts (<i>croupions</i>)	100 kilogs. (net)	32 00
	Waste and <i>croûtes</i>	" "	18 00
	Varnished—		
	Calf	" "	80 00
	Cow and other large hides—		
	Entire, and backs and butts	" "	80 00
	<i>Croûtes</i>	" "	56 00
	Goat, sheep and lamb	" "	62 00
	Kid and other small hides... ..	" "	125 00
	Chamois-dressed or parchmented, dyed or not, tawed and dyed	" "	60 00
	Cow and other large hides, entire, oil-dressed (<i>hongroyé</i>), or prepared otherwise than by the processes specified above†, used in harness-making and saddlery‡	" "	25 00
	Other, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff, not dyed	" "	40 00
477	Common artificial leather or leather board—		
	Unworked	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 50
	Worked, soles, heels, stiffeners, and the like, complete or in cut pieces	" "	3 00
477 <i>bis</i>	Artificial leather with basis of balata, india rubber, or similar substances	100 kilogs. (net)	40 00
	Manufactures of skins or natural or artificial leather—		
478	Straps for sabots, cut out soles of beaten or sleeked leather, heels, stiffeners and the like, complete or in cut pieces, of natural leather	" "	30 00
479	Uppers for topboots, boots, shoes, gaiters, leggings, "jambières," vamps, goshes (cambered or not), backs (<i>quartiers</i>) of calf, cow, horse, goat, or kid leather—		
	Of unvarnished leather	" "	65 00
	Of varnished leather	" "	80 00

* The former rate of duty was 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

† The "processes specified above" include *currying* as well as those mentioned. (The previously existing specific duties on curried hides and skins are not affected by the Decree of 30th May, 1914, and are accordingly not shown.)

‡ Only entire large hides known as white leather, black leather and tawny leather, are included under this category.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
	Manufactures of skins or natural or artificial leather—continued—		
480	Top-boots—		
	With wooden soles	Pair	0 40
	With nailed leather soles	"	0 60
	With sewn leather soles... ..	"	1 00
481	Boots or half-boots (<i>bottines ou souliers brodequins</i>)—		
	With wooden soles	"	0 15
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, with leather soles	"	0 30
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, combined with leather of sheep, black goat, <i>croûte de vache</i>	"	0 35
	Of coloured goat, kid or imitation kid, morocco, colt, tawed calf, waxed, natural, patent, glacé, or any other leather not specially mentioned; of pure or mixed silk tissue	"	0 55
482	Low shoes (<i>souliers découverts</i>) and shoes reaching to the ankle—		
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, without fancy trimmings or embroidery, with leather soles	"	0 20
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, with fancy trimmings or embroideries; sheepskin, black goat, <i>croûte de vache</i>	"	0 25
	Of coloured goat, kid, or imitation kid, morocco, colt, tawed calf, waxed, natural, patent, glacé, or any other leather not specially mentioned; of pure or mixed silk tissue	"	0 25
	Slippers of all kinds of leather and tissues, with leather soles	"	0 10
483	Footwear for children, with leather soles less than 17 centimetres in length—		
	Wholly or in part of leather, or of pure or mixed silk tissue, sewn	"	0 16
	Other	"	0 08
484	Gloves—		
	Of fur, with or without part of skin—		
	Common	Dozen pairs	3 00
	Other	" "	6 00
	With wrists or gauntlets of tissue or of fur	" "	2 00
485	Articles of fine saddlery (other than saddles)	100 kilogs. (net)	80 00
486	Saddles—		
	For men	Each	7 00
	For women	"	10 00
487	Harness makers' wares	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
488	Transmission bands, muffles, and manufactures of leather for pneumatics, for spinning, for weaving and for machines	" "	60 00
	Bands and thongs for transmission belts, transmission cords, leather hose, plates and ribbons (without teeth) for cards, out bands and pieces	" "	40 00

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
	Manufactures of skins, etc.— <i>continued</i> —		Frs. cts.
489	Transmission belts, bands and thongs for belts and other similar wares of artificial leather	100 kilogs. (net)	60 00
490	Trunks— Of wood or cardboard covered with leather	" "	28 00
	Entirely of leather	" "	90 00
491 bis	Covers of albums for collections, e.g. of photographs, postage stamps, post-cards, &c., of skin, wood, cloth, plain and decorated paper, and other* ...	" "	150 00
491 ter	Albums for collections, such as photographs, postage stamps, postcards, &c.*	" "	50 00
492	Clothing of all kinds, without parts of fur, lined or not with tissue	" "	96 00
	Valises— Of wood or cardboard covered with leather	" "	26 00
	Entirely of leather	" "	150 00
	Hand bags and travelling bags— Of soft (supple) leather... ..	" "	200 00
	Other	" "	150 00
	Cases for photographic apparatus, for sporting weapons, &c.	" "	150 00
	Canes, whips, riding whips, sticks and similar leather articles— Not varnished	" "	20 00
	Varnished	" "	45 00
	Body belts of worked leather	" "	65 00
	Other articles not specially mentioned in the Tariff— Entirely of leather	" "	65 00
	All other	" "	40 00
493	Peltries not specially mentioned in the Tariff	" "	100 00
494	Worked or made-up furs— Common	" "	160 00
	Other	" "	500 00
	MANUFACTURES OF METAL.		
	Goldsmiths' wares, jewellery, coins—		
495	Goldsmiths' wares of gold, of silver, of platinum; jewellery	" "	500 00
495 bis	Coins— Of gold and silver†... ..	Free	
	Of copper and of base metal of foreign manufacture	Prohibited	
496	Articles gilt or silvered by various processes— Jewellery plated with gold or silver, on silver, copper, German silver, or pinchbeck	100 kilogs. (net)	500 00
	Plate and jewellery silvered, and similar wares, gilt	" "	100 00
	Wares of pure nickel or nickel-plated...	" "	100 00

* Albums and album covers ornamented with precious metals pay duty separately on the ornamentations under the head of jewellery.

† The importation of gold and silver coins is regulated by special legislative enactment.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	Frs. cts.
<i>Goldsmiths' wares, etc.—continued—</i>		
496 bis Imitation jewellery: Clasps, brooches, bracelets, finger rings, buckles, ornamental buttons, metal shapes for buttons, chains, thimbles, slides, rings (spring or other), swivels, purses of meshwork, clasps of all kinds, &c. of non-precious metals, with or without ornaments of real or imitation coral, of vitrifications, mother-of-pearl, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, imitation or real pearls, &c. and metallic parts of these articles—		
Of aluminium, German silver, nickel, copper, steel, iron, zinc, tin, lead, gilt, silvered, coppered, oxidised, with or without ornaments; fine steel à pointes	100 kilogs. (net)	200 00
Of copper, German silver, nickel, treated with aqua fortis, varnished, enamelled, polished, nickelled, with or without fittings; mourning jewellery of iron, ornamented with glass beads or with hardened wood; of zinc, lead, iron, ordinary steel, nickelled; of zinc, lead, iron, ordinary steel, polished or varnished, with fittings	"	100 00
Of zinc, lead, iron or ordinary steel, without fittings or ornaments ...	"	25 60
525 ter Typewriters, calculating machines, cash registers, and detached parts thereof ...	"	100 00
579 bis Manufactures of aluminium other than jewellery	"	120 00
Manufactures of aluminium bronze containing not more than 20 per cent. of aluminium	"	40 00
ARMS, POWDER AND AMMUNITION.		
581 Old arms for collections, and arms of all descriptions for panoplies	"	60 00
Arms of commerce—		
Side arms	"	60 00
Fire arms—		
Sporting guns, carbines and pistols with one or two barrels, muzzle-loaders ...	"	58 00
Sporting guns, breech-loaders, with one or several barrels—		
Pin firing	"	76 00
Central firing—		
With hammers	"	176 00
Hammerless, also all guns not included in the foregoing categories	"	325 00
Target rifles (<i>armes de tir</i>) breech-loading:		
Carbines and walking-stick guns ...	"	80 00
Revolvers, repeating or other pistols.	"	200 00
Arms, guns, carbines, pistols of any system, using springs, compressed air, liquefied gas, &c. as their propelling force	"	40 00

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Fr. s. cts.	
	Groups of parts fitted together, other than in the rough, such as barrels, actions, trigger guards	} Same duty as that leviable on the arms to which the parts belong.	
	Loose parts, other than those in the rough		
586	Cartridges for rifle clubs	100 kilogs. (net)	1,100 00
587	Projectiles	100 kilogs. (net)	36 00
588	Miners' fuses of all kinds	Prohibited	
589	Fireworks... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
		" "	30 00
FURNITURE.			
Furniture—			
590	Of bent wood, put together or not, pieces and parts of furniture in bent wood—		
	Painted, varnished or decorated, by		
	by fire or otherwise	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
590 bis	Frames for chairs or for backs, veneered or counter-veneered—		
	Varnished, printed, pyro-engraved, carved, or moulded or thermo-plastic	" "	7 00
	Other	" "	6 00
591	Other than of bentwood—		
	Chairs, not fitted—		
	Inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt, lacquered	100 kilogs. (net)	22 00
	Carved	" "	16 00
	With only one pattern of carving, or with no carved pattern, moulded or not, with or without turned parts, waxed, varnished or not	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 50
	Chairs, fitted with straw or with frames or backs veneered or counter-veneered—		
	Of hard wood, waxed or not	" "	5 50
	Of white wood, painted or not	" "	2 50
591 bis	Separate pieces and parts of chairs	Dutiable as chairs, according to kind.	
592	Other than chairs—		
	Veneered and counter-veneered with any kind of wood, separate parts and pieces—		
	Inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered	100 kilogs. (net)	22 00
	Carved or moulded... ..	" "	12 00
	Varnished, waxed or not	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Solid, and separate pieces and parts—		
	Inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
	Carved or moulded	" "	12 00
	Varnished or waxed	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Other	" "	5 00
593	Covered and upholstered of all kinds	15 % above the duties specified above, according to kind.	
593 bis	Caned, put together or not, or parts of such furniture	Same duties as covered or upholstered furniture (Tariff No. 593).	

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
594	Beadings and mouldings—		
	Of soft wood—		
	Rough, plastered or coated with distemper	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 60
	Plain gilt, painted, varnished, lacquered, of uniform colour, carved or ornamented in relief or bas-relief, decorated with designs imitating the grain of wood or other designs	" "	5 00
	Of hard wood—		
	With incrustations of mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise-shell	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
	Other... ..	" "	8 00
WOODEN MANUFACTURES.			
595	Empty casks, serviceable, fitted together or not, hooped with wood or metal—other than tuns	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
596	Brooms of sorghum or camelina—		
	With handles	" "	5 00
	Without handles	" "	4 00
597	Carpenters' wares, shaped—		
	Of hard wood	" "	1 60
	Of soft wood	" "	1 20
	Cartwrights' wares—		
	Roughed out	" "	1 10
	Shaped	" "	2 00
599	Wooden shoes (<i>sabots</i>)—		
	Common, painted or varnished	" "	7 00
	Trimmed	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
600	Wood, planed, grooved and (or) tongued, planks, strips, or veneers for flooring, planed, grooved and (or) tongued—		
	Of oak or hard wood	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 70
	Of pine or soft wood	" "	1 20
601	Doors, windows, Venetian blinds, Venetian shutters, roll shutters, roller blinds, wood panelling, and joiners' wares, put together or not—		
	Of hard wood, including articles made partly of hard and partly of soft wood..	" "	5 00
	Of soft wood	" "	4 00
	Painted, varnished or lacquered, of a uniform colour	" "	10 00
	Carved or ornamented in relief or bas relief, gilt or decorated with designs imitating the grain of wood or with other designs	100 kilogs. (net)	13 00
601 bis	Wood cut for roller blinds	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 00
602	Small wooden wares—		
	Boxes of white wood, wood shaped for brushes, and small handles for tools, less than 10 centimetres in length	" "	4 00
	Bobbins for spinning and weaving, tubes, skewers, <i>biots</i> , <i>épeulots</i> (spindles), warp cops, <i>busettes</i>	" "	5 00
	Small reels, of common wood, for sewing thread, neither varnished nor painted ...	" "	5 00
	Sieve frames of wood	" "	5 60
	Other articles—		
	Not varnished	" "	5 00
	Varnished	" "	6 00

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS—continued.**

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
602 bis	Turners' wares—		
	Varnished, waxed, or coated in any manner	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Other (except cocks, &c., for tuns)... ..	" "	7 00
602	Bent wooden rims, not hollowed, not moulded,		
quater	not shaped, for cycles... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
603	Wood squared for shuttles, less than 500 grammes in weight	Dutiable under No. 128 or 138 according to kind.	
603 bis	Weaving shuttles of all kinds, finished or not	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
603	Other wooden wares (<i>i.e.</i> , other than those		
quater	specified in the Tariff)	" "	6 00
603 quin.	Wooden plates or cylinders engraved for printing painted papers, tissues, waxed cloth, linoleum	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
604	Phonographs, gramophones, and the like, over 10 francs in value—		
	Phonographs, gramophones, and the like with cylinders or discs, with or without a screw for stimulating the sound- producer, mounted or unmounted, movements, accessories and component parts, cases and horns	100 kilogs. (net)	60 00
	Cylinders and discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, without record	" "	30 00
	Cylinders with record, and discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, with record on one side..	" "	45 00
	Discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, with record on both sides	" "	60 00
	Metallic or galvanic moulds for use in making cylinders or discs—		
	Of copper	" "	40 00
	Of nickelled, silvered, or gilt copper..	" "	100 00
605	Accessories and component parts of musical instruments—		
	Cardboard and perforated paper	" "	20 00
	SPARTERIE AND BASKET WARE.		
607 bis	Sennit, plaited matting or bands, for the exclusive use of hat-makers, without addi- tion of artificial silk or artificial horsehair—		
	Of natural silk or of ramie, combined or glued together or mixed with vegetable materials or with textile materials, the silk or ramie predominating in weight	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Of cotton mixed with vegetable or other textile materials, the cotton predomi- nating in weight... ..	" "	2 00
608	Carpeting—		
	Of coco-nut fibre or aloe fibre	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Of esparto	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
611	Scourtins of alfa, diss or esparto for oil presses	" "	4 00
	Garden, seaside or terrace furniture, and parts thereof, fitted or not	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
	Basket ware—		
	Of crude vegetable products... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
	Of wood shavings	" "	9 00

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
	Basket ware— <i>continued.</i>		Frs. cts.
	Fine, of osier, straw, or other fibres, with or without admixture of fibres of various textiles	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Of rattan pith, with or without admixture of threads of various textiles	" "	40 00
612	Hats—		
	Panama and the like	" "	300 00
	Others, of straw, bark, esparto, palm fibre or any other vegetable materials—		
	Plain or clouded, not bleached, not dyed, not dressed, not blocked, not trimmed	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Bleached, dyed or powdered, dressed, blocked, or trimmed—		
	For men and children	100 kilogs. (net)	120 00
	For women	" "	300 00
613	Cordage of esparto, of lime-tree bark, and of cane	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 20
	MANUFACTURES OF VARIOUS MATERIALS.		
614	Carriages—		
	Carriages, properly so-called, other than those intended to run on rails	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
	Vehicles to run on rails, upholstered or not—		
	For ordinary gauge railways—		
	Passenger coaches, 1st and 2nd class, weighing—		
	10 metric tons or less	" "	16 00
	More than 10 metric tons... ..	" "	20 00
	Passenger coaches, 3rd class, weigh- ing—		
	10 metric tons or less	" "	11 00
	More than 10 metric tons... ..	" "	15 00
	Goods wagons	" "	9 00
	Ballast trucks	" "	5 00
	For narrow gauge tracks—		
	For railways—		
	Passenger coaches	" "	20 00
	Goods wagons	" "	10 00
	Ballast trucks	" "	7 00
	Tramway cars	" "	20 00
	Bodies, chassis or bogies, or parts of bodies, chassis or bogies of railway or tramway cars or wagons	" "	13 00
	Velocipedes and parts of velocipedes	" "	50 00
614 bis	Iron or steel rims for cycles—		
	In straight bars, including bars of which the edges are bent and of which the two longitudinal lines are brazed with copper or by any other means... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	14 00
614 ter	Automobiles*—		
	Chassis, with or without motor, with or without bodies, weighing—		
	2,500 kilogs. or more	" "	50 00
	From 500 to 2,500 kilogs., exclusive	" "	60 00
	Less than 500 kilogs.... ..	" "	70 00

* Pneumatic tyres pay duty separately under Tariff No. 620.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS—continued.**

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
614 ter —cont.	Automobiles— <i>continued</i> — Bodies for automobiles for the carriage of— Freight Passengers Carrying frames for chassis of pressed sheet steel Iron or steel rims for automobiles— In straight bars Other Acetylene headlights and generators for automobiles Vessels and craft— Serviceable—		Frs. cts.
		100 kilogs (net)	12 00
		" "	65 00
		" "	50 00
		" "	12 00
		" "	20 00
		{ Dutiable as metal wares, according to the kind of metal.	
615	Seagoing ships, of wood, iron or steel, sailing or steam, rigged and fitted ...	Ton capacity	2 00
616	Hulls of seagoing ships, of wood, iron or steel	" "	2 00
617	River boats of any size — Of wood Of iron or steel	" "	4 00 6 00
618	To be broken up— Of wood Sheathed in metal	" "	0 30 0 75
618 bis	Pleasure yachts and craft for the river— Of wood Of iron	" "	5 00 7 00
618 ter	Motor boats with electric or explosion motor— Of wood Of iron or steel	" "	25 00 50 00
620	Indiarubber and gutta-percha manufactures— Sheets of indiarubber, not vulcanised ... Threads of vulcanised indiarubber— 3 mm. or less in thickness or diameter ... Other... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00*
	Elastic tissues— Of threads of imitation gold or silver ... Of threads of natural or artificial silk ... Other... ..	Free.* 100 kilogs. (net)	20 00*
	Rubbered tissues in the piece, weighing per square metre— 800 grammes or more Less than 800 grammes... ..	" "	70 00 120 00
	Made-up articles of rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes or less per square metre and having 44 threads or more in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side ...	" "	450 00
	Clothing, accessories of clothing and made-up articles other than those included in the following paragraphs:— Dress shields— Of sheet rubber without tissue ... Of rubbered tissue or of sheet rubber made up with a tissue other than natural or artificial silk ... Of sheet rubber made up with a tissue of natural or artificial silk, pure or mixed	" "	100 00 125 00 340 00

Former rate of duty—40 frs. per 100 kilogs. net.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS—continued.**

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
Frs. cts.		
India-rubber, &c., manufactures— <i>continued</i> —		
Clothing, &c.— <i>continued</i> —		
Braces—		
Of threads of textiles other than natural or artificial silk	100 kilogs. (net)	60 00
Of threads of natural or artificial silk, whether or not in combination with other materials	" "	240 00
Garters, stocking and sock suspenders, belts—		
Of threads of textiles other natural or artificial silk	" "	80 00
Of threads of natural or artificial silk, whether or not in combination with other materials	" "	300 00
Other	" "	96 00
Special rubbered tissues for cards, without teeth—		
Without felt	" "	50 00
Lined with felt	" "	55 00
Boots and shoes—		
Of rubbered tissue lined with felt, wool, or stuffs mixed with wool	" "	60 00
Of rubbered tissues lined with stuffs of cotton, hemp or flax, called sand shoes (<i>bains de mer, caoutchoucs, &c.</i>)	" "	52 00
With soles wholly of indiarubber	Pair	20 00
Treads, air tubes or pneumatic tyres	100 kilogs. (net)	100 00
Blocks, solid tyres for carriage wheels, rough, worked or finished—		
For automobiles	" "	63 00
Other	" "	50 00
Treads, air tubes or pneumatic tyres, covers for cycle wheels, rough, worked or finished	" "	120 00
Sheets, plates or slabs of vulcanised indiarubber, mixed or not with other materials	" "	16 00
Transmission belts	" "	60 00
Hose and valves	" "	16 00
Other manufactures of indiarubber or gutta-percha, pure or mixed, soft or hard, whether or not combined with tissues or with other materials	" "	70 00
620 bis Manufactures of asbestos or amianth—		
Paper or cardboard—		
In sheets (cut out or not) of rectangular form	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
Shaped, cut out, in forms other than rectangular, with or without thread, cloth or metallic pieces	100 kilogs. (net)	26 00
Threads, cords and plaits, combined or not with other materials	" "	20 00
Tissues	" "	30 00
Other manufactures, with or without combination of other materials	" "	60 00
Lace of amianth	Dutiable as cotton lace.	
620 ter Mica in sheets or plates; mica wares; micanite and mica conglomerates; paper and cloth treated with mica, even with admixture of other materials	100 kilogs. (net)	35 00
Felt—		
621 For sheathing and for soles	" "	25 00
622 For printed carpets	" "	28 00
623 Felt and felted cloths for machines and for pianos	" "	25 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.			Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
Felt—continued—			{ Dutiable as stuff of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, according to kind.	
623 bis	Felted tissue for paper mills...	...		
624	Felts of wool, pure, or mixed with cotton or other vegetable materials—			
	For clothing, furnishing, hangings, and for boots and shoes ...	...	100 kilogs. (net)	Frs. cts. 48 00
	Carpets, not printed ...	...	" "	25 00
625	Other mixtures of wool and coarse hair; wool, pure or mixed with vegetable materials...		" "	25 00
626	Hats of hair felt and of hair and wool felt—			
	Shapes (<i>cloches, chemises</i>) ...	...	Each	0 20
	Blocked, not trimmed ...	...	"	0 30
	Blocked and trimmed ...	...	"	0 40
	Helmets of pith of elder or aloe, or of cork covered with tissue ...	...	"	0 20
627	Hats of wool felt—			
	Shapes (<i>cloches, chemises</i>) ...	...	"	0 10
	Blocked, not trimmed ...	...	"	0 16
	Blocked, trimmed ...	...	"	0 25
627 bis	Hats, caps, bonnets of cloth, horsehair, or any other tissue, of leather or skin, fur caps and bonnets...	...	"	0 10
628	Silk hats and mechanical (Gibus) hats ...		"	0 65
	Articles of steatite, petroid, diolit, or asbestos—			
630 bis	Mounted with real or imitation amber, india rubber, celluloid, horn or bone, with or without metal fittings, in cases or not ...		100 kilogs. (net)	150 00
630 ter	Unmounted or mounted with glass, with or without metal fittings, in cases or not ...		" "	100 00
630 quat	Burners with branches of steatite, petroid, stecolithe or other material, with or without metallic mounting; burners with metallic branches, with tips of steatite, petroid, stecolithe, or other metal—for acetylene lighting...	...	Each	0 05
	Candles with insulating parts of steatite, petroid, stecolithe, or other material, for lighting...	...	"	0 20
630 quing	Single burners of steatite, petroid, stecolithe, or other materials, with or without metal mounting, for acetylene lighting, and com- ponent parts thereof ...	...	"	0 01
631 bis	Imitation whalebone made of horn—			
	Trimmed and covered ...	...	100 kilogs. (net)	30 00
	Other ...	...	" "	12 00
	Scientific instruments and apparatus and various instruments and apparatus not specially mentioned—*			
635 quater	Glassware and utensils for scientific apparatus and instruments, and for laboratories—			
	Articles of glass (other than graduated or gauged glassware and articles of blown glass), articles of porcelain, stoneware, faience, fire-proof clay, graphite, etc. ...	...	{ Dutiable as glassware, porcelain, faience, pot- tery, &c., according to kind.	

* Apparatus and instruments with fittings or mountings of precious metals, of gold or silver plated metals, of ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, or tortoise-shell, are dutiable at the same rates as manufactures of these materials.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
636	Penholders and detached parts thereof (fountain pens and other)	Dutiable as "Products of the toy trade," paragraph 2 (Tariff No. 646).	
637	Spectacles, eyeglasses—		
	With tinted glass and common metal frame	100 kilogs. (net)	75 00
	Other	" "	150 00
	Magnifying glasses, lorgnettes and opera-glasses	" "	150 00
	Small wares (<i>tableterie</i>)—		
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, amber—		
638	Scrapings of ivory resulting simply from a first operation, whether sawing or other, neither polished nor smoothed; plates, slabs, tubes; beads (<i>noyau</i>) not exceeding 3 centimetres in diameter	" "	100 00
638bis.	Ends of amber, cut or moulded, neither pierced, mounted, polished, nor completely shaped	" "	100 00
639	Countersunk beads (<i>noyau</i>) of a diameter exceeding 3 centimetres	" "	625 00
640	Keys for keyboard musical instruments	" "	625 00
640bis	Tobacco pipes and stems of exotic or native woods, mounted with amber, ivory, tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl	" "	100 00
640ter	Cigar and cigarette holders, with or without mountings—		
	Of amber	" "	1,250 00
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoiseshell	" "	500 00
640quater	Other articles*—		
	Of amber	" "	1,250 00
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoiseshell	" "	500 00
	Of other materials—		
641 bis	Boxes of lacquered wood, Chinese or Japanese style—		
	Coated with a uniform varnish, with or without painting, leaving visible the fibres or inequalities of the wood	" "	20 00
	Coated with lacquer, the fibres of the wood not being visible, with or without painting	" "	25 00
	Coated with lacquer, the fibres of the wood not being visible, decorated with inlaying or carving	" "	40 00
	All other articles†	Dutiable as "Products of the toy trade," 2nd paragraph (No. 646).	

* Except combs and billiard balls in respect of which the previously existing specific rate of duty remains unchanged.

† Except tobacco pipes and stems of exotic or native woods, mounted with any material other than amber, ivory, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl, for which the previously existing specific duty remains unchanged.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS—continued.**

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
643 Fans and hand screens, mounted or not— Of reed or bamboo Of precious metal	Frs. cts. 100 kilogs. (net) 300 00 Dutiable as gold or silver wares (No. 495).
644 Brushmakers' wares— Common, mounted with wood— With vegetable fibres, whalebone, steel or copper wire or lamels, pieces of chamois skin or felt, of vegetable materials or coarse hair With animal fibres (other than whale- bone), hair or horsehair, felt of wool pure or mixed with hair, or less than 25 per cent. of vegetable materials ... With vegetable and animal materials or felt of wool mixed with 25 per cent. or more of vegetable materials Fine— With mountings of wood, bone, horn, buffalo horn, moulded and lacquered pasteboard, artificial ivory and tortoise- shell, celluloid, hardened rubber, hardened casein, and other similar plastic materials With mountings of common metal, gilt, nickelled or silvered With mountings of tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl With mountings of precious metal ...	100 kilogs. (net) 14 00 " " 35 00 " " 25 00 " " 100 00 Dutiable as "imitation jewellery," according to kind (No. 496 bis). Dutiable as "small wares," according to kind (No. 640 quater). Dutiable as "gold and silver- smiths' wares" (No. 495).
644 bis Paint and other brushes— Paint brushes— Of marten's or other animal hair, except pigs' or boars' bristles, mounted on quills or on wooden, bone, &c. handles, with or without ferrule of non-precious metal Of pigs' or boars' bristles— Common wooden handle, with or with- out metal ferrule Fine wooden, bone, celluloid, &c. handle Feather-dusters and brushes... .. Brushes, for clothes and furs, of millet or sorghum, with or without handle or knob of wood or metal, with ligature of coloured string or of coloured string and metal wire— Without mounting With plush, velvet or nickelled metal mounting Brushes for lamp glasses or other purposes— Made of chamois leather cuttings ... Made of hair, horsehair or pieces of wool or mohair, on a stem or handle of iron wire Boot and shoe brushes, consisting of a felt pad glued on wood— When the felt is of vegetable material ... When the felt is of hair or horsehair ... When the felt is of mixed animal and vegetable materials	100 kilogs. (net) 100 00 " " 60 00 " " 100 00 " " 60 00 " " 14 00 " " 100 00 " " 20 00 " " 25 00 " " 14 00 " " 35 00 " " 25 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
645	Buttons of precious metal }	Dutiable as jewellery (No. 495).	
646	Products of the toy trade and worked detached parts thereof*—		
	Sandals (<i>espadrilles</i>) of cotton, jute or linen tissues, with soles of cardboard, of plaits of hemp or jute, dyed or not...	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
647	Steel busks and springs for corsets, and other toilet requisites provided with the necessary clasps and buttons and covered with tissue, skin, or paper	" "	24 00
647 bis	Corsets—		
	For children	Each	0 05
	For small girls... ..	"	0 10
	For women, trimmed or not, with or without ribs—		
	Of cotton, woollen, linen or hemp tissue, plain, striped or <i>broché</i> with one or other of these materials ...	"	0 15
	Of tissue of silk mixed with other textile material, the latter predominating in weight, plain, striped or <i>broché</i>	"	0 50
	Of pure silk or of mixed silk, the silk predominating in weight, plain, striped, <i>broché</i> or not... ..	"	0 75
648 bis	Lighters (<i>briquets et allumeurs</i>)—		
	Mechanical or automatic lighters (<i>briquets</i>) measuring, when closed, not more than 10 centimetres in their greatest dimensions, not primed, and component parts thereof, not primed—		
	Of non-precious material	100 kilogs. (net)	100 00
	Others, with or without non-precious material—Of gold or platinum; of silver or silver-gilt; of rolled gold, silver or platinum	" "	500 00
	Pocket lighters (<i>briquets</i>) other than mechanical or automatic, and component parts thereof—		
	Of non-precious material }	Dutiable as nickelled metal wares (No. 579) or as products of the toy trade (No. 646) 2nd paragraph.	
	Others }		
	Mechanical or automatic lighters (<i>allumeurs</i>) for gas or acetylene, not primed, and component parts thereof, not primed, of non-precious material	100 kilogs. (net)	200 00
648 ter	Priming in strips, and ferro-cerium—		
	Priming for lighters or for any other purpose, placed at regular intervals on strips coated or not with paraffin ...	" "	20 00
	Ferro-cerium in pastilles, small prisms, sticks, or otherwise... .. }	Dutiable as chemical products, not mentioned, other than those with an alcoholic basis (No. 282).	

* Toys and their component parts are dutiable under the present number only in so far as they are not subject to higher duties by reason of their nature or component material.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TUNIS**—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.					Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
					Frs.	cts.
651	Artificial flowers and foliage	...	...	...	Free.	
651 <i>bis</i>	Plants and flowers, naturalised, sterilised, painted or prepared	...	...	...	"
652	Umbrellas and parasols—					
	Of cotton—					
	Mercerised	...	...	...	Each	0 20
	Other	...	...	...	"	0 10
	Of alpaca	...	...	...	"	0 30
	Of silk	...	...	...	"	0 45

(C. 5,702.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A recent circular of the United States Treasury Department (T. D. 34567) contains copy of a "Notice of Quarantine," No. 15, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under Section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 20th August, 1912.

This notice, which does not apply to Hawaii and Porto Rico, prohibits the importation into the United States from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof.

(C. 5,860.)

A further circular (T. D. 34598) notifies that the Treasury Department considers that aqueous extract of opium is smoking opium, or opium prepared for smoking, within the meaning of the Act of 17th January, 1914, which prohibits the importation of such opium into the United States.

(C. 5,860.)

The following is the substance of some rulings of the United States Treasury Department respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the

Board of Trade:—

Customs Decisions. *Iron or steel drums* used in the exportation of *gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oil* from the United States may be re-imported free of duty under paragraph 404 of the United States Tariff on compliance with the regulations which have been issued by the Treasury Department. (T.D. 34568.)

Powdered tin is held dutiable on importation into the United States as bronze powder at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 146 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34578.)

Crushed oyster shells are dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 385 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34584.)

Quebracho extract, containing extract of myrobolan, is dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 385 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34597.)

(C. 5,860.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan "Gaceta Oficial" for the 20th June contains the text of a Decree of the same date, providing for the duty-free importation into the Republic, under paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Venezuelan Customs Tariff Law of July 1st, 1912, of the following articles when destined exclusively for use in manufacturing sugar (*azúcar y papelón*):—

Duty-free Admission of Articles for use in the Manufacture of Sugar. Apparatus for purifying, clarifying, evaporating, boiling and drying; centrifugal apparatus; oil-cake burners; trucks for transporting sugar; steel tanks with conical base for sugar-cane juice; steel tanks for purified sugar-cane juice; steel tanks for melada; cylindrical steel tanks for boiling water; tanks, with strainers, for sugar-cane juice; tanks for molasses; bronze pumps for raising sugar-cane juice; pumps for raising molasses; cane carriers with their fittings and slabs; steam piping and exhaust pipes; valves, keys, connections and necessary accessories for the installation of the foregoing apparatus.

A further Decree of the same date provides for the duty-free admission into Venezuela of copper and bronze pans (*pailas*) for heating and evaporating sugar-cane juice.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded a copy of the "Union Government Gazette," of 19th June, which contains a Government Notice (No. 982), dated 17th June, approving revised regulations for the ports and harbours of the Union.

The text of the revised regulations, which took effect on 1st July, may be seen by United Kingdom shipowners, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,533.)

PORTUGAL.

The Acting British Consul at Lisbon (Mr. H. E. Jones) reports the publication, in the "Diario do Governo" of 30th June, of a Decree imposing a tax of 0.2 centavo (about .09 of a penny) per ton of gross tonnage on all foreign vessels entering Portuguese ports; Portuguese vessels pay half this amount. This tax, which came into force on 3rd July, is called the "Imposto de Farolagem" and the proceeds are said to be intended for the maintenance of lighthouses.

[This would appear to be the tax referred to on p. 100 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th April as being the source of a proposed Mercantile Marine Fund.] (M. 19,034.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held at Hanley on 14th and 15th July into the circumstances attending the explosion of an economiser used for heating boiler feed water at a flint mills in that town, which occurred on 18th June, 1913. The Commissioners found that the cause of the explosion was the bursting of a tube of the economiser owing to the corrosion of the metal, the corrosion being due to chemical and other impurities in the water used. It was also found that the economiser had been regularly inspected, and that the owners of the mills were not to blame for delay in boring out the tubes, as no immediate danger was apprehended. Although they considered that a further test or internal examination would have been advisable after the boring out, the Commissioners did not think it necessary to make any order as to costs. (M. 19,088/13.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Birzheviya Wjedomosty" (St. Petersburg) of 25th June/8th July, a new bed of anthracite coal has been discovered in the Slaviansorob district of the Government of Ekaterinoslav. (C. 5,935.)

GERMANY.

The following table, taken from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th July, gives the pig-iron production of Germany during the first six months of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914. It will be observed that the output during the first half of 1914 falls short of the record production of the corresponding period of 1913 by about 288,000 metric tons:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
January	1,385,493	1,611,250	1,566,505
February	1,337,134	1,493,887	1,445,511
March	1,424,076	1,629,463	1,602,896
April	1,451,404	1,588,701	1,534,429
May	1,492,157	1,643,069	1,607,211
June	1,452,657	1,609,748	1,531,313
Total	8,542,921	9,576,118	9,287,865

(X. 5,024.)

The following figures, taken from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 17th July, show the sales of "A" products by the German Steel Works Union during the first six months of 1914. The figures for the three previous corresponding half-years are given for purposes of comparison:—

**Steel Works
Union:
Sales of "A"
Products,
Jan.-June.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMANY—continued.**

		Semi-manufactured Material.	Railway Material.	Shaped Iron.
		Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
January-June, 1911	...	825,969	1,084,555	1,033,480
" " 1912	...	961,012	1,178,493	1,134,570
" " 1913	...	867,741	1,445,563	1,030,205
" " 1914	...	826,108	1,312,786	987,594

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

(X. 5,032.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

The Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) has forwarded the following figures of the exports of graphite from Madagascar during the month of May, 1914:—

Ports of Shipment.	Month of May.	Five Months ended May.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Tamatave	844	3,011
Vatomandry	93	862
Mananjary	10	198
Mahanoro	11	60
Farafangana	21	21
Total	979	4,152

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

(C.I.B. 17,012.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the article on pp. 272-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th January last relative to the progress of the Zinc Industry in Japan, H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha recently made a trial shipment of 10 tons of spelter to the United Kingdom, though it seems scarcely probable that the Japanese zinc companies are yet in a position to compete on the European market. It is reported that the Amagasaki works, backed by the Fujita Company, the Miike works, and by Mitsui & Co., have come to an agreement to work sales in combination.

The output of the Amagasaki works is estimated at 400 tons a month, and of the Miike works at 150 tons a month. The latter works are said to be contemplating extensions which will bring their output up to 500 tons per month; in that event the total annual output would be nearly 11,000 tons for the two works. The supply of zinc would then, perhaps, be greater than the demand in Japan, and in order to keep up prices there it would be necessary to export the surplus. Accordingly, it seems probable that the present shipment has been made in order to get expert opinion on the Japanese product as a guide to future policy. It was reported in the local press that a similar shipment of zinc had been made to Rotterdam, but H.M. Vice-Consul is unable to confirm the statement. (C.I.B. 16,864.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the month of April, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government :—

Month of April.

		1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	... .. Lbs.	55,979,366	54,536,939	58,913,954
Grey and bleached piece goods	... { Lbs.	17,433,095	17,412,440	20,175,832
	= Yards	75,772,023	77,552,259	85,483,645
Coloured piece goods	... .. Lbs.	4,234,617	4,887,872	4,598,793
	= Yards	18,120,987	20,954,170	19,727,543
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	... .. Lbs.	17,055	129,392	152,190
Hosiery	... .. "	21,165	24,945	19,813
Miscellaneous goods	... .. "	9,852	19,877	15,008
Total of woven goods	... .. "	21,795,784	22,474,526	24,961,636

MEXICO.

The "Diario Oficial" (Mexico City) of 6th June contains a Presidential Decree levying a special stamp tax on cotton yarns and tissues of Mexican production. The tax will be 8 per cent. on the actual value of all sales effected, and it will be in force from the date of publication of the Decree till 30th June, 1915.

The "Diario," containing further particulars of the Decree, may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that, in consequence of the over-production which again threatens the Japanese cotton-spinning industry, the Cotton Spinners' Association after considerable discussion, is said to have come to an agreement with regard to the curtailment of the output of the mills.

For a period of six months from 1st August each company will stop work for 4 days and nights per month, and will also stop 10 per cent. of its spindles at each of its mills. The number of spindles will be based on the number in operation on 2nd July last. In the case

*Yarns and Textiles.***JAPAN—continued.**

of companies electing to stop working for extra days instead of stopping their spindles, the proportion is to be 4 per cent. of spindles for each day and night of work. The following companies will be exempted from these restrictions:—Companies exporting over 80 per cent. of their output, companies specialising in weaving and using all their yarn output themselves, and companies with less than 3,000 spindles. The proportion of yarn which is supplied to make up the balance of the requirements of those weaving companies which do not spin enough yarn to meet their own needs is also exempt.

(C.I.B. 16,997.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 18th July, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s.	10d.

For further particulars see p. 274.

A statement is published on p. 275 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 18th July, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 16th July, 1914, was 25,372 (including 10 bales British West Indian, 277 bales British West African, 333 bales British East African, and 12 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-nine weeks ended 16th July was 2,625,017 (including 6,052 bales British West Indian, 9,351 bales British West African, 17,427 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 16th July was 5,096, and during the twenty-nine weeks, 262,482.

For further details see p. 274.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of June, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for June, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

**Rubber Exports
during
June, 1914.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**—*continued.*

—					1913.	1914.
June	...	...	...	...	Tons. 812	Tons. 1,480
January-June	...	...	...	...	4,813	8,506

These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that the continuation of the dry and hot weather, combined with occasional rain showers and hail storms which have done more harm than good, has made the harvest prospects change from bad to worse. The official reports do not yet admit the failure of the crops, but mention the critical state of the cereals in various provinces. Reports in the daily press, however, represent the situation as much more serious. In many cases the rural administration has taken the necessary measures to organise relief work, as well as to find fodder for the cattle and seeds for the fields. It is, of course, too early to get a proper estimate of the crops as favourable weather may still change the condition of the late spring sowings, but the condition of the winter cereals may be taken as known.

According to present estimates, this year's crop will be worse than that of 1911, and, if the dry weather continues, only a little better than the crops of 1901 and 1906. Rye is everywhere unsatisfactory. Winter wheat is mostly satisfactory, but spring wheat, which is grown extensively in the districts near the Volga, is very unsatisfactory. Oats and other late spring sowings are also unsatisfactory, but barley is expected to yield a medium crop. (C.I.B. 16,620.)

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge) reports, under date 9th July, that the summer **wheat** crop in the Nicolaiev district is a bad one, but winter wheat has not suffered from the heat to any extent, and is above the average. **Barley** is at present a good average crop, and is expected to yield about the same quantity as in 1913. Cutting has begun in the southern districts but has been hindered by heavy rains. **Rye** is a good crop, but the area sown is small. (C.I.B. 16,863.)

The Acting British Consul at Warsaw (Mr. E. B. St. Clair) reports that the total quantity of wool brought to the fair at Warsaw, which was held on 23rd and 24th June, amounted to only 6,208 pouds. Only 4,100 pouds

**Warsaw Wool
Fair.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

were sold at the fair, but the remainder should be easily disposed of before long.

Before the opening of the fair the market was strong owing to the firm tendency in other European markets. Manufacturers and speculators contracted for large quantities of wool in the spring, paying higher prices than at last year's fair; as there was only a comparatively small quantity of wool offered at the fair the demand was brisk and prices rose.

Prices at the fair, which ruled higher than in 1913, were as follows:—extra fine wool 32·14 to 33·68 roubles per pound; fine wool 30·06 to 32·04 roubles per pound; medium wool 26·43 to 30·58 roubles per pound; and unwashed wool 16 roubles per pound.

The Acting Consul remarks that the annual wool fairs at Warsaw have of late years lost much of their former importance, and the quantity of wool brought to the fair is declining annually.

(C.I.B. 16,489.)

Pound = 36 lbs.; rouble = 2s. 1½d.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) writes, under date 4th July, that the Norwegian Director of Agriculture reports that the effects of the drought in

Crop Prospects.

June have been felt over the greater part of South Norway, but the rainfall has been sufficient in the northern provinces, where the prospects are good.

It is feared that the Norwegian **hay** crop, as a whole, will fall below the average. An average crop is expected in the Province of Hedemarken, but in the other districts in east and south Norway the crop promises to be below the average. In west Norway prospects are characterised as average, although slightly below the average in the Bergen district. A good crop is expected in Romsdalen, the Trondhjem district and north Norway.

Barley and **oats** are expected to give an average yield; the same may be said of **potatoes**, though in exceptional cases the prospects vary from good to very good. The **fruit** crop is not expected to be a heavy one as the fruit trees are said to have been extensively attacked by caterpillars. In many cases **vegetables** have been retarded by the drought.

(C.I.B. 16,691.)

TURKEY.

H.M. Consul at Adrianople (Major L. L. R. Samson, C.M.G.) reports

**Cocoon Trade at
Adrianople.**

that the cocoon market opened at Adrianople on 3rd July, prices of wet cocoons ranging from 14 to 18 piastres per oke (about 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.).

The quality is good, but the quantity available is small and is estimated at about one-fourth of that of an ordinary year. The territory ceded to

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***TURKEY**—*continued.*

Bulgaria has deprived Adrianople of large cocoon-producing districts, and, in addition, the sense of insecurity which has prevailed as a result of the war has deterred those engaged in the cocoon industry from raising their usual number of silkworms. The villages in the neighbourhood of Yedikeui, on the left bank of the Maritza, usually produce a large number of cocoons, but they suffered severely from the effects of the war and have produced none this season. The mulberry plantations, however, still exist, and the cocoon industry will no doubt be resumed next year.

(C.I.B. 16,679.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The following persons nominated by local authorities for the post of

**Inspectors of
Weights and
Measures.**

Inspector of Weights and Measures, have passed the examination provided for under the 8th Section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

C. Cooper, Jnr., Hull; A. Ross, Ayr Burgh;
P. J. Wright, Ashton-under-Lyne.

NORWAY.

H.M. Legation at Christiania reports that the Storting has recently granted four important concessions for the exploitation of water-power to four Norwegian Companies, viz.:—the Saudefaldene Company, the Hoiangfaldene Company, the Osa Foss Company, and the Bremanger Power Company.

The terms under which the concessions are granted stipulate that the directorate of each company must have its domicile in Norway and consist entirely of Norwegian subjects, and shares can only be assigned or mortgaged to Norwegians. The company binds itself to make use of Norwegian materials for the works, provided that these can be obtained sufficiently quickly and of as good quality as foreign articles and at a price not more than 10 per cent. above the latter. The power generated must be supplied at a maximum price of 20 per cent. above the cost of production. At the termination of 65 years from the date of the grant of the concession, the waterfall canals, works, installations, &c. revert to the State without compensation.

H.M. Legation adds that the Parliamentary Committee dealing with the matter has recommended that no large water-power concession be granted to foreign companies until the law on the subject has been remodelled (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st October, 1912, pp. 201-2).

(C. 5,850.)

*Miscellaneous.***SWEDEN.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm reports that two companies have been working successfully for about a year on the practical application of two Swedish inventions which promise to be of considerable importance. One company is manufacturing a soil fertiliser from the air by a new secret process which is not electrical, and is said to be very much cheaper to operate. The second company is the Aktiebolaget "Abies," Westervik, which is engaged in the manufacture of sacking, matting, ropes, &c., hitherto made of jute, out of wood-pulp cellulose. The rolls of cellulose as they come from the wood pulp factories are cut into very narrow long strips and then spun into thread. It is claimed that sacking can be produced at less than half the cost of jute sacking, and that the price would be more steady. It is stated that several affiliated companies are to be started for the purpose of working the patent in countries other than Sweden.

Some samples of matting, sacking, and rope made by the above-mentioned process may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,908.)

GERMANY.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, although the total German exports to South America showed an increase in 1913 as compared with 1912, there were cases in which a decrease was recorded, and it is stated that German exports to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile have shown a marked falling-off during the current year, and German exporters to those countries have already suffered considerably. The weight of goods exported has decreased in almost every instance, and prices have been reduced by the very keen competition.

(C. 5,532.)

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 199 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the trouble in the French sardine industry, H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that, at a meeting of the syndicated canners which was held at Nantes on 16th July, it was decided to re-open the factories in Finistère and to allow the members of the syndicate to purchase their sardines in whatever way they may find best. H.M. Consul adds that the fishermen have thus won a complete victory, and that the disputes which have lately been so frequent and disastrous in this industry should now come to an end.

(C.I.B. 17,161.)

*Miscellaneous.***PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 535 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May stating that owing to the destruction of Porto Amelia by a cyclone the seat of Government of the "Companhia do Nyassa" would probably be at Ibo, the British Vice-Consul at Porto Amelia (Dr. L. Bostock) now reports that telegraphic instructions have been received from Lisbon to the effect that all Government Departments should return to Porto Amelia from Ibo. These instructions are attributed, in part, to the intention to construct a railway from Porto Amelia to the Central African Lakes.

(C. 5,736.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the local press, the wood-preserving industry of the United States had a record year in 1913. The figures are based on returns from 93 wood-preserving plants, of which 58 are commercial plants and 35 private plants (of which 26 are operated by railway companies), and in 1913 these plants treated 153,613,888 cubic ft. of material, or 21.9 per cent. more than in 1912. The 58 commercial plants treated 27,000,000 cross ties, 10,000,000 lineal ft. of piling, 132,000 poles, 98,546,000 board ft. of timber, including primarily switch and bridge timbers, and 13,692,000 board ft. of miscellaneous material. The 35 private plants treated 7,500,000 hewn cross ties, 5,000,000 sawn cross ties, 1,388,000 lineal ft. of piling, 16,000 poles, 41,000,000 board ft. of timber, and nearly 11,000,000 ft. of miscellaneous material.

The total consumption of creosote oil by these 93 plants in 1913 was 108,373,359 galls., an increase of 29.5 per cent. over the previous year; the consumption of zinc chloride amounted to 26,466,803 lbs., an increase of 27.5 per cent., and of miscellaneous liquid preservatives 3,885,738 galls., an increase of 26.4 per cent. The rapidly increasing consumption of preservatives in the United States warrants the serious consideration of the sources of supply, the quantity of creosote imported in 1913, for example, being 62 per cent. of the total amount used. New plants for the manufacture of creosote oil are, however, being erected in the middle west and, if present plans materialise, should add about 10,000,000 gallons annually to the available supply of creosote.

(C. 5,625.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ALASKA).

With reference to the notice on p. 409 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd May, 1913, relative to new United States Regulations, dated 26th March, 1913, for the protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of a revised

**Regulations for
Hunting
Fur-bearing
Animals.**

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ALASKA)—continued.**

edition of the Regulations, which has been issued by the United States Department of Commerce, modifying the sections dealing with close seasons and special permits.

The text of the revised Regulations may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,223.)

PARAGUAY.

With reference to the notice on p. 286 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th April relative to the experimental shipment of cattle from Paraguay to Buenos Aires, H.M. Legation at that city now reports that, owing largely to the severity of the Argentine regulations for the prevention of the spread of cattle tick ("garrapata"), the trade has proved unremunerative and shipments have now been suspended. Altogether some 3,000 head of cattle have reached Buenos Aires from Paraguay, in nine consignments. (C. 5,755.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Newchwang (Mr. W. J. Clennell) writes that the figures quoted in Table 1 of the Report on the trade of Newchwang for 1913 (*Foreign Office, Annual Series No. 5,272*) for native imports and exports in 1913 were calculated without including the trade coming under the supervision of the Native Customs, whereas the corresponding figures for 1909-12 all include that trade. The figures for 1913 should therefore read "Native imports" £2,311,998 (instead of £1,440,000, and "Exports" £4,276,872 (instead of £3,697,513), making the gross trade £9,086,334 (instead of £7,584,977).

The effect of the correction is, of course, to reduce in a very material degree the apparent loss of trade by Newchwang in 1913. Instead of a falling-off of about 20 per cent. in the trade of the port, the decrease in 1913 was really only between 4 and 5 per cent.

(C. 5,688.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; National Health Insurance: Report of Second Year's Working; National Old Age and Disablement Insurance in Holland; Social Insurance in Germany in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,328. Foreign Commerce of Russia and Trade of the Consular District of St. Petersburg in 1913. Price 6d.

Coal, iron, mineral oil, &c.
production.

Harvest of 1913.

Railway and harbour develop-
ments.

Reports from Cronstadt,
Narva, Archangel, Ekaterinburg
and Reval.

Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.4; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,329. Trade of the Consular District of Warsaw in 1913.**
Price 2½d.

Finance.	Coal trade.
Public works.	Artificial manures.
Railways.	Potato starch production.
Textile industries.	Agriculture and dairy farming.
Iron industry.	Map.

No. 5,331. Trade of the Consular District of San Francisco in 1913. Price 2½d.

Petroleum output.	Fruit production.
Mineral production.	Reports from Los Angeles
Hydro-electric developments.	and San Diego.
Crops in 1913.	

No. 5,333. Trade of the Consular District of Savannah in 1913. Price 3½d.

Cotton trade.	Reports from Charleston,
Naval stores business.	Wilmington, Brunswick and
	Darien.
	Map.

No. 5,335. Trade of Amoy (China) in 1913. Price ½d.**No. 5,338. Trade of the Republic of Panama in 1913.** Price 2½d.

Timber trade.	Panama Canal.
Patents and trade marks.	Report from Bocas del Toro.
Railways.	Map.

No. 5,339. Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem in 1913.
Price 2d.

British trade.	Reports from Jaffa and Gaza.
Hints to traders.	Map.
Orange trade of Jaffa.	

No. 5,340. Trade of the Consular District of Seville in 1913.
Price 2½d.

Olive crop.	Reports from Cadiz, Huelva,
Grain harvest.	Jerez and La Linea.
	Map.

No. 5,341. Trade of Tsinan and Tsingtau (China) in 1913. Price 1d.

Cotton and groundnut pro- duction.	Kerosene oil trade. Cattle trade.
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No. 5,342. Trade of Wuhu (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Rice trade.	Local Factories,
Railways.	Map.

No. 5,343. Trade of Ningpo (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Shanghai-Ningpo Railway.	Map.
Kerosene oil trade.	

*Government Publications.***No. 5,344. Trade of Tientsin (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.**

Skin, hair and wool trade.	Coal Mining.
Exports of oil-bearing seeds.	Map.
Hai-Ho Conservancy.	

No. 5,349. Trade of Canton (China) in 1913. Price 1d.

Currency and revenue.	Silk and tea exports.
Imports of cotton and woollen goods.	Railways.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Return relating to the Railways of the United Kingdom for the year 1913 (Preliminary Statement). [Cd. 7,518]. Price ½d.

From this Return, which has been prepared in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, it appears that the total number of passengers carried during 1913 (exclusive of season ticket holders) amounted to 1,228,316,000, *viz.*, 26,025,000 first class, 12,088,000 second class, and 1,190,203,000 third class passengers. The quantity of minerals and general merchandise conveyed was 371,571,000 tons. The total receipts in respect of railway working amounted to £124,750,000, and the receipts from other sources (such as road vehicles, steamboats, canals, &c.) to £14,503,000. The total length of line open for traffic was 55,438 miles. These figures are subject to revision.

Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1913, Vol. II., Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in Scotland, with a Summary for the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,494.] Price 4d.

This return shows the total produce and yield per acre of the principal crops in each county and county district of Scotland during 1913, with summaries for the United Kingdom. Statistics relating to the weather conditions of the year in Scotland, compiled from the reports of the Meteorological Office, are also included.

The total production of the principal crops in Scotland in the years 1912 and 1913 is shown in the following table:—

Crops.								1912.	1913.
								Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299,448	282,965
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862,436	920,725
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,596,193	4,501,619
								Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	938,593	970,803
Turnips and swedes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,390,878	7,330,203
Mangolds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,373	36,492
Hay (all kinds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893,147	947,057

Dominions Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of certain Portions of His Majesty's Dominions: Minutes of Evidence taken in London in January, 1914, and Papers laid before the Commission. [Cd. 7,351.] Price 1s. 11d.

Government Publications.

East India (Progress and Condition). Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1912-13. H.C. 288. Price 1s. 3d.

This publication is prepared in the India Office from a large number of annual reports received from India, and deals with the administration, finance, public works, education, trade, &c. of the country.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1912. Part A—Appendix (A), Particulars of Valuation Returns. H.C. 89-1. Price 5½d.; Part C—Trade Unions. H.C. 89-III. Price 1s. 1d.

United States, No. 1 (1914). Notes exchanged between His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and the United States Government on the subject of Oil Properties and Mining Rights in Mexico. [Cd. 7,463.] Price 1d.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. June [Cd. 7,285-V.] Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of June, and for the six months ending June, in each of the years 1913 and 1914:—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the number of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report of Proceedings under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, &c., &c. for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,513.] Price 11d.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed Report for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,429.] Price 9d.

This publication presents in a revised and more detailed form information which has already been published in the General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops and Numbers of Live Stock, while it also includes a series of special tables relating to the number and size of agricultural holdings, and to their distribution; a comparative record of the changes that have taken place in the several counties during the past ten years as regards the extent and yield of the chief crops and the numbers of live stock; statistics of the area of the chief kinds of bush and tree fruits; and statistics of the area under woods and coppice, and of planting and felling operations.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Coffee Production and Trade in Dutch East Indies.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 9th July.

Fruit Growing in South Africa.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 20th June.

Cattle Breeding in the Argentine.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 11th July.

Agricultural Development in Madagascar.

"*Quinzaine Coloniale*" (Paris), 10th July.

Banana Cultivation in Guatemala.

"*Economista Peruano*" (Lima), April and May.

Rubber Cultivation in India.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 25th June.

Crop Prospects in Russia.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 11th July.

Citrus Fruit Growing in South Africa.

"*Agricultural Journal of South Africa*" (Pretoria), June.

Sugar Industry in Spain, 1913-14.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 9th July.

Egg Trade of China.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 11th July.

Wine and Fruit Crops in France.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 9th July.

Rice Trade of Burma, 1913-14.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 25th June.

Rubber Cultivation in Ceylon in 1913.

"*Tropenpflanzer*" (Berlin), July.

Machinery and Engineering.

Producer Gas Engines in South Africa.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 20th June.

Hydro-Electric Power in France.

"*Economiste Francais*" (Paris), 11th July.

New Casting Carriage.

"*Métallurgie*" (Paris), 15th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Finishing Temperatures in Rolling Rails.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 2nd July.

Aluminium Industry in British India.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 27th June.

Metal Industry in Rhenish Westphalia and Upper Silesia, 2nd Quarter of 1914.

"*Stahl und Eisen*" (Düsseldorf), 9th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Pig-Iron Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 14th July. (X. 5,024.)

Crucible Steel Manufacture.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 2nd July.

Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 14th July.

Coal Market in the Ruhr District.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 12th July. (X. 5,012.)

Blast Furnace Practice in America (2nd Article).

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 2nd July.

Wire Industry in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 8th July. (X. 5,048.)

Petroleum Industry of Galicia in 1913.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 11th July.

Metal Industry in France and Belgium, 2nd Quarter of 1914.

"*Stahl und Eisen*" (Düsseldorf), 9th July.

Graphite Industry in Corea.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 9th July.

Tube Syndicate Operations in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 11th July. (X. 5,025.)

Briquetting of Ore and Furnace Dust.

"*Stahl und Eisen*" (Düsseldorf), 9th July.

Enamelled Ware Manufacture.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 2nd July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Canada and the Panama Canal.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 3rd July.

Shipping in France in 1913.

"*Handelsmuseum*" (Vienna), 9th July.

Shipping at Hamburg, 1st half of 1914.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 9th July. (X. 5,043.)

State Railways in Italy.

"*Journal des Transports*" (Paris), 11th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Embroidery Industry in Lorraine.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 27th June.

Textile Market in France.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 14th July. (X. 5,004.)

Silk and Velvet Industry in Crefeld.

"*Handelsmuseum*" (Vienna), 9th July.

Cotton Goods Trade in Tientsin.

"*Textil Zeitung*" (Berlin), 14th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

Wool Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 10th July.
(X. 5,049.)

Cotton Growing in South Africa.

"*Agrikultural Journal of South Africa*" (Pretoria), June.

Cotton Industry in Italy in 1913.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin),
9th July.

Textile Industry in Germany.

"*Economiste Français*" (Paris), 11th
July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Chile : Commercial Progress in 1913.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
16th June.

French Colonies : Trade and Commerce
in 1913.

"*Quinzaine Coloniale*" (Paris), 10th
July.

Gambia : Trade and Commerce in 1913.

"*Moniteur Officiel*" (Paris), 9th July.

Germany : Trade and Industries of North
East Prussia.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
27th June.

Canada : Commercial and Economic Con-
ditions in Ontario.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
26th June.

Germany : Berlin Banking Results, 1st
half of 1914.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 11th July.
(X. 5,007.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Canada : Real Estate.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 3rd
July.

Portuguese East Africa : Industry and
Trade in 1913.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
17th June.

Russia : Trade and Industry in Poland.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 8th July.

Ecuador : Review of Trade in 1913.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
22nd June.

Canada : Bank Statement for May.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 3rd
July.

Japan : Trade of Nagasaki in 1913.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
30th June.

Miscellaneous.

Paper Market in Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 14th July.

Shoe and Leather Fair in Vienna, 1914.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 14th July.

Athletic Goods : Opening in the Philip-
pines.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
16th June.

Seaweed Industry in France.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
30th June.

Pulpwood Consumption in Canada in 1913.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Mon-
tréal), 1st July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia—

COMMONWEALTH—Bureau of Census and
Statistics—Australian Financial Statis-
tics, 1904-13.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Regis-
ter, 1913—Part II., Public Finance :

Part III, Accumulation ; Part V., Land
Settlement, Agriculture, Live Stock ;
Part VI., Industrial Establishments
Part VIII, Law, Crime, &c. ; Part X
Education, Science and Art.

TASMANIA—Tasmanian Statistics, 1913

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 29 weeks ended 16th July, 1914 :—

	Week ended 16th July, 1914.	29 Weeks ended 16th July, 1914.	Week ended 16th July, 1914.	29 Weeks ended 16th July, 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	8,766	1,853,394	982	104,096
Brazilian	—	190,507	556	13,529
East Indian	9,915	142,782	3,199	35,948
Egyptian	5,629	336,956	296	99,208
Miscellaneous	1,062*	101,378†	63	9,701
Total... ..	25,372	2,625,017	5,096	262,482

* Including 10 bales British West Indian, 277 bales British West African, 333 bales British East African, and 12 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,052 bales British West Indian, 9,351 bales British West African, 17,427 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 18th July, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

					Average Price.		
					Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 18th July, 1914	...	...	...	...	34 1	24 2	19 10
Corresponding Week in—							
1907	...	...	...	...	32 11	27 3	20 8
1908	...	...	...	...	31 5	26 5	18 6
1909	...	...	...	...	44 0	27 4	22 5
1910	...	...	...	...	31 11	19 9	17 5
1911	...	...	...	...	32 5	24 3	19 5
1912	...	...	...	...	38 10	30 9	24 8
1913	...	...	...	...	33 6	24 9	20 5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 18th July, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 18th July, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	54	474
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	173	169
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	197,781	206,963
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	87,003	96,943
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	4,100	3,046
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,941	13,447
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	96,153	102,781
Beef	"	825	966
Hams	"	17,694	23,262
Pork	"	6,050	3,512
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,242	1,367
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	13,712	19,083
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	89,625	91,133
Margarine	"	28,784	27,816
Cheese	"	47,185	39,109
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	475	244
" condensed	"	21,628	21,924
" preserved, other kinds	"	770	4
Eggs	Grt. Hunder.	385,483	409,436
Poultry	Value £	1,393	2,443
Game	"	18	19
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	2,081	1,097
Lard	"	28,154	35,638
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,562,100	2,300,100
Wheat-meal and flour	"	154,600	136,500
Barley	"	247,400	203,500
Oats	"	138,400	375,600
Peas	"	39,640	26,240
Beans	"	9,770	3,500
Maize or Indian corn	"	825,700	1,285,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	9,483	20,484
Apricots and peaches	"	12,821	601
Bananas	Bunches	242,339	171,355
Cherries	Owts.	3,392	2,492
Currants	"	12,055	15,994
Gooseberries	"	163	33
Grapes	"	499	477
Lemons	"	26,909	14,417
Oranges	"	16,828	6,815
Pears	"	11,717	6,756
Plums	"	28,255	9,656
Strawberries	"	577	20
Unenumerated	"	16,701	29,183
Hay	Tons	342	1,418
Straw	"	2	23
Moss Litter	"	1,137	1,200
Hops	Owts.	329	606
Locust beans	"	4,440	19,271
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	151,916	59,245
Potatoes	Owts.	86,107	196,331
Tomatoes	"	50,265	38,554
Unenumerated	Value £	6,893	5,993
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	2,596	750
" preserved by canning	"	6,412	5,858

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 218.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen:—

315. Workmen engaged in putting down and keeping in order sheets of iron on factory floor to save wear.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 7th August, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 10th August, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1461. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cycle and motor cycle saddles, including the fitting together of parts, but not including leather workers or the makers of coil springs. (Application 308.)

This decision modifies decision B1333 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 19th June, 1913.)

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1459. Workmen engaged in flapping, cranking, or shutting axles for use in horse-drawn vehicles. (Application 302.)

1460. Any workman engaged in the construction, alteration, repair, or decoration of ships, boats or other craft, provided that he holds a discharge book or certificate of discharge, and that:

- i. such book or certificate shows that he was employed as a member of a ship's crew (*a*) at some period within the preceding 12 months, and (*b*) for at least 13 weeks in the 12 months immediately preceding the last date of discharge; and
- ii. he declares his intention of going to sea again as soon as he has the opportunity.

Note.—Contributions will in every case be payable after the lapse of 12 months from the last date of discharge.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

July 30, 1914.

[No. 922

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, Central 12807. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 330.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, 1914	265
Plush, Imitation Leather, and Woollen Curtain Material—Norwegian Contract offering	" " "	217
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th " "	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
Satin—Montreal enquiry... ..	28th May,	489
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th " "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April,	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609
Wheat of 1913-14 Season from Western Australia	26th Feb.,	553
Antimony Ore and Regulus from Chungking	19th " "	495
Trunk and Bag Lining—United States Enquiry	" " "	446

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	291
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	330
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	331
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	331
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	326

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders are invited by the War Office for the supply of bread and flour, meat, milk, bacon, butter and cheese, fruit and vegetables, potatoes, groceries, and fish, for the use of the Duke of York's Royal Military School at Guston, during a period of six months from 1st October, 1914. As regards milk, an alternative price is required for supply during a

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

period of one year from 1st October. Tenders, made out on the proper form, are to be delivered at the War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., by noon on 24th August.

Applications for forms of tender and conditions of contract, and any enquiries as to the method of delivery, approximate quantities, &c., should be addressed to the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Guston, near Dover.

The Master of the Mint notifies that tenders for the supply of

Copper Ingots. him at the Royal Mint, London, E.C., up to noon on 6th August. The ingots must weigh between

14 and 18 lbs. each, and be guaranteed to contain not less than 99·8 per cent. of copper, and not more than 0·005 per cent. of lead, 0·005 per cent. of tellurium and selenium taken together, 0·001 per cent. of bismuth, 0·001 per cent. of tin, 0·001 per cent. of antimony, 0·01 per cent. of iron, and 0·02 per cent. of arsenic.

Delivery will be required in eight lots of about 25 tons each, at the rate of not less than one or more than two lots each week from 24th August.

BRITISH INDIA.

The United States Consul-General at Calcutta, in a report to his Government, calls attention to the aluminium industry of India. Official statistics give the imports of aluminium (presumably sheets and ingots) into India as about 1,790 tons for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913. Of this about 340 tons came from the United Kingdom, 950 tons from Germany, 415 tons from the United States, and 70 tons from Belgium, small quantities being received from France, the Netherlands, and Austria-Hungary. The material is largely used in making vessels for carrying water.

The number of factories making aluminium vessels in India is stated to be about 40, while the capital employed is estimated at nearly a crore of rupees (about £666,600).

It is the opinion of the Director of Industries and Commerce of the State of Mysore that great encouragement would be given to the establishment of small plants for working aluminium ware if small electrical induction furnaces of, say, 10 to 20 lbs. capacity, could be introduced for melting the aluminium.

As the demand for aluminium ware in India seems likely to increase faster than the local industry can supply it, there would appear to be an opportunity for manufacturers to sell in that market, not only the raw material in ingots and sheets, but also finished articles, such as water vessels and cooking utensils, especially kettles, saucepans, stewpans, frying pans, &c. Many metal dealers in Indian towns are specialising in aluminium goods, and it is said that their profits are very large and that, generally speaking, they can allow themselves a much wider margin of profit than that obtainable from brass or copper ware.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

The following enquiry has been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 17,400.)

An importer and manufacturers' agent at Ottawa asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom makers of anchors and iron link chain.

Anchors ; Iron Link Chain.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 17,677.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Lancashire company manufacturing malt extract asks to be placed in touch with Canadian importers.

Malt Extract.

A London firm wishes to obtain supplies of cheap box boards and invites quotations per 1,000 boxes from Canadian manufacturers.

Box Boards.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of brokers in Vancouver wishes to make a connection with United Kingdom manufacturers of biscuits, confectionery, jams, jellies, and other grocery sundries, requiring representation in Vancouver, Victoria, and Prince Rupert.

**Biscuits ; Confectionery ;
Jams ; Jellies, &c.**

A Winnipeg firm of manufacturers' agents, a partner in which is at present in London, seeks agencies for Western Canada in biscuits, jams, confectionery, canned fish, and grocery specialities generally.

**Biscuits ; Jams ; Confectionery ;
Canned Fish, &c.**

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada and the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto notifying the inception of enterprises, &c., which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

A company has been incorporated in Ontario with a capital of 100,000 dols. (about £20,500) to carry on a mining and quarrying business. See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 17,562a.)

**Mining and Quarrying
Plant.**

A United States firm manufacturing soap, cotton-seed and linseed oil, &c. has decided to establish a branch in the Province of Ontario, and is stated to have purchased a large site on which to erect a factory. See Note † on next page. (C.I.B. 17,573.)

**Plant for Soap and Oil
Factory.**

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The erection of a reservoir, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, is contemplated by a water supply company in British Columbia. *See Note ‡.* (C.I.B. 17,562b.)

**Reservoir
Construction.**

A saw-mill in Ontario has recently been destroyed by fire. New machinery may be required. *See Note ‡.*

Saw Mill Machinery.

(C.I.B. 17,562c.)

Note ‡.—The names and addresses of the companies to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, as follows:—

**Automatic
Recording
Registers;
Twisted Pair
Wire.**

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 15th September* for the supply and delivery of 100 *automatic recording registers* (Schedule No. 1,101).

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 22nd September* for the supply and delivery of 10 cwts. of *twisted pair wire* (Schedule No. 1,112).

See Note ‡.

(C.I.B. 17,563.)

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 2.30 p.m. on 5th August*, for the supply and delivery of (1) 10,000 *jointing sleeves* and 225 tons of *galvanised iron wire* (Schedule No. 398, N.S.W.); (2) 1,200 *dry cells*, 30,000 *main battery corks*, 75,000 *porous pots*, 30 tons of *sal ammoniac*, and 50,000 *zincs* (Schedule No. 400, N.S.W.); (3) 1,000 *battery boxes*, 1,100 drums of *composition coal tar*, 2,000 bottles of *black ink for telegraph instruments*, 3,000 bottles of *soldering solution*, and 500 lbs. of *black adhesive tape* (Schedule No. 401, N.S.W.); and (5) 292,000 *copper binders*, 22,500 *jointing sleeves*, 292,000 *copper tapes*, 95 tons of *bronze wire* and 220 tons of *copper wire* (Schedule No. 402, N.S.W.). *See Note ‡.*

(C.I.B. 17,561.)

Note ‡.—A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the offices of the Deputy Postmaster-General at Melbourne and Sydney, respectively. Preliminary deposits may be *paid* at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Melbourne City Corporation for the supply of
Electricity 1,234 electricity recording meters.
Recording Meters.

Copies of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be *obtained*, on payment of 5s., from the London agents for the Corporation, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 18th August.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of electricity meters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 17,559.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The following enquiries have been received at the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand from firms in the Dominion:—

An electrical engineer, recently established in Wellington, wishes to secure the agencies of United
Dynamos and Electric Motors; Kingdom firms manufacturing
Country-House Lighting Plant; dynamos and motors, country-
Electric Heating Appliances; house lighting outfits, switchboards,
Switchboards; Accumulators; accumulators, testing instruments,
&c.; Motor Cycles. electrical heating apparatus, and
 material for the repair and manufacture of electrical goods; also motor cycles. *See Note† on next page.*

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Palmerston North wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom
Circular manufacturers of circular rubber heels, for
Rubber Heels; which a good demand is reported. The firm
Electrical Sundries. also desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom makers of electrical goods, such as pocket lamps, torches, clocks, &c. *See Note† on next page.*

A firm of booksellers and stationers in Masterton would like to receive catalogues from United Kingdom makers of leather goods, fancy goods and stationery; also booksellers' and publishers' catalogues. *See Note† on next page.*

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

Note.—United Kingdom manufacturers, &c., of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand.

(C.I.B. 17,169.)

Extracts from the *local Press* have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken:—

It was decided at a recent meeting at Stratford (Taranaki Province) to form a farmers' meat freezing company, with a capital of £100,000.

Refrigerating Plant.

A representative meeting of North Auckland farmers recently held at Whangarei decided to form an organisation, to be known as the "North Auckland Farmers' Association," with a view to establishing co-operative freezing works. A site for the proposed works has not yet been settled, but both Whangarei and Opua were suggested as good centres.

(C.I.B. 16,951.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notices on p. 222 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th October, 1913, and p. 57 of the issue of 9th October, 1913, relative to the proposed extension of the works of the Rand Water Board, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports the publication, in the "Union Gazette (Extraordinary)" of 29th June, of an Act authorising the Rand Water Board to borrow a sum not exceeding £1,250,000 for carrying out the proposed works. A dam is to be built across the Vaal River capable of storing 2,181,280,000 cubic feet of water, of which not more than 3,200,000 cubic feet may be used daily, whilst 288,000,000 cubic feet are to be reserved for the benefit of the riparian land owners in the vicinity of the storage area who may be awarded permits to impound and store water in the reservoir: (C.I.B. 17,091.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa also reports that the Municipality of Mossel Bay, Cape Province, proposes to borrow a sum of £11,593 for carrying out an electric lighting scheme.

Electric Lighting Plant.

(C.I.B. 17,080.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that the Municipality of Queenstown, Cape Province, is endeavouring to borrow a sum of £70,000, of which £59,000 will be allocated to sewerage works, and £4,187 to a waterworks re-distribution scheme.

Plant and Material for Sewerage and Water Supply Works.

(C.I.B. 17,090.)

Openings for British Trade.

MALTA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders for the supply of 4,500 tons of coal to the Government of Malta will be received at the Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., up to 11 a.m. on 13th August.

Copies of the form of tender, specification, &c. may be obtained on application to the Crown Agents, as above.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of 6,800 woollen blankets required by the Prisons Department.

Woollen Blankets.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the Prisons Department, Cairo, and sealed tenders on the proper form will be received by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Cairo, up to noon on 27th August.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen blankets at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 17,348.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of War for the supply of 10 tons of pure Stearine Candles, suitable for storage and use in a tropical climate, to be delivered c.i.f. Alexandria, Port Said, or Port Sudan, by 1st November next.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for supply of Candles," will be received by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo, up to 11 a.m. on 14th September. A sample of 2 lbs. of the candles must be forwarded for analysis. *A provisional deposit of £ E. 10 (about £10 5s.), or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent. of the value of the offer, is required to qualify any tender.*

A copy of the specification may be seen by United Kingdom candle manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 17,349.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that a manufacturer of staves and bobbins in Ozurgetti, Government of Kutais, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom purchasers.

Market Sought for Staves and Bobbins.

United Kingdom importers of staves and

*Openings for British Trade.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

bobbins may obtain the name of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Batoum. (C.I.B. 17,235.)

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge) reports that a local merchant desires the names and addresses of United Kingdom buyers of oak baulks of large size. Communications in this connection from United Kingdom timber importers should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Nicolaiev. (C.I.B. 16,394.)

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 14th July states that the Russian Ministry of Commerce and Industry is offering a prize of 5,000 roubles (about £530) for an improved method of mechanically treating flax fibre without using the retting and breaking process. To obtain the full prize it is intended that the machine in its entirety be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in a finished and fit state for use. Machines must be simply constructed and the cost should not exceed the means of the average farmer. The competition, which will be open till 1st March, 1915, is not limited to Russian designers of machines.

A translation of the conditions to be observed has been forwarded by the Acting British Consul at Riga and may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 17,442.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways Authorities for the supply of certain tools and materials, including boring steel, pails, pickaxes, wheelbarrow wheels, oil and grease cans, locks, handles, spades, crowbars, hammers, axes, &c. Copies of the conditions of tender and further particulars may be obtained from "Overingeniörens kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Kongsberg, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa materialer og redskaper," will be received up to 1 p.m. on 15th August. No special form of tender is required, but local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.

A copy of the notice inviting tenders, which gives a detailed list of the tools and materials required (in Norwegian), may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 17,305.)

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

*Openings for British Trade.***SWEDEN.**

H.M. Consul at Gothenburg (Mr. J. Duff) reports that tenders are invited by the Ystad Waterworks Board for the supply of cast-iron socket pipes, in accordance with the rules of the Swedish Municipal-Technical Association, as follows:—

Cast-Iron Socket Pipes. 720 metres of pipes of 300 mm. internal diameter; 3,710 metres of 250 mm. diameter; 1,400 metres of 225 mm. diameter; 820 metres of 200 mm. diameter; 9,100 metres of 152 mm. diameter; 650 metres of 100 mm. diameter; 3,100 metres of 75 mm. diameter.

The sockets should be provided with a lead groove and the smooth end of the pipe strengthened with a ring. The fire-cocks and valves are to be of Swedish make.

Further particulars may be obtained from "Allmänna Ingeniörsbyrån," Malmö. Sealed tenders, marked "Röranbud m. m.," will be received at "Vattenledningskomitens Ordförande Konsul O. Persson," Ystad, up to noon on 5th August. No special form of tender is required.

(C.I.B. 17,447.)

GERMANY.

Cloth for Ready-made Clothing.

See notice on p. 298.

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 22nd July, notifies that the Dutch Ministry for the Colonies is inviting tenders, up to 5th August, for the supply of various articles, including the following:—*Black canvas, linen goods, cotton tissues (bleached and unbleached), and other cotton goods, &c.*

Specifications of the materials required may be obtained from Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui No. 28A, The Hague.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Acting British Consul-General at Batavia (Mr. T. F. Carlisle) reports that a sale of Government coffee of the 1914 crop will take place in the rooms of the "Handels - vereeniging" at Batavia on 14th October and 25th November next. The quantity to be offered for sale is 14,100 piculs, the unit for sale purposes being the picul of 136 English lbs.

A statement (in English) of the conditions of sale may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,639.)

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM.

The Acting British Consul-General at Antwerp (Mr. M. N. Kearney) reports that tenders are invited by the Belgian Ministry of War for the supply of 500,000 kilogs. of frozen beef required for the army. **Frozen Beef.** Tenders will only be considered from actual producers or their responsible agents. In accordance with Belgian law, the lungs must be left adhering to one of the fore quarters.

Further particulars may be obtained from the "Sous-intendant dirigeant le 1^{er} service de manutention, rue Sandéus, No. 72," Antwerp, to whom also sealed tenders must be sent by registered post not later than 10 a.m. on 12th August.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom purveyors of frozen beef at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 17,304.)

FRANCE.

According to information received by H.M. Embassy at Paris from the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, it appears that the present position in regard to the admission of foreigners to tender for Government contracts is still regulated by the general principles laid down in 1905, viz., that foreigners are admitted to tender for French public works on the same conditions as Frenchmen, provided that there is reciprocal treatment in the tenderer's country. In the case of contracts relating to national defence, however, the Departments of War and Marine have a discretionary power. **Foreigners and Public Service Contracts.**

(C.I.B. 16,804.)

FRANCE (SOCIETY ISLANDS).

With reference to the notice on p. 349 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th May, and to previous notices relative to proposed harbour improvements at Papeete, it appears from the report by H.M. Consul at Tahiti (Mr. H. A. Richards) on the trade of the Society Islands in 1913, which will shortly be issued, that the positions for the erection of the four lighthouses, on the Islands of Fatuhiva, Matahiva, Tetiaroa and Moorea respectively, have been surveyed, and tenders for the erection of the buildings have been invited and will be received up to September next. **Lighthouse Construction.**

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

Plant and Material for Railway and Harbour Works. See notice on p. 313.

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN.**

A British agent in Madrid, already holding several United Kingdom **Commercial** Agencies, and said to have wide connections in Spain, is desirous of obtaining the representation of other United Kingdom firms.

Enquiry. The name of the agent may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but for further particulars reference should be made to the British Consulate, Madrid.

(C.I.B. 17,725.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 21st July notifies that a law has now been passed authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to expend the sum of 70,500,000 pesetas (about £2,611,000) on the repairing of State roads, and a further sum of 1,500,000 pesetas (about £55,000) on the purchase of stone to be stored for use for future repairs (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June, p. 671).

The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris) of 16th July states that the whole of the cutlery used in Alicante comes from abroad, almost all the trade being in the hands of Germans. In the opening up or extension of trade in Alicante, the mere distribution of catalogues is insufficient; commercial travellers well acquainted with the Spanish language should be sent to canvass their goods. The cutlery sold is of the usual kind. Table knives are generally supplied with nickel handles, kitchen knives with wooden ones, and pocket knives with horn handles. The sizes of scissors most in demand are from 5½ to 6 inches in length. No particular method of packing the cutlery is in vogue. German manufacturers and agents grant very easy conditions of payment; they open a running account with their clients, giving them two or three months' credit, or even longer.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 20th July announces that tenders will be received, up to 20th August, at the "Ministero dei lavori pubblici (Sezione Contratti)," Rome, for the carrying out of work involved in the repair of the breakwater on the left bank of the Tagliamento at a curve of the river in the Commune of Latisana. The upset price is put at 145,130 lire (about £5,800).

Material for Breakwater Construction. Although the foregoing contract will doubtless be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials and accessories outside Italy.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The Acting British Consul-General at New York (Mr. R. L. Nosworthy) reports that a company in that city desires to purchase, in large quantities, binitrotolouene, trinitrotolouene and ammonium perchlorate, and wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of those products.

United Kingdom exporters of the above-mentioned articles may obtain the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, New York. (C.I.B., 17,233.)

The British Vice-Consul at Cincinnati (Mr. W. L. Finch) reports that a firm of manufacturers' agents in that city, having branches throughout the United States, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who are not already represented in the United States, with a view to becoming their exclusive agents there.

United Kingdom manufacturers may obtain the name of the firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, Cincinnati, Ohio. (C.I.B. 17,142.)

A Liverpool firm of manufacturers and exporters, having an established connection (as sellers of special machines) throughout the United States, chiefly with meat packers, provision merchants and large importers in general, wishes to obtain the sole agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of foodstuffs (biscuits and chocolates), boots and shoes (cheap and showy), wearing apparel, &c.

All communications relative to this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, and marked "A. B." (C.I.B. 17,597.)

MEXICO.

H.M. Minister at Mexico City reports that a contract has recently been entered into between the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, and the representative of Messrs. Hersent, contractors for public works, and Messrs. Schneider & Co. of Creusot, France, for the construction of port works at Acapulco, Tuxpam, and other Mexican ports, at a cost not exceeding 100,000,000 pesos (about £7,000,000 at the present rate of exchange). All materials required in connection with the carrying out of the works which it may be necessary to import from abroad will be admitted free of duty.

(C.I.B. 17,001.)

Openings for British Trade.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on p. 185 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd April last relative to a call for tenders by the Siamese Southern Railway Department for the supply of 11,200 tons of steel rails, and 1,300 tons of permanent way accessories, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) now reports that the contract for the rails has been awarded to an American firm, and that for the permanent way accessories to a Belgian firm. The names of the firms, together with the accepted contract prices, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of railway material on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,995.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

EXHIBITION.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Minister at Panama, particulars of an Exhibition of Agriculture, Industry and Art to be held at Panama under the auspices of the Government of the Republic from 1st January to 1st July, 1915, in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal. It was originally intended that exhibits should be confined to products and manufactures of American States and Spain, but it has since been decided to extend the scope of the Exhibition so as to include exhibits of articles of foreign manufacture imported by business houses established in the Republic. Applications for space are to be made by 31st August, 1914, to the President of the Board of Control of the Panama Exposition, Panama.

Copies of the circular of invitation and of the regulations can be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. or at the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. (Ex. 6,712.)

AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Autumnal Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will be held at the McLellan Galleries, 270, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on 4th and 5th August. The chair will be taken each day by the President, Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart.

(C. 6,042.)

CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome regarding the estimated production of the following crops in various countries:—

Wheat.—Russia-in-Europe (spring wheat), 209,138,000 cwts. or 28 per cent. below last year's production; Hungary, 71,721,000 cwts. or 11·5 per cent. below last year's production; Japan, 12,769,000 cwts. or 8 per cent. below last year's production; and Tunis, 1,181,000 cwts. or 60 per cent. below last year's production. The total production in the following countries is estimated at 1,317,000,000 cwts., or 3·4 per cent. below last year's production:—Great Britain, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Russia-in-Europe, Switzerland, United States, Tunis, India, Japan and Hungary.

Rye.—Russia-in-Europe, 469,419,000 cwts. or 2·4 per cent. below last year's production; Belgium, 11,566,000 cwts. or 3 per cent. above last year's production; Hungary, 25,089,000 cwts. or 3·9 per cent. below last year's production; and Italy, 2,657,000 cwts. or 4·9 per cent. below last year's production. The total production in the following countries is estimated at 705,000,000 cwts., or 1·9 per cent. below last year's production:—Belgium, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Russia-in-Europe, Switzerland, Prussia and Hungary.

Barley.—Russia-in-Europe, 203,809,000 cwts. or 14·7 per cent. below last year's production; Belgium, 1,813,000 cwts. or 0·4 per cent. above last year's production; Japan, 44,027,000 cwts. or 0·3 per cent. above last year's production; and Tunis, 1,377,000 cwts. or 50 per cent. below last year's production. The total production in the same countries as for wheat, except India, is estimated at 429,000,000 cwts., or 5·7 per cent. below last year's production.

Oats.—Russia-in-Europe, 242,945,000 cwts. or 23·1 per cent. below last year's production; Tunis, 197,000 cwts. or 83·3 per cent. below last year's production. The total production in the same countries as for wheat, except India and Japan, is estimated at 673,000,000 cwts., or 7·6 per cent. below last year's production.

Maize.—United States, 1,433,585,000 cwts., or 17·2 per cent. above last year's production.

Rice.—United States, 9,239,000 cwts., or 10·7 per cent. below last year's production.

Cotton.—The area under cotton in the United States is 36,945,000 acres or 2·6 per cent. above that of last year, and the crop condition on 1st July, 1914, expressed according to the Institute's system (100 = average yield per acre of the last ten years) was equal to 99, against 102 at same date last year. In Egypt the crop is a little late, and in Lower Egypt the cotton worm is prevalent.

Flax.—In India the production of linseed is given finally as 7,642,000 cwts. or 29 per cent. below last year's production.

Tobacco.—The area under cultivation in the United States is 1,151,000 acres or 5·4 per cent. below last year's area, and the crop condition on 1st July was equal to 78, against 98 at the same date last year. Crop conditions are average in Austria, Hungary, Belgium and Italy, and good in France.

Crop Prospects in certain Countries.

Potatoes.—Crop conditions are good in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium and Italy, and average in Denmark, Norway, United States and Japan.

Sugar Beet.—Crop conditions are good in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy, Sweden and the United States, and average in Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Vines.—Crop conditions are good in France, Italy and Algeria, and average in Switzerland and Tunis.

Olives.—Crop conditions are good in France and Italy, and less good in Algeria and Tunis.

MINES AND MINING RIGHTS IN MEXICO.

Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The White Paper (Cd. 7463),* which contains the text of the Notes exchanged between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government respecting oil properties in Mexico—referred to in the notice at pages 221-2 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"—contains also the text of Notes exchanged between the two Governments on the subject of Mines and Mining Rights in Mexico, the effect of which is as follows:—

His Majesty's Government and the United States Government agree that they will withhold all diplomatic support from their respective subjects or citizens who claim, directly or indirectly, title or interest in mines or mining rights in Mexico which they have acquired since the 1st January, 1913, or may hereafter acquire, directly or indirectly, by reason of the cancellation of contracts, leases, or other forms of conveyance, or by reason of the confiscation or taking by *de facto* authorities of mines or mining rights, in which British subjects or United States citizens are interested, on the ground of default in contractual obligations or non-compliance with legal requirements, provided such default or non-compliance was unavoidable because of military operations or political disturbances in Mexico.

It should, however, be distinctly understood that this Agreement will not apply to any case in which the failure of the British or United States owner of an interest in mines or mining rights in Mexico to perform his contractual obligations or to comply with a legal requirement was not the direct result of the political unrest prevailing in Mexico at the time of default, or to any case of *bonâ-fide* transfer.

(C. 6,095.)

* This publication (price 1d.) is obtainable from the usual sale agents for Government publications.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

China.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) has forwarded a summary of an article recently published in the local press, which illustrates the efforts which are being made to arouse in Germany an interest in the possibilities of trade development in China.

The article, which is said to be written by a member of the Stötzner Szechuan Expedition, remarks that the German merchant is not as active as his competitors in China. The annual value of the imports from Germany only amounted in 1913 to about £4,270,000, or about 5 per cent. of the total imports, whereas the imports from the British Empire amounted to 56 per cent., from Japan to 20 per cent., and from the United States to 6 per cent. of the total. Some idea of the possibilities of developing trade with China may be gained from the fact that the imports into that country only average 2s. 6d. per head per annum as compared with £1 per head in Japan. The German merchant in China is exhorted to devote more attention to the sale of German goods, and not to act, as at present, mainly as a dealer in British goods. Persistent advertising, both by posters and the distribution of samples, is recommended.

The article advocates the sale of articles of popular use, and suggests that goods should be sold in packets containing a selection of small articles used together; for example, a packet might be made up in accordance with Chinese taste containing a selection of needles, cotton, coloured wool and a few buttons. Such a packet should sell for about a penny and should be conspicuously marked with the maker's name. Similarly patent medicines, with directions in Chinese, might find a market. In all cases, however, the small purchasing power of the individual Chinaman must be borne in mind.

(C. 5,852.)

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Morocco.—The German Consul in Casablanca, in a report published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 16th July, after naming the principal imports into Morocco, *viz.*: sugar, tea, coffee, groceries, agricultural and other machinery, paper, building materials, clothes, cotton goods, wood, coal, dyes, &c. (everything, in fact, needed by an agricultural community) notes that there are better selling possibilities for all these articles after the harvests when the purchasing power of the people is naturally greater. He recommends a study of local conditions as essential for the development of export trade with Morocco, and remarks that catalogues should be worded in French and Spanish. As regards payment and credit conditions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount for cash is allowed, or 3 to 4 months credit. A guarantee should be obtained from the agent on the spot, or the sale must be effected by the agent at his own risk, since he is best able to judge of the financial position of the customer. The customs duty on goods imported into Morocco is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. The enclosing of the customs declarations* with each consignment is strongly recommended, as otherwise difficulties with the authorities might quite easily arise.

* * * * *

*I.E.—The declaration which the importer in Morocco must present in proof of invoice value should be prepared by the exporter and sent with the invoice.

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

United States of America.—The Acting British Consul-General at New York (Mr. R. L. Nosworthy) has forwarded extracts from the "New York Times" of 13th July, giving the results of enquiries into business prospects in the United States which that paper has made in various important centres of industry.

From a consideration of the reports received in reply, and eliminating local influences or conditions peculiar to an industry, it appears that a feeling of confidence in the immediate future runs through the entire mass of reports. The record-breaking crops that are now assured constitute the chief ground for this confidence. With a grain crop valued by the United States Government at 3,418,000,000 dols. (£702,590,000) and with cotton showing rapid improvement, although its final outturn cannot be closely estimated for another month, the business men of the country, especially merchants and manufacturers, foresee a big expansion in trade this autumn, which has already begun in some trades.

Except in the south-west, where both corn and cotton suffered last year, the crops were also big last year, and the farmers were enabled to pay off their debts. With a still finer crop this year the expectation is that the farmer, now out of debt, will have much money to spend on the things he needs or wants. In parts of the country, however, where the crops were a disappointment last year, big crops this year may do little more than permit the farmer to go through the liquidation process that his more fortunate fellows have already traversed, so that in these districts confidence is not so strong as elsewhere.

The general feeling of confidence is most marked among the business men, who will first feel the effects of these expenditures. Except in some places, they report no falling-off in the business of this year as compared with that of 1913, and in some cases they report an improvement. The railways, as a rule, also expect a big increase over last year's business when the crops begin to move.

Merchants and manufacturers consider that an increase in Eastern freight rates is needed to give added impetus to the betterment they foresee. The railways are among the principal purchasers of many commodities, but they have been doing as little buying as possible, to the detriment of the lumber, car-building, electric equipment and, most markedly, the steel industries.

The steel industry has been in a depressed state during the first half of this year; its business has been about 30 per cent. less in volume, and prices have ruled considerably lower, so much so that its gross sales are estimated at 80,000,000 dols. less than in the corresponding period of 1913. Two-thirds of the decrease in volume is attributed by experts to the lack of buying by the railways.

The pig iron industry has dropped off with the steel business, and as yet shows no signs of improvement, but the steel trade took a turn for the better just as it entered the new half-year. The Steel Corporation showed a gain in unfilled tonnage on 30th June for the first time since February.

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Motor car manufacturers report business booming, and some have already sold out their output for the coming season, whilst others are rushing up new factory buildings. The introduction of lighter and less expensive cars has also given the business an added stimulus.

Cotton mills have been somewhat busier this year than last, and the sugar industry shows considerable improvement.

Prospects are beginning to look more favourable in the hardware business.

The boot and shoe trade was about 15 per cent. less than in the first half of 1913.

The bankers are without pessimism, and in many parts of the country predict a prosperous autumn and winter. They do not complain of the laws that have been passed, and, in fact, name the new banking act as a factor making for better business as soon as it is in operation. They ask that Congress should proceed quickly with the anti-trust legislation and any other laws affecting business, and then adjourn. The bankers say that the long-drawn-out uncertainties of the tariff, banking, and trust legislation have made a curtailment of credits necessary, which has apparently had a discouraging effect on business enterprise.

Adjustment to these new laws, including the tariff, is cited as a necessary process that makes for hesitation. The view seems to be pretty general among bankers that when the anti-trust laws have been passed, the business community will have about all it can digest for some time to come. The tariff, however, figures very little in the reports from industrial centres. Very few complain of its effects so far, though some think it is a factor to be reckoned with after it has been longer in operation.

(C. 6,155.)

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BUILDING.

Germany.—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 16th July, general building activity in Germany promises to be somewhat more favourable this year than last, in spite of complaints in various districts. The industry is by no means in an entirely satisfactory position, but a slight improvement has certainly taken place. In the large towns the building activity is far from flourishing, and in fact signs are not wanting that the state of affairs may become worse still. On the other hand, however, a decided improvement has taken place this year in the small towns and country districts, although, of course, some of the medium-sized and smaller places have not experienced it. Easy money, together with the reasonable price of materials and labour, seem to promise renewed activity in the trade in these latter districts.

(X, 5,008.)

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HARDWARE.

Germany.—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 24th July, conditions in the Rhenish - Westphalian hardware industry are becoming increasingly difficult. Sales are declining and prices are

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

more depressed. Many works, and especially those whose products are unprotected by conventions, are only just able to cover the cost of production. The export trade is particularly poor. In some cases the cost of raw material has declined, but by no means in proportion to the decline in price of the finished products. The negotiations for the re-establishment of a Fittings Union, and likewise those for the prolongation of the Rivet Syndicate, have been fruitless. The union of manufacturers producing spring-steel for corsets has been prolonged till 1926; efforts to revive the Brass Union have however failed. Trade in small wire goods is unsatisfactory, and prices are very depressed. Prospects of an improvement are very slight. Trade in iron fittings is likewise quiet and prices bad. On account of the unfavourable state of the building industry there is very small demand for locks, but prices are being maintained to some extent by the various conventions. Trade in rivets and screws is quiet and prices are rather depressed, especially for rivets, in which the Thyssen works are underbidding the Convention prices. In the arms and ammunition works trade is brisk, and so many orders are on hand that many firms are working overtime. (X. 5,036.)

TEXTILES.

Germany.—Cloth—H.M. Commercial Attaché for Germany (Sir Francis Oppenheimer) reports, on the authority of the local press, that on 18th July 30,000 workers in the cloth-making centre of the Lausitz were locked out, and thus work has been practically stopped in about 350 factories. So far only urgent sample work is being continued. At present the production of summer patterns for 1915 is seriously affected, as the manufacturers will be unable to lay the patterns before their customers (makers of men's and boys' clothes) by the beginning of August, as is the custom of the trade, but serious results may possibly be avoided if the patterns are not too long delayed. Should the labour troubles continue, more serious damage will be done to the wholesale trade in cloths, if the manufacturers are unable to despatch the winter supplies during the months of August and September; these supplies are, so far, only partly finished, and another six weeks will be needed to complete the goods. The ready-made clothing trade is, as a rule, the first to be supplied, and in consequence this trade will not be so seriously affected as the wholesale dealers in cloths, who will be unable to carry out their orders to customers. Orders are not cancelled by the lockout, which is not regarded as "force majeure." It is true there are certain staple articles in stock, and the manufacturers of cloths in the district of Aachen will make special efforts to supply what is wanted, but there is no doubt that there will also be an increased demand for cloth of United Kingdom make.

(C.I.B. 17,501.)

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Germany.—*Wool.*—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 17th July contains a quarterly report on the wool industry of Germany, from which it appears that, although there has been no extensive improvement in the general state of affairs, there are signs of a slight improvement in individual branches of the industry. The chief drawback to trade lies in the present high prices of wool, which are the highest that have been known for years. Good business at recent auction sales has had hardly any effect on the German wool consumer; only necessary supplies are being purchased, and nothing is heard of purchases for new contracts. Present prices are too high and consumers are naturally unwilling to contract at long date. The export trade, which was very depressed during the spring of the year, has improved; trade with the Balkan countries especially has become brisker.

(X. 5,049.)

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Russia.—According to the “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 22nd July, the Russian textile industry is in a very favourable position in spite of the quiet time of the year. Not only in the Moscow district, but also in Poland and even in Lodz, manufacturers of woollen woven goods have important orders in hand. Supplies are so scarce that sellers are finding little difficulty in disposing of material at good prices. Trade is very satisfactory in other branches of the textile industry, with the exception of the cotton industry, the position of which is still unfavourable. Moreover, prospects for the future are extremely good, as good crops are expected, and consequently an increased buying activity on the part of agricultural consumers. In Moscow and Lodz prices for all woollen goods and also for some cotton goods have lately been raised. Manufacturers are contemplating increasing prices still further.

TRADE OF AUSTRALIA IN 1913.

Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

In his Report on the trade of Australia during 1913, which has just been issued,* H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Commonwealth (Mr. G. T. Milne) states that the prosperity which the country has enjoyed for some years continued during 1912 and 1913. The value of the exports was £76,948,000 in 1913, and though the amount was slightly smaller than that for 1912 (£77,420,000) yet in reality the position was better, inasmuch as the exports of Australian products, chiefly pastoral and agricultural, exceeded those of 1912 by over £7,250,000 whilst the shipments of gold and specie were nearly £7,000,000 less. The value of the imports in 1913 was £77,248,000 (excluding warships for the Australian Navy valued at £2,495,000) as compared with £78,158,000 in 1912 and £66,968,000 in 1911, the excess of imports over exports being largely accounted for by purchases consequent on the issue of State loans in London.

* Cd. 7,533. Price 2½d. Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

Trade of Australia in 1913.

Increased attention is being paid to agriculture (notably to wheat growing) but the pastoral industries continue to be the main source of the country's wealth, providing as they do over 50 per cent. of the exports. Although the wool clip of 1912 was less in quantity than that of the preceding year, the total value of the wool exported was actually greater than in 1911 owing to the high prices ruling. The quantity exported in 1913 was less by 25,000,000 lbs. than in the preceding year, but prices were so well maintained that the total value of the exports decreased by about £80,000 only.

The area under wheat in the season 1912-13 was less than that in the preceding season, but the average yield per acre was so much higher that production increased by over 20,000,000 bushels. At one time the wheat crop of 1913 appeared to be threatened by drought, but with timely rains the outlook improved, and the harvest was one of the largest on record.

The frozen meat industry showed considerable expansion in both years, but exports of butter were less than in 1911.

Writing at the beginning of May, H.M. Trade Commissioner considered the outlook in the Commonwealth as generally favourable to further expansion of trade. The prospects for the pastoralist and the farmer were then satisfactory, though the weather factor invariably introduces an element of uncertainty. The world-wide demand for meat and the assumption for agricultural purposes of meat-growing areas in various parts of the world seem to ensure for Australia a more important rôle in supplying this demand than she has played in the past. Similarly the demand for her wool, wheat and metals is bound to increase.

The increased precautions now taken to minimise the effects of drought by the sinking of artesian bores for providing water for stock in some districts, and the extension of railway lines which facilitate the removal of stock in times of drought, together with the development of water conservation and irrigation projects must tend to diminish the risks incidental to rural industries.

Further development will necessarily depend to a large extent not only on an adequate supply of labour, but also on capital for the construction of means of communication, docks, harbours, water supply and drainage, and other public utilities. While these public works, as well as agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries, will call for increasing quantities of machinery, plant and material, the high standard of living of the individual consumer enhances the value of the Australian market for manufactured commodities of all kinds.

In Australia there exist not only fiscal, but also what may be termed commercial and sentimental preferences in favour of the Mother Country. The community is thoroughly British in sentiment, and other things being equal, the individual buyer prefers to purchase goods of British manufacture. In some cases he is even prepared to pay a higher price for the British-made article, but the United Kingdom manufacturer will be ill-advised to consider this attitude to be general. If he is to reap to the full the advantages

Trade of Australia in 1913.

derivable from commercial relations with this rich market, it is incumbent on him to give it his closest attention by carefully studying on the spot what its actual requirements are, and to what extent these are being met by his foreign competitors. No better method of extending trade relations can be conceived than by the visits to Colonial markets of the younger partners in our great manufacturing firms.

The following table shows the value of trade in "Competitive Manufactured Merchandise" during the four years 1909-12, with the percentage participation of the three principal competing countries:—

Year.	Value of Competitive Trade.	Proportion of Competi- tive Trade to Total Imports (exclusive of bullion and specie).	Share of Competitive Trade.		
			United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States of America.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1909	40,417,000	81.32	63.61	11.05	10.23
1910	47,145,000	81.45	63.43	9.58	10.59
1911	52,295,000	81.64	61.45	11.99	11.54
1912	61,216,000	80.80	62.53	11.42	11.76

It is interesting to note that the value of the competitive trade of the United Kingdom increased by over £12,500,000 in the period 1909-1912, being double the combined increases made by Germany and the United States of America, and exceeding by more than £4,250,000 the value of the increase in imports from the rest of the world during that period.

Disregarding the relatively unimportant groups of stones and minerals (in which there has been a heavy falling-off in the total value of imports), animal substances (unmanufactured), pig and ingot metals—in all of which there have been considerable increases in the British percentages—the advances made in British imports of pharmaceutical products, ammunition, unmanufactured vegetable substances, iron and steel bars, rods and blooms, scientific and surgical instruments, and machinery are worthy of note. In the last-mentioned item in particular the figures show a considerable improvement alike in the total value of the trade and in the share of the United Kingdom, while the shares of our principal competitors show a slight decline.

A notable feature of the development of Australian trade in recent years is the great increase which is apparent in the output of local manufactures. This is particularly noticeable in such industries as the manufacture of machinery and metals.

PROPOSED SWEDISH STATE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a proposal for a State Tobacco Monopoly in Sweden will shortly be laid before the Riksdag for their approval. It is thought unlikely that the measure will meet with much opposition, and it is stated in the Swedish press that the Monopoly will probably be enforced on the 1st November.

The exercise of the Monopoly is to be entrusted to a company called "Svenska Tobakmonopol," which will be controlled by the State, and in which the State is to be the principal shareholder.

It is proposed that the company shall pay an inland tax monthly to the State on all tobacco goods made in Sweden or imported into that country. The whole of this tax, which is fixed at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of cigars and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of cigarettes, will thus be paid by the company alone.

The importation into Sweden of unmanufactured tobacco is to be the exclusive privilege of the Monopoly. No persons except the Royal Household and Envoys of Foreign States will be allowed to import manufactured tobacco goods without a licence, and licences will only be granted to the trade. Travellers will, however, be permitted to bring with them into Sweden a small quantity free of duty, and further quantities on which a heavy duty will be levied (15 or 30 kronor per kilogramme, according to the quantity).

Licences to import tobacco will be granted to dealers for a year at a time; but on manufactured tobacco, so imported, they will be required to pay to the company a licence fee (*licensavgift*) which will include the special inland tax mentioned above, but will be additional to the Customs duty.

The Customs duty on imported manufactured tobacco is to be raised from 4 kronor to 6 kronor per kilogramme in the case of cigars and cigarettes, and from 1 krona 20 öre to 1 krona 80 öre per kilogramme in the case of other kinds of tobacco. (C. 6,011.)

[Krona (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.]

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles:—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff Investigation:
Reports of Evidence.**

Writing inks and powders.

Printers' and stencilling inks.

Printing type.

Glass, plate and sheet.

Glassware—

Scientific and analytical glassware.

Bottles, flasks and jars containing goods not subject to *ad valorem* duties.

Other bottles.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

Cast-iron porcelain-enamelled baths.

Superphosphates.

Pyrites and sulphur.

Fresh fruits—

Lemons.

Apples.

These reports may be *seen* by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,938.)

SWEDEN.

Proposed State Tobacco Monopoly. See the notice at page 302 of the present issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a private Bill which has been introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies, proposing to raise a new heading (No. 58 *bis*) in the French Customs Tariff which will allow fish oils destined for use in the manufacture of stearine to be imported into France free of duty, on condition that they are rendered unfit for use as food and are denatured, at the importer's expense, under Customs supervision.

[*Note.*—At present such oils are dutiable as "Grease from fish" at the rate of 6 and 7 francs per 100 kilogs. gross weight under the "Minimum" and "General" Tariffs respectively (Tariff No. 51).]

(C 5,925.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 230 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the landing in Great Britain of animals from Ireland, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued further Orders ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Orders of 1914 (Nos. 20, 21 and 22)"] providing that cattle, sheep, goats or swine put on Board at Ballina, Belfast, Coleraine, Cork, Dublin, Dundalk, Drogheda, Greenore, Larne, Limerick, Londonderry, Milford, Mulroy, Newry, Portrush, Sligo, Waterford, Westport, and Wexford, may be landed at the Irish Animals Landing Places at Birkenhead (Woodside Lairages), Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol (Avonmouth Dock), Cardiff and Deptford. Animals so landed must be slaughtered within the Landing Place within 96 hours after their landing.

(C. 6,150; 6,208.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1794 B), dated 25th June, 1914, relative to certain changes which have been made in various Customs outports in the Dominion, with effect from 1st July, 1914, as follows:—

Chandler (Qu.).	...	...	Established as a Customs Outport and Warehousing Port, under the Survey of the Port of Percé (P. Q.).
Springfield, in the County of Annapolis (N.S.).	...	...	Established as a Customs Outport and Warehousing Port under the Survey of the Port of Middleton (N. S.).
Murray River	...	...	A Preventive Station, under the Survey of the Port of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), has been made a Manifesting and Collecting Station.
Grand River	...	...	This Customs Outport, under the Port of Percé (P. Q.), has been closed.
Le Pas	...	...	The name of this Customs Outport, under the port of Winnipeg, has been changed to <i>The Pas</i> .
Hall's Stream	...	...	The name of this Customs Outport, under the Port of Cookshire (P. Q.), has been changed to <i>Comins Mills</i> .

(C. 6,081.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 21) to the Customs Tariff Guide, 1908-11, dated 6th June, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Berries—Juniper	—	Free	Free
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.—Wheels, imported separately for railway tricycles and quadricycles..	378	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Cards—Playing, miniature, in packets, highly finished and suitable for ordinary use	356 (U)	Per doz. packs 3s.	Per doz. packs 3s.
Cleaners and cleansers—Sosof bleacher and water softener	100 (B)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Core, gut, in the piece, for use on sheep shearing machines	—	Free	Free

· *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Electrical appliances, &c.—			
Conduit, fittings for—			
Grip bends, enamelled, not insulated, with detachable clips or cramps—			
Bends	182	Free	Free
Clips	170 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Lamps, &c.—			
Lighting outfit, Ford, comprising wire connections, switch, bulb, and metal reflector... ..	178 (D)	17½ % "	10 % "
Fern sprays and leaves, metal (unwired and unpainted), for use in the manufacture of wreaths. On and from 19th May, 1914 (By-law No. 294)	434	Free	Free
Flowers, porcelain (unwired) for use in the manufacture of wreaths. On and from 19th May, 1914 (By-law No. 294) ...	434	Free	Free
Foods:			
Plasmon oats	88 (A)	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Hangers—Coat hangers, of metal and wood, the metal portion being of the greater value	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "
Machinery and agricultural implements, &c.—			
Brasses, large and small end, for Petter oil engines	160 (C)	20 % "	20 % "
Compressors, air—			
Gear reducing, incorporated with steam turbines	160 (A)	5 % "	Free
Presses—Filter press (but not includ- ing the pump when not an integral part of the press) for use in the manufacture of peroxide of hydrogen (provided security be given by the owner that it will be used for that purpose only, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months after delivery by the Customs). On and from 16th May, 1914, By-law No. 295.			
Threshing machine, steam Leviathan, fitted with chaff blower, and cavings blower—			
Threshing machine	152 (A)	Free	Free
Chaff and cavings blowers... ..	162 (C)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Musical instrument parts, &c.—			
*Spools and spool ends, wooden, for pianola records, imported separately.	306 (A)	35 % "	30 % "
Musk, liquid, a non-spirituous preparation of artificial musk and vegetable oil, used in flavouring confectionery	88 (A)	20 % "	15 % "
Piece-goods—			
Veiling bearing a spot at intervals of 1½ yards... ..	106 (A)	40 % "	35 % "
Veiling having a small design at regular intervals, and the place of cutting indicated by a knot of thread	106 (A)	40 % "	35 % "

* Revised decision.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Pounce, in 1 oz. paper packets, used to absorb excess of ink on parchment ...	357 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Respirators, aluminium, worn by miners ...	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "
Switches, for railways—			
Mounted on steel sleepers, on the whole ...	180	15 % "	10 % "
Not mounted on steel sleepers ...			
Ties, shoe, being ribbon 1½ in. wide, cut to lengths of 28 ins. with ends unfinished and cut diagonally ...	134 (A)	25 % "	15 % "
Tubing, paper, for use in the manufacture of artificial flowers, as imitation rubber tubing ...	434	Free	Free

It is also stated in the Supplement that the following formula has been approved, under the provisions of By-Law No. 231, for the denaturation of soya bean oil for paint making:—

**Denaturation of Soya Bean
Oil for Paint Making.**

Soya bean oil ... 85 gallons.

Linseed oil, double boiled ... 15 "

Oil so denatured may be delivered free of duty under Tariff heading No. 234 (H). (C. 6,223.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 22nd May, 1914, notifying that, under section 135 of "The Customs Act, 1913," the undermentioned articles shall be charged with the duty leviable on "slippers of felt with carpet, twine, or felt soles" on importation into the Dominion, with effect from 1st February, 1915, as follows:—

All slippers having uppers composed solely of felt, arctic cloth, imitation camel hair, carpet, canvas, loofah, velvet, woven fibre, cloth, or textile, and having rope, loofah, twine, fibre, linoleum, carpet, or textile soles, but having no leather in their composition, with the exception of a heel stiffener, which may be of leather or other material—

If the manufacture of any part of the British

Dominions	...	...	...	...	22½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	33¼ %

(C. 6,047.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 690 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th June, 1914, respecting the proposed inspection of fruit exported from the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "Fruit Export Act, 1914" (No. 17 of 1914), which provides for the inspection of fruit which is being exported from the Union for the purposes of sale.

**Inspection of
Fruit exported
for Purposes of
Sale.**

No person shall export or cause or permit to be exported or attempt to export fruit from the Union to any place outside its limits unless and until the packages in which the fruit is contained have been branded or stamped by an Inspector after an examination by an Inspector in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Any person who intends to export fruit from the Union outside its limits shall give notice in accordance with regulations of such his intention, and if such notice be not given no action shall lie against the Government in respect of any loss arising from the detention of such fruit by reason of non-compliance with the Act or from the deterioration of such fruit on account of such detention.

An Inspector shall, at a place prescribed by regulation, cause an examination to be made of all fruit consigned for export to a place outside the Union, and if he is satisfied that the fruit is in accordance with the prescribed standards as to condition and has been graded as prescribed by regulation, and if the provisions of the Act have, in other respects, been complied with, he shall brand or stamp each box in the consignment with the coat of arms of the Union of South Africa encircled with the words "Passed by Government Fruit Inspector"—provided that if the Inspector has reason to believe that on a ship by which several boxes of fruit of different grades are consigned for export there is insufficient accommodation for all such boxes he shall first brand or stamp such boxes as contain fruit of the higher grades. The consignor shall pay in respect of an examination under the Act the fee prescribed by regulation.

If the Inspector refuses to pass fruit for export, the consignor may, on deposit of the prescribed fee to defray expenses, refer the matter to a Board of Reference for decision, and if the consignor's contention is upheld, the deposited fee shall be refunded.

The Governor-General may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

Any person who exports or attempts to export fruit in contravention of the Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £25, which fine can be recovered by execution if need be.

The Act defines the term "fruit" to include only fresh fruit, and the term "consignor" to mean the person who exports, or causes, or permits to be exported, or attempts to export any fruit from the Union, and shall include his agent.

(C. 6,175.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Copyright Ordinance, 1914" (No. 6 of 1914), dated 10th June, which supplements the provisions of the Copyright Works. "Imperial Copyright Act, 1911," as applied to the Uganda Protectorate.

The Ordinance provides that "copies made out of the Protectorate of any work in which copyright subsists, which if made in the Protectorate would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Director of Customs that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into the Protectorate, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be deemed to be included in the table of prohibitions contained in section 11 of the Uganda Customs Consolidation Ordinance, 1904, and that section shall apply accordingly."

Before detaining any such copies, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof under the law relating to the Customs, the Director of Customs may require the prescribed rules, whether as to information, conditions or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those rules that the copies are such as are prohibited to be imported.

The Governor is empowered to make rules, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of copies, the importation of which is prohibited.

The Ordinance further prescribes penalties for dealing with infringing copies of copyright works.

(C. 6,093.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at page 347 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th November last, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Law was published in the "Bulletin of Laws" for the 23rd May/5th June providing for the duty-free admission into the Russian Empire, across the frontier of the Governor-Generalship of Irkutsk, of goods produced or manufactured in Mongolia, with the exception of grain spirits, and vodka (corn brandy), the importation of which is prohibited.

(C. 6,013.)

NORWAY.

With reference to the notice under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes" at page 620 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th June, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a list of the modifications of the Norwegian Customs Tariff which have been passed by the Storting, and which were to take effect from the 1st July.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY—continued.

This list agrees with the list of proposed changes given in the above-mentioned notice in the "Board of Trade Journal," except that no mention is made of "diatomite tiles," and that the following *additional* alterations have been introduced into the Tariff:—

[Kr. (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.; additions to the text of the former Tariff are printed in *italic type*.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
		Former.	New.
—	Spirits— Note 2 to the Tariff heading "Spirits" has been amended so as to allow the Customs Department to admit free of duty (instead of at the rate of 10 öre per litre, as formerly) spirit (<i>spiritus</i>) which is so prepared as to be unsuited for use as a beverage, or if it is considered that some other satisfactory guarantee exists that it will not be so used.	Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
—	<i>Canvas</i> buoys ("garvbøier") made of cloth.	Not specified	<i>Per kilog.</i> 0 07
245	Insect powder, as well as other preparations for destroying insects, weeds, and mildew, provided that they are not mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff as being dutiable NOTE.—Goods intended for use against insects, mildew, or weeds, though classed as dutiable elsewhere in the Tariff, may also be granted freedom from duty by the Customs Department.	Free	[No change.]
413	Metal manufactures— A. Of various metals— Tools and implements Note.—The Customs Department may grant exemption from duty to materials and parts for use in the manufacture of tools and implements (including also loose wooden parts), or may subject them to a duty of not more than 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> (formerly, 10 per cent.) ...	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	[No change.]
624	Cement	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 0 30	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 0 20
625	Cement slabs and pipes	0 50	0 35
626	Castings and moulds of cement	0 60	0 40

(C. 6,068.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Norwegian Royal Order dated the 1st May, which was issued in accordance with the Law of 21st June, 1913, and contains regulations respecting the importation and exportation of opium.

This Order provides that raw opium (*i.e.*, the juice obtained from the seed pods of the poppy plant [*papaver somniferum*], which has congealed of its own accord, and has received

**Regulations
respecting
Importation and
Exportation of
Opium.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY—*continued.*

no further treatment beyond that necessary to enable it to be packed and forwarded) may only be imported and exported through the Custom houses at Christiania, Skien, Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondhjem; the Order prohibits the manufacture, importation and exportation of prepared opium (*i.e.*, the product obtained from raw opium by a series of special operations intended to produce—principally by dissolving, steaming, roasting and fermenting—an extract suitable for consumption, but not including cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco to which opium has been added).

The full text and translation of the Order may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,005.)

SWEDEN.

H M. Consul at Stockholm has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of a Swedish Royal Decree, dated the 13th May, 1914, providing that *nickel oxide* and *nickel protoxide* shall be added to the list of duty-free chemicals included under No. 1163 of the Swedish Customs Tariff.

This Decree is to take effect from the 1st January, 1915. (17,381.)

BELGIUM.

The "Moniteur Belge" for the 19th July contains a Decree of the Belgian Minister of Finance, dated the 17th July, providing that foreign acetic acid imported into Belgium by manufacturers who are known to require acetic acid in their manufacturing processes, may, under a permit issued by the Administration, be admitted at the following reduced rates of duty:—

Acetic acid containing in pure acetic acid—

40 % or less	...	...	3 frs. per hectolitre.
More than 40 % up to 60 %	...	4½	" " "
More than 60 % up to 80 %	...	6	" " "
More than 80 %	...	7½	" " "

Acetic acid imported at these reduced rates must, before delivery to the importer, be denatured in the presence of the Customs officers, so as to render it unfit for comestible purposes.

The text of the Decree (which contains further regulations governing the importation of acetic acid at the reduced rates) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

[*Note.*—Hitherto foreign acetic acid for industrial purposes has been allowed to be imported *free* of Customs duty by virtue of Article 3 of the Law of the 11th June, 1887, and the Decree of the 13th June, 1887.]

(C. 6,025.)

[Franc = 9·6d. ; hectolitre = 22 gallons.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BELGIUM**—*continued.*

The "Moniteur Belge" for the 22nd/23rd July contains a Decree of the Belgian Minister of Finance, dated the 18th July, providing that washers of natural cork or of ground and agglomerated cork destined for the internal fitting of metallic stoppers, which are now classed under the Tariff heading "Smallwares and hardware: other articles," and are subject to duty at the rate of 13 per cent. *ad valorem*, shall, from the 1st August, be classed under the heading "Various products for industry: other," and be dutiable on importation into Belgium at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The importers of such goods will be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities that the articles imported are actually destined to be used for the purpose named.

SWITZERLAND.

The following is the substance of some decisions, recently issued by the Swiss Customs Department, respecting the application of the Swiss Customs Tariff:—

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Paper serviettes, folded, or cut out to a breadth of less than 25 cm., even with cylinder-printing (<i>impression au rouleau</i>), but without any printed mark of a commercial firm or other establishment	331	Frs. cts. Per 100 kilogs. 80 00
Tissues (wall-hangings, &c.), of paper yarn	*360-376	{ Various rates according to kind. Various rates according to material of which made.
Kitchen aprons (<i>tabliers de cuisine</i>)	†557-559	
Rims of cycle-wheels, of aluminium	867	70 00
Kaleidoscopes	946	60 00
Kaleidoscopes suitable only for use as toys	1,160	15 00
Harmoniums with fixed mechanical playing apparatus, which may also be played by hand	959	25 00
Tissue washers (<i>rondelles</i>) and leather rings for the manufacture of umbrellas	1,145	30 00

* These Tariff Nos. relate to cotton tissues.

† These Tariff Nos. relate to made-up articles, not specially mentioned in the Tariff.

Monopoly duty on fruit ethers.—Fruit ethers (such as amyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyrate of amyl, &c.) which have an alcoholic content not exceeding 10 per cent. by volume are subject to a monopoly duty of 88 francs per 100 kilogs. Fruit ethers which contain more than 10 per cent. by volume of alcohol are subject to the same régime as fruit essences.*

(C. 6,080.)

* For the purpose of the monopoly duty, fruit essences are regarded as spirits. For the monopoly duties leviable on spirits, see the notice at pages 551-552 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th December, 1911.

EXCISE CHANGES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on page 38 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd July, 1914, respecting a Bill providing for the imposition of an excise duty on matches manufactured in the Union and a corresponding Customs duty on matches which, having been manufactured in any Territory the Government whereof has entered into a Customs agreement with the Union Government, are imported into the Union, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "Matches Duty Act, 1914" (No. 13 of 1914), which enacts the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill.

(C. 6,122.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 117 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th July relative to a Government Bill proposing to authorise the Governor-General to levy such wharfage and light dues as he may from time to time fix for each harbour in the Union, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) now reports that the Bill, as amended by the South African Legislature, has received the assent of the Governor-General.

(C. 6,029.)

PORTUGAL.

Complaints having been made regarding an alleged inadequate rate of discharge of steamers at Lisbon, H.M. Minister there states that he is informed by the Portuguese Ministry for Foreign Affairs that, under Article 545 of the Portuguese Commercial Code, when the time for loading and unloading a vessel is not specified in the charter party, the lay-days in the case of a steamer are to be calculated at the rate of 120 tons weight a day, or half that rate in the case of a sailing vessel. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers, however, that this is not in keeping with modern requirements, and it is accordingly proposed to introduce a Bill modifying this clause.

It is pointed out by the Ministry that shipowners have the power to lessen considerably, or even remedy, the inconvenience mentioned, by stipulating in the charter party the number of tons of goods to be unloaded daily. A recent case of a ship loaded with coal, in which the charter party stipulated for a discharge of 500 tons a day, may be mentioned.

(M. 19,388.)

*Shipping and Transport.***PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).**

H.M. Minister at Lisbon reports that great interest is now being shown there in the development of the Portuguese Colonies, especially Angola. The Minister for the Colonies has drawn up a scheme for general application to all the Portuguese colonies in Africa, which includes proposals for administrative reform; the revision and codification of existing legislation; new legislation concerning concessions, native labour and tariffs; the improvement of steamship communications; and the improvement of colonial banking facilities.

Angola, however, is considered to need special assistance, and a Bill* has accordingly been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies empowering the Government to raise loans, not exceeding a total of 40,000,000 escudos (about £7,667,000), on the security of certain colonial imposts and taxes. This money is to be spent mainly on railway construction and harbour improvements. The three existing Angola railway systems, *viz.*, Malange, Benguela and Mossamedes, and any others that may be undertaken, must be extended inland to connect with the colonies of other countries, so as to tap a more remunerative traffic than that provided by the undeveloped lowlands of Angola. At present, according to the Minister for the Colonies, the Mossamedes system does not pay working expenses, the Malange (Ambaca) system is in much the same condition, whilst the Benguela (Lobito) railway pays working expenses, but will not pay the interest on the cost of construction until it is extended to the Katanga.

(C. 5,772.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports the inauguration, in connection with the existing steamship service between Malaga, Trieste and Fiume, of a fortnightly service, under the Hungarian flag, between Malaga, Oran, Algiers, Tunis, Malta, Palermo, and Catania.

(M. 20,129.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Panama has forwarded a copy of the "Canal Record" (the official organ of the Isthmian Canal Commission) of 3rd June, which publishes a notice setting up a Board of Local Inspectors for the Panama Canal and laying down regulations for the inspection of vessels using the Canal. Passenger steamships sailing under the British flag are, how-

* According to the "Diário do Governo" of 22nd July, a law has been passed by the Portuguese Congress authorising the Government to contract a preliminary loan of 8,000,000 escudos (about £1,917,000) in order to begin the above-mentioned public works in Angola. The law also authorises the Government to negotiate for the loan of the remaining sum of 32,000,000 escudos required, but stipulates that the methods proposed to be adopted, in order to effect this second loan, must be presented for approval to the Portuguese Congress.

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE)—**
continued.

ever, exempted from this inspection by Clause 27, which reads as follows:—

Foreign vessels.—All foreign private steam vessels carrying passengers to or from any port or place within the limits of the Canal Zone shall be subject to the provisions of these rules: *Provided*, that if any foreign passenger steamer of a country which has inspection laws approximating those of the United States has an unexpired certificate of inspection duly issued by the authorities of the country to which the vessel belongs, the said vessel shall not be subject to an inspection other than that necessary to satisfy the Board that the condition of the vessel, her boilers, and life-saving equipment are as stated in her certificate of inspection, but no such certificate of inspection shall be accepted as evidence of lawful inspection unless like privileges are granted to steam vessels of the United States under the laws of the country to which such vessels belong.

The text of the Regulations may be *seen* by United Kingdom shipowners, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 19,005.)

JAPAN (COREA).

With reference to the notice on p. 709 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June relative to new Ordinances for Korean shipping, H.M. Consul-General at Seoul (Mr. A. H. Lay) has forwarded a translation of Order No. 67, dated 31st May, which prescribes the regulations for the surveying of foreign ships.

The regulations provide that foreign vessels chartered by Japanese subjects or Japanese juridical persons, and plying between Korean ports or between Corea and other countries, or foreign vessels plying only between ports on the Korean coast, lakes and rivers, must be surveyed when they are about to be used for navigation, on the expiration of their prescribed period of navigation, or at any time during the prescribed period of navigation when special necessity arises. Certain small vessels are exempted from this survey.

The surveying of foreign vessels embarking passengers or emigrants at Korean ports is only to be carried out when 50 or more third-class passengers and/or emigrants are embarked for conveyance to ports beyond the limits of adjacent seas, or to places in respect of which special provisions have been made. Emigrants are defined as those who cross the sea to a foreign country other than China for the purpose of engaging in manual labour, and their families. Third-class passengers are such as travel eight or more in one cabin.

The surveys are to be carried out when the vessel is about to sail from her final port of call in Corea.

These regulations came into force on 1st June, but foreign vessels, other than those carrying passengers or emigrants as above, may be used until 1st September without having to obtain a certificate of survey.

The translation of the Regulations may be *seen* by United Kingdom shipowners, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 18,740.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

SOUTH AFRICA.

**Reported
Discovery of
Coal in Cape
Province.** H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, an important discovery of coal is said to have been made in the Prince Albert district of Cape Province. The area of the bed is estimated as covering about 120,000 acres. Samples of the coal are reported to be equal to the finest bunkering coal in South Africa. (C.I.B. 17,095.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

**Kaolin and Clay
Deposits
Discovered.** The Commissioner of Trade and Customs at Kuala Lumpur (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Federated Malay States) reports that investigations by the Geological Department have shown the existence in the Federated Malay States of clays of such high quality as to lead to the hope that it may be possible to establish pottery and porcelain factories there. The most notable of the clays are veins of kaolin, which are not uncommon near some tin mines. Owing to the purity of this kaolin a simple and inexpensive dressing yields a clay of high quality. (C.I.B. 16,945.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that, according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 4th/17th June, a conference of the Kiev Association of the Western Zemstvos was recently held to consider the operations of syndicates and their influence on the trade in agricultural machinery.

It was stated that two syndicates had recently been formed in South Russia, directed principally against the trade in agricultural machinery which is carried on by Zemstvos and other municipal bodies. These syndicates are the "Urozhai," and an anonymous "Agreement" consisting of twelve works, of which seven Russian works have a combined capital of over £2,000,000. Amongst other things the firms in the "Agreement" bind themselves to charge 8 per cent. on the debt in cases of payment by instalments, and to reduce the period of credit allowed to purchasers in European Russia; the members are also requested to charge the Zemstvos at least 5 per cent. more than other large wholesale buyers.

The conference decided to take active steps to defeat this movement by the manufacturers by means of combined action by the Zemstvos and co-operative societies.

Commenting on the above, H.M. Consul-General remarks that the middlemen who sell machinery to the farmers appear to be much disturbed by the work of the Zemstvos and co-operative societies, and have accordingly put pressure on the manufacturers to increase the prices to such associations. In the past both manufacturers and con-

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

RUSSIA—continued.

sumers have suffered from middlemen, who have in many cases given credit broadcast, with the result that a bad harvest has involved the manufacturer in heavy losses and the farmer in serious trouble. The interest of these dealers was to sell as many machines as possible and receive their commission, the ultimate payment for the goods supplied being fought out between the manufacturers and the purchasers. The manufacturers had accordingly to cover their bad debts by making greatly increased charges. This induced the Zemstvos to begin the sale of machinery to farmers with the object of assisting them by co-operative buying, and their action has already proved of great benefit to the peasant class.

(C. 5,984.)

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. V. Edwards) reports that the total production of the coal industry of the Don Territory in 1913 amounted to 615,504,501 pounds, an increase of 110,342,755 pounds over the output for the previous year. Of this amount 275,879,079 pounds were anthracite coal. The industry employed 906 steam engines and 438 electric motors, the total horsepower being 80,751. The coke furnaces working during 1913 numbered 1,768, and their output was 88,680,061 pounds of coke. Iron ore (brown iron stone) was extracted in the Sulinska works district to the weight of 64,662 pounds.

(C. 5,982.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

NORWAY.

H.M. Minister at Christiania reports that a law has recently been passed in Norway forbidding the acquisition of limestone quarries in the country with a total output of more than 100,000 tons, without a special concession from the Government. If a concession is granted to a company it will be necessary, as a rule, for the company to have its seat in Norway, while the majority of the directors must be Norwegian subjects. No effort may be made, without departmental sanction, to raise the price of limestone, and regulations may be enforced to prevent a company acquiring or working more than one limestone business.

The law also forbids anyone to contract for the delivery of limestone for a period exceeding five years without a concession. Marble, limestone containing dolomite, and dolomite are to be considered as limestone for the purposes of the law.

(C. 6,106.)

GERMANY.

According to information received from a reliable source, it appears that a union of typewriter manufacturers has been formed in Germany to check the abuses which have for some time past characterised the trade in typewriting machines. It is the intention of the Union to fix the conditions of sale of such machines, and thus protect the retailer against underbidding.

**Formation of
Union of German
Typewriter
Manufacturers.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

A list of the manufacturers who have so far joined the Union may be obtained by United Kingdom typewriter manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,506.)

The following table, taken from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 25th July, shows the production, imports, and exports of coal, coke, &c. of Germany during the first six months of 1914, the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year being given for purposes of comparison:—

	Production.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Coal ...	93,578	94,148	5,028	4,776	16,309	18,170
Coke ...	15,944	15,912	254	295	3,405	2,630
Lignite ...	41,900	44,352	3,503	3,184	30	31
Briquettes ...	13,183	14,546	71	80	1,638	1,622

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

(X. 5,014.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded copies of sections of the United States Geological Survey report on the Mineral Resources of the United States for 1913, dealing with the production of (a) talc and soapstone, and (b) silica (quartz).

The marketed production of talc in the United States in 1913 was 149,271 short tons (of 2,000 lbs.), valued at 1,280,020 dols., as compared with 133,289 short tons, valued at 1,097,483 dols. in the previous year. The State of New York was the leading producer, with an output of 54 per cent. of the total. The output has, however, increased rapidly in Vermont during recent years.

The marketed production of soapstone in the United States in 1913 was 26,562 short tons, valued at 628,077 dols., as compared with 25,981 short tons, valued at 609,480 dols. in 1912.

The Geological Survey has this year attempted, for the first time, to collect statistics of the marketed production of the silica of all kinds used for pottery, paints, fillers, polishers, abrasives, &c., and the following figures for 1913 are given as being the best approximation that can at present be obtained:—

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

	Quantity.	Value.
	Short tons.	Dols.
Quartz (vein quartz*, pegmatite, and quartzite) ...	97,902	201,488
Sand and sandstone*	106,897	466,523
Tripoli	20,831	216,517
Diatomaceous earth	6,602	69,304
Total	232,192	953,832

* Includes only finely ground material. Figures probably incomplete.

(C. 5,909-10.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

According to a report to his Government by the United States Trade Correspondent at Manila, the following statistics have been obtained from the Mines Department of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands showing the mineral output of the islands in 1913, as compared with 1912:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic—		Dollars.		Dollars.
Iron metric tons	141	24,636	227	32,235
Silver fine ounces	7,121	4,332	Not stated	Not stated.
Gold "	27,582	570,212	42,011	868,362
Non-metallic—				
Coal metric tons	2,720	10,100	Not stated	Not stated.
Clay products	—	226,500	—	230,000
Lime metric tons	—	46,013	11,050	51,350
Sand and gravel ... cubic metres	—	234,375	689,011	297,823
Stone "	—	325,525	197,039	175,020
Salt metric tons	19,147	287,255	19,500	287,500

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

Mineral products mined or manufactured but not sold at the end of each year are not included in the foregoing figures. The statistics for iron represent the quantity and value of iron castings, mostly plough-shares.

NICARAGUA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Managua (Mr. R. C. Michell) has forwarded a copy of an English translation of the Nicaraguan Mining Code of 1906, together with all amendments to date.

Mining Code.

The translation may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 6,060.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 25th July, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s. 0d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s. 7d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s. 9d.

For further particulars see p. 328.

A statement is published on p. 329 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 25th July, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd July, 1914, was 37,725 (including 88 bales British West Indian, 581 bales British West African, and 2,247 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty weeks ended 23rd July was 2,662,742 (including 6,140 bales British West Indian, 9,932 bales British West African, 19,674 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 23rd July was 5,407, and during the thirty weeks, 267,889.

For further details see p. 328.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta," dealing with the conditions of

Crop Prospects. the cereal crops on 1st/14th July, states that the weather conditions of the last month over the greater portion of European Russia have reflected very unfavourably on the harvest prospects of 1914. Reports of an almost alarming character have been received as to the effects of the prolonged drought in the northern part of Russia and in parts of the Volga district. The dry weather has proved especially harmful to the spring sowings, while winter sowings of wheat and rye have also suffered considerably. The crops in the south-western region have been least affected.

It is anticipated that the harvest of cereals for 1914 will approach the average; winter sowings promise to be above the average, and spring sowings below the average. Winter wheat and rye are expected to be above the average, while spring wheat promises to be below the average. Oats and barley are forecasted as considerably below the average.

The condition of the crops in Western Siberia continues to be promising, and a harvest well above the average is anticipated.

(C.I.B. 17,446.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BRAZIL.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that, according to official returns recently published, the total estimated production of sugar in Brazil for the 1914-15 season is put at 5,190,000 sacks (of 60 kilogs., or about 132 lbs. each). Of this amount the State of Pernambuco is credited with 1,800,000 sacks, Rio de Janeiro with 950,000 sacks, Sergipe with 500,000 sacks, Alagoas and São Paulo with 450,000 sacks each, and Bahia with 400,000 sacks. (C.I.B. 17,314.)

The British Vice-Consul at Santos (Mr. R. A. Sandall) reports that, according to the "Diario Oficial de São Paulo" of 28th June, the Department of Agriculture estimates that the amount of the 1914-15 coffee crop which will reach Santos is 8,622,730 bags (of 60 kilogs.). (C.I.B. 17,646.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

The Acting British Consul at Pará reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manaus, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viâ* Pará, during the month of June, and six months ended June, 1914, was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

		Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
		Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Month of June.						
1913—						
To United States	...	163,899	42,352	282,280	326,275	814,806
To Europe	...	391,299	30,869	161,924	455,868	1,039,960
Total	...	555,198	73,221	444,204	782,143	1,854,766
1914—						
To United States	...	158,895	42,192	194,406	74,155	469,648
To Europe	...	329,052	67,631	100,242	416,514	913,439
Total	...	487,947	109,823	294,648	490,669	1,383,087
Six Months ended June, 1913—						
To United States	...	3,576,104	644,963	2,962,545	2,056,890	9,240,502
To Europe	...	6,134,953	976,997	1,553,337	4,928,680	13,593,967
Total	...	9,711,057	1,621,960	4,515,882	6,985,570	22,834,469
1914—						
To United States	...	3,628,874	807,510	2,911,897	2,992,876	10,341,157
To Europe	...	6,198,695	758,531	1,022,437	3,650,176	11,629,839
Total	...	9,827,569	1,566,041	3,934,334	6,643,052	21,970,996

(C.I.B. 17,645/14 ; 15,564/13.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded a copy of the preliminary programme of the eighth annual meeting of the American Peat Society, to be held at the Commercial Club, Duluth (Minnesota), on 20th, 21st and 22nd August. This programme may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,301.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; National Health Insurance: Report of Second Year's Working; National Old Age and Disablement Insurance in Holland; Social Insurance in Germany in 1912.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

The following reports of the *Annual Series* have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,350. Trade of the Consular District of Genoa (Italy) in 1913.
Price 3d.

Shipping and shipbuilding.	Reports from Savona, San
Public works.	Remo, Bordighera and Spezia.
Agriculture.	Map.

No. 5,351. Trade of the Philippine Islands in 1913. Price 2½d.

Iron and steel imports.	Kapok production.
Hemp industry.	Reports from Cebu and Iloilo.
Sugar and copra exports.	Map.

No. 5,355. Trade of the Consular District of Alexandria (Egypt) in 1913. Price 4d.

Cotton crop.	Harbour works.
Parcel post service with the	Map.
United Kingdom.	

No. 5,358. Trade of Venezuela and the Consular District of Caracas in 1912-13. Price 2½d.

Coffee, cocoa and tonca bean	Reports from La Guaira, Puerto
crops.	Cabello, and Maracaibo.
Railway development.	Map.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Office of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.—Joint Annual Report of the Forestry Branches for the year 1912-13. [Cd. 7,488.] Price 10½d.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE—continued.		
Bulgaria:			Portugal and Colonies:		
5320	Bulgaria, 1912-13 ...	1½d.	5284	Cape Verde Islands, 1913 ...	1½d.
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5283	St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1913... ..	1d.	Roumania:		
France and Colonies:			5326	Roumania, 1913	3½d.
5256	Algeria, 1912	7d.	Russia:		
5319	Bordeaux, 1913	4d.	5296	Batoum, 1913	3d.
5279	Brest, 1913	1d.	5328	Russia and St. Petersburg, 1913... ..	6d.
5287	Corsica, 1913	1½d.	5259	Vladivostok, 1912	7d.
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5249	French Congo, 1911-12 ...	3d.	Spain:		
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5323	New Caledonia, 1913 ...	1½d.	5294	Corunna, 1913	3d.
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5282	Dresden, 1913	1d.	5302	Beirut and the Coast of Syria, 1913... ..	2½d.
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Greece:			5247	Smyrna, 1912-13	4½d.
5311	Corfu, 1913	2d.	5313	Trebizond, 1913	2d.
5275	Cyclades, 1913	2d.	AFRICA—		
5297	Patras, 1913	1½d.	Egypt:		
5290	Piræus, 1913... ..	2½d.	5355	Alexandria, 1913	4d.
5258	Thessaly, 1912	4d.	Morocco:		
Italy:			5248	Morocco, 1912	5d.
5350	Genoa, 1913	3d.	ASIA—		
5310	Italy, 1913,	1½d.	China:		
5314	Italy, Finances	2d.	5335	Amoy, 1913	½d.
5330	Sicily, 1913	3½d.	5349	Canton, 1913	1d.
Netherlands and Colonies:			5298	Changsha, 1913	1½d.
5278	Netherlands, 1913	1½d.	5308	Chinkiang, 1913	1½d.
5336	Netherlands, Finances, 1913	1d.	5301	Foochow, 1913	1½d.
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Norway:			5270	Kiungchow, 1913	1½d.
5250	Norway (Supplementary), 1912... ..	2d.	5272	Newchwang, 1913	1½d.

*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports—continued.**

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
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5307	Wuchow and Nanning, 1913	1½d.	Panama:		
5342	Wuhu, 1913 ...	1½d.	5338	Panama, 1913 ...	2½d.
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5334	Dairen, 1913... ..	3½d.	Argentina:		
5337	Hakodate, 1913 ...	2d.	5243	Buenos Aires, 1912-13 ...	8½d.
5271	Shimonoseki, 1913 ...	1d.	687	Report on the Wine and Fruit Industries of Argentina ...	1½d.
Persia:			Brazil:		
5264	Arabistan, 1912-13 ...	1½d.	5262	Pará, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.
5267	Bahrein Islands, 1912-13 ...	3½d.	5268	Porto Alegre, 1913 ...	2½d.
5263	Bunder Abbas, 1912-13 ...	3½d.	5317	São Francisco do Sul, 1913..	1d.
5255	Bushire, 1912-13 ...	5d.	5280	São Paulo, 1913 ...	1d.
5254	Isfahan, 1912-13 ...	4d.	Chile:		
5266	Kerman, 1912-13 ...	1½d.	5304	Antofagasta, 1913 ...	1d.
5277	Lingah, 1912-13 ...	2½d.	5276	Coquimbo, 1913 ...	2d.
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5257	Shiraz, 1912-13 ...	3d.	5269	Budget for 1914 ...	½d.
Siam:			Peru:		
5251	Bangkok, 1912-13 ...	3½d.	5322	Iquitos, 1913 ...	1½d.
NORTH AMERICA—			5292	Peru, 1913 ...	2½d.
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5281	Colima, 1913 ...	1½d.	5358	Caracas, 1912-13 ...	2½d.
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5285	Baltimore, 1913 ...	3½d.	5289	Dominican Republic, 1913...	2½d.
5295	Chicago, 1913 ...	3d.	5288	Haiti, 1913 ...	2½d.
5253	Hawaii, 1912-13 ...	4½d.			
5332	New York, 1913 ...	3d.			
5316	Philadelphia, 1913 ...	2½d.			
5351	Philippine Islands, 1913 ...	2½d.			

TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1914, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.		Price.
France.		
2	Parcel Post Agreement between the United Kingdom and France	2½d.
5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the Delimitation of the Frontier between the British and French Possessions from the Gulf of Guinea to the Okpara River	8½d.
9	Exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic respecting the trade in Arms and Ammunition at Muscat	½d.
Spain.		
3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Spain renewing, for a further period of five years, the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, February 27th, 1904	½d.

*Government Publications.***Treaty Series—continued.**

No.		Price.
	Italy.	
4	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Italy renewing, for a further period of five years, the Arbitration Agreement signed at Rome, February 1st, 1904	½d.
	Greece.	
8	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Greece recording an Agreement between the respective Governments relating to Travellers' Samples	½d.
	United States.	
1	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and the United States of America respecting the Rendition of Fugitive Criminals between the State of North Borneo and the Philippine Islands or Guam	½d.
6	Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention signed at Washington, 4th April, 1908.	½d.
7	Treaties, &c., between the United Kingdom and Foreign States—Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
780	British Guiana 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
	Miscellaneous—	
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Dry Farming in France.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th July.
- Agricultural Situation in Poland.
"Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris), 16th July.
- Papain Production in India and Ceylon.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 2nd July.
- Crop Prospects in Southern France.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th July.
- Tomato Cultivation in France.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 18th July.
- Timber Production and Utilisation in the United States.
"West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle), 1st July.
- Sunflower Cultivation in Rhodesia.
"Rhodesia Agricultural Journal" (Salisbury), June.
- Sugar Beet Cultivation in Canada.
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 18th July.
- Tobacco Production in Sumatra.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th July.
- Forestry in Burma.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 2nd July.
- Cocoa Market in Ecuador.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 16th July.

Machinery and Engineering.

- New Vibratory Testing Machine.
"Iron Age" (New York), 9th July.
- Machinery Trade in Egypt in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th July.
- Producer Gas Plant Operation.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 11th July.
- Powdered Coal in Industrial Furnaces.
"Iron Age" (New York), 9th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 17th July.
(X. 5,029.)
- Tungsten Ores: Methods of Treating.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 4th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Steel Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 20th July.
(X. 5,022.)
- Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th July
- Improved Continuous Annealing Furnace.
"Iron Age" (New York), 9th July.
- Iron Industry in South-West Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th July.
- Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th July.
(X. 5,029.)
- Pig-Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th July.
(X. 5,022.)
- Modern American Blast Furnace Practice
(3rd Article).
"Iron Age" (New York), 9th July.
- Cement Production in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 10th July.
- Zinc Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th July.
- Sheet Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th July.
(X. 5,027.)
- Iron Imports and Exports of Germany during June, 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th July.
(X. 5,037.)
- Tin Mining in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 27th June.
- Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 15th July.
(X. 5,014.)
- Metal Working Trades in Austria.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 22nd June.
- Tin Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th July.
(X. 5,047.)
- Coal Mining Industry in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 27th June.
- Coal Industry in the Ruhr District.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th July.
(X. 5,012.)
- Coal Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th July.
(X. 5,013.)

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Receipts in Germany in June.
"Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 17th July.
 Railway Receipts in France in 1913.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 18th July.
 Panama Canal and Pacific Ports.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 10th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Rug Making in Turkey.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st July.
 Cotton Cultivation in North Africa.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 22nd July.
 Wool Spinning in Germany.
"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st July.
 Bye-Products of Dyeing, Printing and Bleaching.
"Revue Textile" (Paris), 30th June.
 Woollen Market in Warsaw.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th July.
 Jute Market in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th July.
 Textile Trade in Egypt in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th July.
 Textile Industry in Belgium in May.
"Revue Textile" (Paris), 30th June.
 Cotton Market in New Orleans.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Spain : Trade and Commerce in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 24th June.
 Hong Kong : Trade in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 23rd June.
 Italy : Economic Conditions.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 16th July.
 Germany : Labour Market in June.
"Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 18th June.
 Ecuador : Trade and Commerce in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 22nd June.
 Tripoli : Trade and Commerce.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 16th July.

Miscellaneous.

- Cinematographs in Spain.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st July.
 Paper Industry in Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th July.
 Motor Car and Cycle Trade in the Hawaii Islands.
"Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris), 16th July.
 Fur Market at Leipzig.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th July.
 Office Furniture in Italy : Openings for.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th July.
 Street Pavements in European Cities.
"Engineering News" (New York), 2nd July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

New South Wales—

- Statistical Register, 1912—Part X., Rural Land Settlement; Part XI., Land Alienation and Occupation; Part XII., Hospitals and Charities.
 Newcastle, N.S.W., Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913-14.

Western Australia—Statistical Register, 1913—Part XII., Miscellaneous.

South Africa—Transvaal Chamber of Mines Report for 1913.

British Guiana—Administration Reports for 1912-13.

Trinidad and Tobago—Report of Collector of Customs on the Trade of the Colony in 1913.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 30 weeks ended 23rd July, 1914 :—

				Week ended 23rd July, 1914.	30 Weeks ended 23rd July, 1914.	Week ended 23rd July, 1914.	30 Weeks ended 23rd July, 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	12,162	1,865,556	971	105,067
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	190,507	184	13,713
East Indian	...	...	...	6,185	148,967	846	36,794
Egyptian	...	...	...	5,567	342,523	3,178	102,386
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	13,811*	115,189†	228	9,929
Total	...	...	...	37,725	2,662,742	5,407	267,889

* Including 88 bales British West Indian, 581 bales British West African, and 2,247 bales British East African.

† Including 6,140 bales British West Indian, 9,932 bales British West African, 19,674 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 25th July, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				£. d.	£. d.	£. d.
Week ended 25th July, 1914	...	...	...	34 0	24 7	19 9
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	33 2	26 4	21 2
1908	...	...	...	31 10	24 4	18 7
1909	...	...	...	43 5	24 6	22 2
1910	...	...	...	33 5	20 10	18 1
1911	...	...	...	32 5	23 8	19 7
1912	...	...	...	38 9	30 9	23 4
1913	...	...	...	33 10	24 1	20 8

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 25th July, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 25th July, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	70	735
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	215	102
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	145,680	244,630
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	114,418	132,983
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	5,888	3,844
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	12,430	11,324
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	98,104	92,972
Beef	"	605	1,142
Hams	"	17,889	20,987
Pork	"	5,455	7,156
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,501	1,396
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	12,593	31,821
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	81,195	85,134
Margarine	"	27,867	26,429
Cheese	"	67,368	94,169
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	338	209
" condensed	"	30,049	25,412
" preserved, other kinds	"	84	15
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	842,993	459,342
Poultry	Value £	5,673	1,807
Game	"	33	104
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	3,561	4,276
Lard	"	32,080	30,152
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,316,200	2,223,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	124,200	168,300
Barley	"	446,000	289,500
Oats	"	306,200	496,400
Peas	"	25,570	115,143
Beans	"	15,350	23,100
Maize or Indian corn	"	741,800	929,400
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	9,408	24,310
Apricots and peaches	"	2,649	224
Bananas	Bunches	199,582	213,105
Cherries	Owts.	2,440	1,032
Currants	"	5,610	9,388
Gooseberries	"	151	7
Grapes	"	978	3,376
Lemons	"	20,420	9,639
Oranges	"	9,465	5,155
Pears	"	30,869	12,845
Plums	"	69,498	17,590
Strawberries	"	28	75
Unenumerated	"	19,722	29,827
Hay	Tons	202	1,285
Straw	"	50	18
Moss Litter	"	1,167	1,285
Hops	Owts.	928	492
Locust beans	"	11,560	590
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	134,513	148,259
Potatoes	Owts.	40,739	100,540
Tomatoes	"	59,548	32,741
Unenumerated	Value £	6,506	6,619
Vegetables, dried...	Owts.	2,090	1,593
" preserved by canning	"	3,251	3,812

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 291.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

Argentina	...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London).
Balkan States	...	<i>See</i> Turkey.
Belgium	...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.), 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
Egypt	...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London.)
France	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
Italy	...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
Persia	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal	...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon.
Russia	...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, St. Petersburg <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
Spain	...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle de San Agustin, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
Tunis	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
Turkey	...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.), 34-35, Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 7, St. Theodore Square, Athens, Greece. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. 47, Kniaz Mihailova Ulitcha, Belgrade, Servia. (Correspondents at Salonica and Beirut). British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna, Local Honischer, 21, Smyrna.

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :—

1462. Workmen engaged in making hollow concrete slabs for stock not on the site of buildings or works of construction and not engaged in fixing the same. (Application 311.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

for the supply of live oxen, fresh and frozen beef, and hospital meat, during three months from 1st October:—

Aldershot Command	Aldershot.
Eastern Command, Dover District ...	Dover.
" " Colchester District	Colchester.
" " Chatham District..	Chatham.
" " Woolwich District	Woolwich.
Irish Command, Curragh District...	Curragh.
" " Dublin District ...	Dublin.
" " Cork District ...	Cork.
" " Belfast District ...	Belfast.
London District	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
Northern Command	York.
Scottish Command	Edinburgh.
Southern Command, Bulford District	Bulford.
" " Portsmouth Dis-	
trict... ..	Portsmouth.
" " South - Western	
Area	Devonport.
Western Command	Chester.
Guernsey and Alderney District ...	Guernsey.
Jersey District	Jersey.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the above-named Head-Quarter Offices, by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, or in person between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 13th August, for the supply of (1) *railway tickets, &c.*; and (2) *miscellaneous articles and materials*.

Railway Tickets, &c.; Miscellaneous Stores. Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Railway Tickets," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta reports that the Corporation of Calcutta invites tenders *in duplicate* for the supply of 70 high-power, low-pressure, inverted incandescent gas arc lamps and burners complete, together with harp shape brackets for fixing to existing lamp columns. The lamps must be of about 600 candle power. Tenders must also include prices for mantles and all other parts for maintenance.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Inverted Incandescent Gas Lamps and Brackets," and accompanied by illustrations with full

*Openings for British Trade.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

measurements, &c., will be received by the Vice-Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, up to 2 p.m. on 31st August. *A deposit of 2½ per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.* No special form of tender is required, and there is no separate specification. The rates offered by the tenderers will be in force for the whole year.

Tenderers must state the earliest time for delivery, free of all charges, at the Corporation Lighting Stores, Calcutta, including insurance against breakages. (C.I.B. 18,003.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that an agent in Montreal, already representing United Kingdom firms for tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, is desirous of taking up agencies for United Kingdom makers of pipes and smokers' sundries. A representative of the agent will shortly be visiting this country.

United Kingdom makers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 18,021.)

A Liverpool firm of manufacturers and exporters, having an established connection (as sellers of special machines) throughout Canada, chiefly with meat packers, provision merchants, and large importers general, wishes to obtain the sole agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of boots and shoes (cheap and showy), wearing apparel, &c.

All communications relative to this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, and marked "A.B." (C.I.B. 17,597.)

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., *whence further information may be obtained*:— (C.I.B. 18,025.)

An enquiry is made for the addresses of Canadian sawmills who can supply red fir poles suitable for telegraph and telephone posts.

Red Fir Poles.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Toronto Commissioner of Works that tenders are invited by the Toronto Department of Works for the construction across the Don Valley (in connection with the Bloor Street Viaduct) of a bridge of five steel arch spans, with piers and approaches. The width is

Bridge Construction.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

86 feet, and the approximate length 1,618 feet. At their own cost tenderers may also submit proposals for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge.

Copies of the specification, plans, and form of tender may be obtained from the Commissioner of Works, Toronto, on payment of 25 dols. (£5 2s. 9d.). Tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Board of Control, City Hall, Toronto, up to noon on 5th October.

A copy of the specification, together with plans and estimates of quantities, is expected to be received shortly at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where it will be available on receipt for inspection by bridge builders in the United Kingdom. (C.I.B. 18,007.)

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada notifying the inception of enterprises which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

A soap works company, having factories in several of the Canadian Provinces, has secured a site in British Columbia for the construction of a new factory at an estimated cost of 200,000 dols. (about £41,000). Work is expected to be commenced shortly. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 17,851a.)

The erection of an earthenware and pottery works in the Province of Alberta is contemplated. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 17,851b.)

Note†.—The names and addresses of the companies to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) **Cow Hair; Steel Blooms; Steel Balls, Rings and Cages.** 42 tons of sterilised cow hair; (2) 100 steel blooms; and (3) 20 sets of steel balls, rings, and cages.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained * from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 30th September in the case of (1) and (2) and 4th November in the case of (3). *Local representation is necessary. See Note† on next page.* (C.I.B. 18,018.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the City of Richmond (Melbourne) Council for the supply and erection of a refuse destructor. Further particulars may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, by whom tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on 30th November. *See Note†.*
(C.I.B. 18,020.)

Note†.—Copies of the specifications and forms of tender are expected to be received shortly, when they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

A report from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand states that an agent in Wellington is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of household labour-saving appliances. It is intended shortly to form a company, when sub-agents will be appointed throughout the Dominion and the agencies actively pushed by means of demonstrations, &c. in all the principal towns. Agencies are specially desired for dish washers, vacuum washers, dustless dusters, friction potato peelers, &c., but all kinds of household labour-saving appliances will be considered. Samples are asked for and payment will be made for them if desired.

United Kingdom manufacturers of household labour-saving appliances may obtain the name and address of the agent on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand.
(C.I.B. 18,011.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland (Mr. A. J. Denniston) reports that the Auckland City Council is calling for tenders for the supply and delivery of cast-iron water pipes and specials.

Specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained from the Waterworks Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Auckland, N.Z. Tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received at the Town Clerk's Office, Auckland, N.Z., up to 4 p.m. on 20th August.* *A cash deposit, or a marked cheque† for £200, made payable*

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

† A marked cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "Accepted" or "Certified."

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

to the order of the City Council, must be deposited with the City Treasurer.

A copy of the specification, etc., may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of cast-iron water pipes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 18,009.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland)

Timber. reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 1,575 Petersburg standards of red Swedish deals and boards. Copies of the specifications and conditions and form of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 7th September.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom timber merchants at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,063.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited for the Supply to the Department of Irrigation of
Cement. 15,000 casks of cement for the Olifants River irrigation works at Clanwilliam.

Particulars may be *obtained* from the Acting Director of Irrigation, Union Buildings, Pretoria. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for the supply of Cement," will be received by the Chairman of the Union Tender Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria, up to noon on 12th August.*

(C.I.B. 18,066.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has also forwarded a copy of an Explanatory Memorandum prepared by the South African Railways and Harbours Board relative to harbour improvement works which were provided for in the 1914-15 Estimates. The works are as follows:—

**Plant and
Material for
Harbour Works—
See Italics.**

Buffalo Harbour, East London.—Extension of the eastern breakwater, removal of the east pier, &c., and the extension of the south breakwater by 500 feet, at a total cost of £400,000. It is recommended that this work be carried out without delay, as otherwise East London will be seriously handicapped owing to the larger vessels now trading to South Africa being unable to enter the harbour. Cranes will be required for the work, but no large orders for cement are likely for some time.

*. It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in South Africa who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Port Elizabeth Harbour.—An extensive scheme for the increase of accommodation has been prepared, but at present it is only proposed to construct a south breakwater at a cost of £1,500,000. The breakwater will be 8,500 feet long, and built of 50-ton sloping concrete blockwork. *Two 50-ton cranes, concrete mixers and concrete block-yard plant will be required.*

Durban Harbour.—The existing south breakwater is to be strengthened and extended about 125 feet at a cost of £71,252. A graving dock is to be constructed at an estimated cost of £780,000 (this is a revised estimate, the original being £500,000, which is the sum provided for in the Estimates). It will be 1,030 feet long, 110 feet wide at the entrance, and 41 feet deep on sill at high-water spring tide, or 35 feet at low water, and will not be completed before 1920. *Cranes, concrete mixers, light railways, grabs, &c. will be required, and also timber for the coffer-dam.* (C.I.B. 17,079; 17,224.)

RUSSIA.

The following information is from the Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Lowdon):—

The demand for up-to-date labour and time-saving agricultural machinery of foreign manufacture increases annually. The local factories are so occupied with the manufacture of small and simple machines that they are unable to devote their energies to the instalment of plant for the manufacture of more complicated machines, apart from the fact that they lack proper systems of economical production.

United States manufacturers retain about 90 per cent. of the trade in self-binders and reapers, the balance being made up of Canadian, United Kingdom and German makes, of which the last two bear an infinitesimal proportion to the total. The large American syndicate controls the market in these machines, making it almost impossible for the smaller producers to compete.

Thanks to United Kingdom manufacturers having fallen into line with their competitors in the matter of giving credit extending over three years, they have regained the prestige which they lost some few years ago, and the sales of British threshing machinery have now reached record figures. It is remarked that purchasers invariably give the preference to British threshing machinery, as on account of its greater weight it is more economical and durable. United States firms have tried to enter the market, but have met with little success. Many of the Russian factories are making small-sized horse and motor-driven threshing machines, and the motor-driven variety may in course of time seriously affect the sales of steam-driven sets.

*Openings for British Trade.***RUSSIA—continued.**

American and German manufacturers hold the trade in seed drills and corn planters, but large quantities are now being made by local factories.

Seed Drills and Corn Planters. Harrows of the disc pattern have met with the approbation of purchasers, and are supplied by United States, Canadian and German firms.

Germany continues to do a good business in the better classes of ploughs, both single and multiple, and the United States are also competing to a small extent. The bulk of the single ploughs sold, however, are of local manufacture.

The better qualities of chaff and root cutters are imported from the United Kingdom and Germany, but local factories are manufacturing inferior qualities in large numbers.

Roller mills are gradually superseding the old pattern stone mills, and there is a growing demand for well-made and durable plant. United Kingdom manufacturers hold a small share of the business, but Swiss and German factories, with their better selling methods, are taking the best business.

Flour Milling Machinery. Steamships. See notice on p. 378.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell-Cornish) has forwarded particulars of certain sales of timber from Government forests, which will be held in Finland on 6th and 7th August at Uleaborg, on 14th and 15th August at Tammerfors, and on 18th August at Viborg. These particulars (in Finnish) may be seen by timber merchants and brokers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 17,712.)

SWITZERLAND.

The following information is from H.M. Consul at Geneva (Mr. R. E. A. de Candolle):—

Tenders called for by the Cantonal Government of Geneva are, with but few exceptions (*e.g.*, those for sulphate of copper), limited to firms established in the Canton for a certain number of years. The origin of the goods or materials to be supplied, however, is by no

*Openings for British Trade.***SWITZERLAND**—*continued.*

means restricted to a certain country, and they may be ordered by the local tenderers just as well from the United Kingdom as from any other country. These opportunities might be watched for by the representatives of United Kingdom firms.

The following articles are frequently required by the tenderers:—*Plant for central heating, plant for electric lighting, and reinforced concrete.* The appointment of local agents in these branches of trade is therefore recommended to United Kingdom manufacturers.

The Swiss co-operative societies for the supply of foodstuffs and other articles have lately been at variance with certain Swiss manufacturers who, under pressure from tradesmen, have boycotted the co-operative societies.

The manufacturers in question are syndicated, and so are the very numerous and very powerful co-operative societies; but quite a number of Swiss manufacturers have declined to join their colleagues, and are now receiving large orders from the co-operative societies. The latter have now registered a special trade mark showing broken chains with the inscription "Independent of the Cartel," which is put on all goods supplied by non-syndicated manufacturers. The struggle is an interesting one, and United Kingdom manufacturers might take advantage thereof by offering their goods to the co-operative societies. The goods on which the special trade mark is put include *combustibles, footwear, paper, office requirements, articles for washing, and household goods.*

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" of 23rd July publishes a Decree authorising the Municipality of Loulé to contract a loan of 250,000 escudos (about £48,000) to be utilised in the construction of a broad gauge railway from Loulé to S. Bras de Alportel.

**Railway
Construction.**

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 21st July states that a Royal Decree has been passed approving a new project for reconstructing the La Galera mole at the port of Algeciras, the estimated cost of which is 1,409,170 pesetas (about £52,200). The Directing Engineer of the Works is to proceed, without delay, to study such preliminary works as the repairing of the Verde Island breakwaters, and the dredging of the anchoring ground necessary to ensure a good roadway to the La Galera mole.

**Material for Mole
Construction;
Dredging Work.**

*Openings for British Trade.***MEXICO.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Mexico City) of 30th June contains the text of a contract entered into between the "Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas" and Señor Licenciado Enrique Torres Torija for the construction and working of a railway line in the States of Tabasco and Chiapas. The line is to start from Montecristo, pass through Palenque, Tumbalá, Simojovel and Santa Marta, and terminate at San Cristobal, with a branch line from Montecristo to Tenosique. The concessionaire must complete at least 20 kilometres (about 12½ miles) the first year, and the same distance during each succeeding year: the whole distance has to be completed within ten years. The concession is for 52 years.

**Railway
Material.**

BRAZIL.

The following information is from H.M. Consul at Rio Grande (Mr. E. J. Wigg):—

A company to carry on the business of steam trawling and the supply of fish to inland towns has for some time past been talked of, but it has not yet been floated. The city of Porto Alegre itself would be a large customer, as there is no salt-water fish obtainable there.

**Steam Trawlers
and Equipment.**

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Postponement of Payment.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

For Postponing the Payment of Certain Bills of Exchange.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS in view of the critical situation in Europe and the financial difficulties caused thereby it is expedient that the payment of certain bills of exchange should be postponed as appears in this Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows:—

If on the presentation for payment of a bill of exchange, other than a cheque or bill on demand, which has been accepted before the beginning of the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the acceptor re-accepts the bill by a declaration on the face of the bill in the form set out hereunder, that bill shall, for all purposes, including the liability of any drawer or indorser or any other party thereto, be deemed to be due and be payable on a date one calendar month after the date of its original maturity instead of on the date of its original maturity, and to be a bill for the original

Bills of Exchange—postponement of Payment

amount thereof increased by the amount of interest thereon calculated from the date of re-acceptance to the new date of payment at the Bank of England rate current on the date of the re-acceptance of the Bill.

Form of Re-Acceptance.

Re-accepted under Proclamation for £ (insert increased sum).

Signature.....

Date.....

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WARLIKE STORES.

Export from the United Kingdom Prohibited.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS BY the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation or Order in Council prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gun-powder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men :

AND WHEREAS We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary that We should exercise such power of prohibition in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, WE, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof the following goods, being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say :—

Acetone ;

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts ;

Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war ;

Arms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts ;

Benzol ;

Carbons required for searchlights ;

Chrome and ferro-chrome ;

Cloth, hempen ;

Cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts ;

Warlike Stores: Export from the United Kingdom prohibited.

Copper, ore or unwrought, all kinds ;
Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives ;
Cotton waste ;
Creosote ;
Dimethylaniline ;
Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 cwt. and upwards, whole or in parts ;
Fulminate of mercury ;
Gunpowder ;
Nets, torpedo ;
Nickel and ferro-nickel ;
Oil, blast furnace ;
Oil, coal tar ;
Oil fuel, shale ;
Oil, olive ;
Oil, mineral, lubricating ;
Petroleum, fuel oil ;
Petroleum, gas oil ;
Petroleum, spirit or motor spirit (including Shell spirit) ;
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts ;
Sacks, coal ;
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;
Silk noils ;
Surgical bandages and dressings ;
Toluol ;
Zinc ;

shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other :

And whereas it is necessary to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War :

Now, therefore, We do hereby Declare by and with the advice of Our Privy Council that during the continuance of the War or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband and the articles

Contraband of War.

enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE I.

The following articles will be treated as absolute contraband :—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
5. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
6. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
7. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
8. Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.
9. Armour plates.
10. Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
11. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
12. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

The following articles will be treated as conditional contraband :—

1. Food-stuffs.
2. Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion : paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds ; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel : lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
11. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
12. Harness and saddlery.
13. Field-glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE OFFICE.

Scheme for Cargo Insurance.

1. Applications for insurance will be accepted only in respect of cargoes (other than enemy property or goods the export of which is prohibited by proclamation) shipped for voyages commencing on or after the date on which the Office is opened for business.

The only risks which will be covered will be King's Enemy risks as defined in the policy.

2. The Government has made arrangements with certain approved Associations covering the great majority of British Ships engaged in oversea trade, by which the Government will re-insure ships belonging to members of these Associations against King's Enemy war risks, as defined in the policy. Applications for insurance at the War Risks Insurance Office can only be made in respect of cargo shipped or to be shipped on a vessel covered for the voyage against King's Enemy war risks by a Government policy.

The Associations so far approved are :—

- (1) The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association.
- (2) The London group of War Risks Associations.
- (3) The London and Liverpool War Risks Insurance Association, Limited.

3. The rate of premium charged will be a flat one, irrespective of the voyage or the character of the cargo insured. It is, however, capable of variation from time to time within a maximum of five guineas per cent. and a minimum of one guinea per cent. If the sailing is delayed under the orders of the Admiralty, the assured shall have the option of cancelling the policy and receiving back the premium paid.

4. The values of cargo for State insurance shall be the values agreed in the marine insurance policies covering the same cargo. These marine policies must be produced at the War Risks Insurance Office when the insurance is finally arranged. If, when the marine insurance policies are produced, the values in those policies shall be less than the amount provisionally insured, the War Risks Insurance in the State Office will be reduced accordingly, and the premium on the excess will be refunded. No increased value on a shipment will be accepted.

Marine insurance policies will only be accepted by the War Risks Insurance Office as evidence of values if issued by members of Lloyd's, British Insurance Companies, or other approved Insurance Companies and Underwriters.

Instructions to applicants.

1. Application slips for insurance must be filled in by the applicant in duplicate, one copy to be headed "Duplicate" by the applicant and to be retained by the War Risks Insurance Office. Where the applicant intends that the value to be insured should be regarded as provisional, the application slip should be headed "Provisional," but the premium must be paid in any event subject to refund.

2. The War Risks Insurance Office is not bound by any errors made in calculating the premium or in filling in the form. Should error be subsequently discovered a re-adjustment must be made.

War Risks Insurance Office.

3. The premium for insurance must be paid at the time the provisional insurance is effected.

4. Cheques must be made payable to the "War Risks Office," and crossed "Bank of England."

5. It rests with the insurer to satisfy himself that the vessel is entered in one of the Associations approved by the Government, the insurance being accepted by the Government subject to an implied warranty of such entry.

6. Application slips for insurance will be obtainable at the **War Risks Insurance Office, Cannon Street Hotel, at Lloyd's, and at the Institute of London Underwriters, 1, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, London, E.C.** The office was opened on August 5th at 2 o'clock, and subsequently the office will be open from 11 to 4 o'clock; Saturdays to 1 o'clock.

7. The brokerage or discount to be deducted should be calculated at the rate of one shilling per guinea of premium.

8. The reference to "stamp" printed on the slip may be disregarded, and the policy will be stamped by the Inland Revenue Authorities without further charge.

9. All applications for insurance must be made personally by the insurer or his representative.

EXHIBITIONS.

Note.—The **Exhibitions Branch** of the Board of Trade keeps a record of exhibitions held and announced to be held in this country, and receives information regarding foreign exhibitions from similar and other exhibition organisations established in foreign countries.

United Kingdom manufacturers desiring information in regard to exhibitions can make application therefor to the Director of the Exhibitions Branch at Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

(Ex. 5,518/14.)

Attention is called to the following notices:—

LIVERPOOL.

It has come to the knowledge of the Board of Trade that a circular has been issued in the name of the International Exhibitions Company from a private address in Liverpool inviting firms to participate in a so-called International Exhibition to be held at Liverpool this year. The circular states that one of the chief aims is to give every exhibitor a splendid and lasting advertisement by awarding him a gold medal and a special diploma of honour, and further that not more than one firm will receive this distinction in any one town.

British firms who are approached to participate should make careful enquiries as to the character and nature of this exhibition before coming to any decision.

(C.I.B. 16,158.)

Exhibitions.

GENOA.

Information has been received from the Central Office for Exhibitions in Zurich, Switzerland, to the effect that manufacturers are being canvassed to take part in a so-called International Exhibition of Industry, Food Products and Hygiene at Genoa, and that it is possible that it may be confused with the International Exhibition for Marine and Hygiene which is also being held at Genoa from May to October of this year.

British manufacturers who are approached to take part in the first-mentioned Exhibition should make careful enquiries as to its character and nature before coming to any decision. (Ex. 6,737.)

**BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE CLOSED AT CAMPANA,
ARGENTINA.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that the British Vice-Consulate at Campana, Argentina, has been closed. (C.I.B. 17,795.)

**POSTPONEMENT OF AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 192 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the Autumnal Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom which was to have been held at Glasgow on 4th and 5th August, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has been notified by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce that the Meeting has been postponed.

ADOPTION OF "B. G." GAUGES AS STANDARD MEASURES.

The Board of Trade desire to call attention to the fact that by an Order in Council, dated the 16th July (Statutory Rules and orders, 1914—No. 1095), certain denominations of "B. G." (Birmingham Gauge) gauges for iron and steel sheets and hoops were authorised for use in trade on and after the 1st November next.

Copies of the Order in Council can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from the Sale Agents mentioned on the cover of this "Journal," at the price of 1d. each, or may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMMISSION.

With reference to the notice on p. 83 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th July relative to the proposed General Congress of the International Petroleum Commission at Bucharest, the Board of Trade are informed by Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, that the statement therein made that he is Secretary to the British Section of the International Petroleum Commission is incorrect. (C. 6,055.)

SILK CONDITIONED AT EUROPEAN SILK CENTRES.

The Acting British Consul at Milan (Mr. J. F. Rose) has forwarded the following return of the silk conditioned at Milan and other European silk centres during the six months January-June, 1914, compared with the corresponding period of 1913, as published by the "Bollettino di Sericoltura" (Milan):—

Silk Centres.	Organzine.		Tram.		Raw.		Other.		Total.	
	January-June.		January-June.		January-June.		January-June.		January-June.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Milan	787,600	767,625	659,920	570,150	3,340,935	3,221,000	64,775	70,175	4,853,230	4,628,950
Lyons	499,454	580,518	548,973	469,163	2,912,825	2,994,974	119,980	66,638	4,081,232	4,111,293
St. Etienne	323,595	271,634	132,713	118,458	271,519	238,507	1,120	2,956	728,947	631,555
Zurich	299,119	355,618	244,638	251,830	173,286	160,443	—	—	717,043	767,891
Crefeld	139,788	153,574	57,847	58,273	83,118	75,861	1,962	14,712	282,715	302,420
Basle	212,717	189,520	167,639	90,776	75,531	59,075	884	864	396,771	340,235
Turn	125,938	119,774	5,450	3,795	155,333	111,517	1,635	1,370	291,956	236,466
Elberfeld	163,712	148,364	84,480	58,969	130,534	116,802	8,044	7,013	386,770	331,148

Kilog. = 2 2046 lbs.

(U. 6,289.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Colombia.—The following information is from the British Vice-Consul at Bogotá (Mr. H. E. Bowie):—

On the whole there is a general feeling that British trade has scarcely held its own in Colombia during the past few years. The financial condition of that country has not been such as to encourage United Kingdom traders to study it with a view to establishing fresh markets for their goods. The purchasing power of the people, owing to the undeveloped condition of the country and to the scarcity of circulating medium, is extremely limited in spite of the gradual recovery from the general ruin produced by the war of 1899. The more important concessions are largely in the hands of Englishmen, and if no fresh ones have been obtained, the fact is due chiefly to the general diffidence of Colombia towards giving encouragement to any foreign enterprises.

The trade of Bogotá is chiefly in the hands of wholesale merchants who sell to the small shopkeepers and country merchants on credit. It is seldom possible to give satisfactory replies to the numerous enquiries received at the British Legation and Consulate-General from British firms for reliable agents to push the sale of their goods, owing to the absence of really suitable men. The difficulties of communication are, moreover, so great that it is generally necessary to have a separate agent in each district or, better, to have a travelling agent to visit the whole country.

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Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Crete.—In his report on the trade of Crete in 1912 and 1913, which will shortly be issued, H.M. Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. E. C. D. Rawlins) remarks that the observance of the following points is likely to have a beneficial effect on British trade with that island:—

(1) The appointment of good local agents, who should be well provided with the necessary samples to show to their clients.

(2) Cretan merchants prefer quotations c.i.f. Cretan ports to quotations f.o.b. British ports.

(3) The metric system is the best understood in Crete. Tons and cwts. are generally understood, but metric system quotations are infinitely more satisfactory. It is also easier to calculate in francs and centimes than in £ s. d.

(4) Shipments should be "*viâ* Piræus." Other routes are more costly and lengthy, besides being unsatisfactory owing to the necessity for two or more transshipments.

(5) It is well nigh impossible to expect to do business on a cash basis in the Levant. The usual terms are from three to six months, or cash against documents at a bank in Crete with 5 to 6 per cent. discount.

(6) United Kingdom merchants would do well to understand that the appointment of agents and the sending of samples is not sufficient for the purpose of developing their trade. They, therefore, might do well to imitate their foreign rivals by letting their travellers include, at least, a flying visit to Crete in their yearly itineraries to the Near East. The local agent often needs stimulating, if good use is to be made of him, and the traveller could see to this. The latter could also study local requirements on the spot and take home the necessary notes, besides getting a first hand knowledge of the commercial standing of his customers.

(7) The language of the country is modern Greek, but French and Italian are in use for foreign business correspondence. It is very rare to find any English understood.

(8) United Kingdom firms should take more notice of the Government and municipal contracts. On reference to various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" it will be seen that many Government and municipal contracts have been put up lately in Canea and Candia, such as construction and equipment of ports, tramways, electric lighting installations, waterworks, cold storage dépôt, and the supply of road rollers, motor watercarts, motor stone breakers, &c. It is difficult to suppose that United Kingdom manufacturers are unwilling to look at these contracts, while Continental firms are only too happy to tender.

It is too early to prophesy, but it seems as if Crete is at last entering on a period of tranquillity, and tranquillity means prosperity, which in turn means economic development. If this is so, then the day is not far off when ports, roads, railways, tramways and all the other necessities of economic expansion will be set on foot, and in all this the United Kingdom is surely well able to take her part.



*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.***ELECTRO-TECHNICS.**

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that the value of the exports of German electro-technical products during the first six months of this year was 146,230,000 marks, as compared with 127,770,000 marks in the first half of 1913. During this period 20,569 metric tons of electric cable, officially valued at 16,900,000 marks, were exported, as compared with 21,231 metric tons, valued at 18,260,000 marks, in the first half of 1913. It is probable that the real diminution in value was somewhat larger as the orders were in many cases only obtained by granting considerable price concessions. The exports of submarine cables ceased almost entirely, dropping from 2,261 metric tons to 44 metric tons.

The exports of dynamos during the first six months of this year amounted to 18,991 metric tons, valued at 29,170,000 marks, as compared with 17,773 metric tons, valued at 26,430,000 marks, in the corresponding period of last year. The increase was particularly noticeable in dynamos weighing over half a ton.

Electrical appliances for lighting and power transmission were exported to the value 42,570,000 marks during the first half of this year, as compared with 25,230,000 marks during the corresponding period of 1913. The exports to Belgium, Austria-Hungary and Russia were particularly large.

The exports of metal filament lamps were also considerably larger in quantity, but the value was lower on account of severe price cutting; 20,900,000 lamps, valued at 19,220,000 marks, were exported during the period under review, as compared with 19,500,000 lamps, valued at 19,600,000 marks, in the corresponding period of 1913.

Mark = 11·8d.

(C.I.B. 17,495.)

IRON AND STEEL.

Belgium.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 28th July states that although there have been no further reductions in prices on the Belgian iron and steel market, the general situation is becoming more cheerless. The demand is weak; very few fresh orders are being received, and these are being strongly competed for by both home and foreign firms; consequently serious price cutting is taking place. Very little business is being done in pig iron. Trade in semi-finished products is quiet, but fairly important orders for abroad have been received. The foreign demand for girders is still fairly extensive, but home consumers are showing great reserve. In the rail market several large orders which were expected have been postponed. The sheet market is very dull, whilst a decided shrinkage of orders for bar iron has taken place. In spite of the general dull condition of the Belgian iron market, the export figures for the first half of this year show an increase over the corresponding period of 1913.

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Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Russia.—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 23rd July, the poor crop prospects in Russia have as yet had no influence on the iron and steel industry, which is still in a very sound state. Trade in Poland is especially good, and many of the works have sufficient orders in hand to ensure activity for five or six months to come. Prices are being maintained at a high level. The Upper Silesian iron and steel industry has interests in the Polish industry, and consequently profits considerably by the favourable position of the latter. As regards future prospects of the industry, the position is likely to be maintained until the effects of the poor crops in the Baltic Sea Provinces, the whole of North-West Russia, and the Volga territory are felt.

PAPER.

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports, on the authority of the local press, that over-production has brought the German cellulose paper factories into a very unhealthy state.

Cellulose was originally supplied by certain firms to the paper factories, who only made their own cellulose in exceptional cases. In more recent times, however, the cellulose manufacturers decided to try to increase their profits by erecting their own paper mills. The result is seen in the fact that only three of the thirteen factories in Germany producing solely cellulose paper are paying dividends.

Those paper factories which are run independently of a cellulose factory use comparatively smaller quantities of cellulose than formerly, and they evince no desire to purchase cellulose from those factories which have become their greatest competitors, a fact which, of course, reacts unfavourably on the latter. One of the most regrettable facts of the situation is the increased price of the raw material, *viz.*, wood, which affects equally all the cellulose, wood pulp and paper factories.

At present there are no signs of any improvement, and the manufacturers cannot decide on reducing their output; each one expects the other to take the initiative.

The manufacture of news paper is controlled to some extent by the Associated German Printing Paper Manufacturers, Ltd. This association expires at the end of 1915, and its renewal is seriously jeopardised by the exorbitant "quota" claimed by some large companies. Its non-renewal would probably cause incalculable loss, especially to the larger factories exclusively making news paper.

(C.I.B. 17,495.)

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TEXTILES.

Europe—Silk.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 27th July states that consumers of raw silk in Lyons are showing no inclination to buy at present prices. Trade in woven goods has been rather quieter, but the works have been busy completing outstanding orders.

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

It is reported from *Milan* that there is a better demand for certain articles, particularly material for ties, increased quantities of which have been sold to German consumers. *Crefeld* manufacturers of silk goods seem to be fairly well supplied with raw material at present, and so no larger contracts in raw silk are being made. No new orders for special varieties have been received. The raw silk market is fairly quiet and prices are unchanged. Trade in finished goods in *Zürich* is still satisfactory; prices are unchanged. Only necessary supplies of raw silk are being purchased. (X. 5,055.)

Germany—Wool.—With reference to the notice on p. 299 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the general condition of the German wool industry during the last quarter, H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) states that, according to the local press, it appears that the conditions vary in different branches of the industry but are satisfactory in very few.

The trade in wool rags, so far as zephyrs, white and light-coloured stocking rags, shawls and hoods are concerned, has continued to develop favourably under the influence of the high wool prices; the demand has been good and prices high. On the other hand, business has been dull in other wool and half-wool rags suitable for carbonising.

As usual at this season the trade in artificial wool remains quiet. The demands of the mungo spinners have fallen off in consequence of shortened hours in numerous mills. A still greater decline in the consumption of artificial woollen goods is expected because the present trend of fashions is in favour of harder yarns. There is consequently far from sufficient employment for the mungo and carded-yarn spinning mills, and competitive price-cutting by spinners has lowered the price of yarns to a point where profit vanishes. Higher prices and improved sales will not be attainable in these branches until the mills are in a position to resume their normal output.

The situation is somewhat brighter as regards Cheviot and worsted spinning mills, as well as the better carded-yarn mills. For the most part they are provided with orders for some months at fair prices. (C.I.B. 17,495.)

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International—Cotton.—According to the "*Börsen Zeitung*" (Berlin) of 28th July, the international cotton spinning market is going from bad to worse, and further restrictions in the output have resulted in various countries. In Austria the output has been reduced by about 50 per cent., in Italy by 32 per cent., whilst in France one day per week during the months of August, September, and October has been set apart as holiday. Many machines have been voluntarily stopped in Switzerland, whilst even in America considerable restrictions in the output have been made. (X. 5,053.)

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

United States of America—Dress Cottons.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 11th July, new lines of fine yarn dress cottons shown in samples for the spring season of 1915 are noteworthy because of the low prices quoted and the very marked trend to "sheer" merchandise. The effort of manufacturers has been to offer goods of extra width for the jobbing and cutting trades and still keep within the settled price ranges of the trade in doing so. For this reason a critical examination of the values shows that buyers are being favoured, as they are getting very fine cloths at prices that have not been the rule in recent seasons.

"Marquissettes," "leno" effects on "sheer" grounds, swiss dots of many kinds, check and bar effects in "bouretted" and "nub" yarns, voiles, crêpes and fine lawns predominate in the new offerings, in widths ranging from 32 to 45 inches. The staple 27-inch goods are still offered, but many mills that have hitherto done business in narrow goods almost exclusively are showing the wide goods freely.

Most of the immediate offerings are in white, but it is stated that, while a full white season is anticipated, the goods can readily be dyed if colours become more popular later on. Many lines of fine fancy printed dress cottons are being prepared, and they show the trend to sheer effects also. Nominally prices are about the same as a year ago, one line running from 6 cents to 50 cents (3d. to 2s. 1d.) a yard, but actually the values offered are more favourable to buyers than similar goods have been in the previous history of the domestic fine trade.

(C. 6,296.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1913.

The following article on the foreign trade of China in 1913 is extracted from the "Abstract of Statistics and Report on the Foreign Trade of China" for 1913, recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs:—

[NOTE.—The average value of the Haikwan tael is stated to have been 2s. 8½d. in 1911, 3s. 0½d. in 1912 and 3s. 0¼d. in 1913. 100 Haikwan taels=111.40 Shanghai taels—for which exchange quotations are made. Picul=133½ lbs. av.]

I. General.

At the end of 1912 the condition of China seemed not unfavourable to the gradual restoration of order, but events were soon to move in a contrary direction. Early in the new year rumours of unrest were heard from various central and southern provinces, and month after month passed with little or no sign of a return of the confidence on which commercial prosperity depended. At length disaffection broke into open revolt at Kiukiang on 12th July, 1913, and from that date until 1st September, when Nanking was entered by Government troops, civil war raged on the Lower Yangtze, in Kwangtung, and in Szechwan, sending its echoes to the farthest corners of the country.

Foreign Trade of China in 1913.

Though, happily, short and decisive, the war had the effect of aggravating all the evils from which trade had been suffering, such as the timidity of capital, the dangers of trade routes, and, above all, the over-issue and consequent depreciation of provincial paper money. Disbanded men formed dangerous bodies of outlaws and paralysed trade in various districts. The restoration of credit was set back indefinitely, money being more and more hoarded or deposited in foreign banks, and it cannot be said that there was any improvement in this respect up to the end of the year. Apart from the troubles which centred on the Yangtze, the difficulties with Mongolia have also to be reckoned among political conditions adverse to the interchange of commodities in the far north, where the rebel movement had but little direct influence.

Once more, as in 1912, the year's harvests counted for much on the side of peace and order. In spite of unfavourable weather here and there, drought on the Yangtze and in Manchuria, and floods in Kwangsi, the average harvest was fairly good, while Siam and Tonkin were able to furnish an abundance of cheap rice to supplement home supplies.

It is not easy to reconcile with this brief sketch of internal conditions the record figures of values and revenue which the year produced, but the figures demonstrate at least the remarkable vitality of the trade which has produced them.

The course of exchange was, on the whole, downwards. Beginning at 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. in January, the demand rate for the Shanghai tael fell to 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. at the end of December. The value of the tael was very uncertain in the first few months of the year, falling nearly 4d. between 8th January and 19th March, and recovering 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by 14th May. After the last-mentioned date, which synchronises with the floating of the Quintuple Loan of £25,000,000, it continued steadier, with an extreme variation of about 2d., up to the end of the year. Thus, to the advantage of imports and the detriment of exports, there was maintained an average level nearly as high as that of 1912, and much above the levels of the four years immediately preceding.

A central Bureau has been organised, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, to deal with irrigation and the conservation of waterways—a great department which has long needed skilful attention. One must travel extensively in order to appreciate to some degree the magnitude and economic importance of China's splendid national heritage of canals and waterways; and the proper co-ordination of the functions of canals and railways for the carriage of goods and passengers will be a work of incalculable benefit to the nation, quite apart from the reclamation of land and the prevention of flood and famine. The Bureau will make its first effort in the Hwai River region in Anhwei, for which purpose a preliminary agreement was signed at Peking on 30th January, 1914, between the Chinese Government and the American Minister, on behalf of the American Red Cross Society, for the raising of a 5 per cent. loan of 20,000,000 dols. gold.

Foreign Trade of China in 1913.

The Manchurian wheat crop was good. Beans suffered from the summer drought, but the European and Japanese demand for beans and oil was active and prices were high. The Yalu district suffered generally from poor harvests. Less timber was brought to market, but high prices were obtained for it, and great efforts are being made to provide accommodation for rafts and timber at Antung. On 2nd June the agreement came into operation whereby rail-borne goods between Manchuria and Corea, *via* Antung, received a special reduction of one-third the ordinary duty leviable, and this reduction of duty was followed by an all-round lowering of railway rates (see p. 456 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st May last and previous notices.) During the first seven months' experience of the combined influence of these two factors the value of the railway trade *via* Antung was two and a half times greater than in the corresponding period of 1912, while the net value of the trade of the port of Antung, under Customs control, increased by some 34 per cent. during the year. The competition of the railway was felt by both Newchwang and Dairen, though in the statistics of Dairen its effects are hidden by the general progress of the port, by which the value of the port's trade has been increased 19½ per cent. Another result of the new railway facilities seems to have been the overstocking of the markets north of Mukden. From South Manchurian ports complaints are heard of the serious obstruction to trade caused by the progressive decline in value of the *kuan t'ieh*, or *tiao* notes, issued by the Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces. The position of the "transfer" tael at Newchwang considerably improved, its exchange value during the year having fluctuated between 0.771 and 0.607 Shanghai taels; but the restriction of credit necessitated by the depreciated paper currency limited transactions, while the practical suspension of water transport with which Newchwang is threatened in dry seasons, owing to the unrepaired breach in the Liao River, is regarded by the Commissioner of Customs as a matter vitally affecting the future of the port.

Foreign Trade.

The value of the direct foreign trade was 973,468,103 Hk. taels, exceeding the total of 1912 by 129,850,669 Hk. taels. Net foreign imports amounted to 570,162,557 Hk. taels, an increase of 97,065,526 Hk. taels, and exports to 403,305,546 Hk. taels, an increase of 32,785,143 Hk. taels.

The position of Hong Kong as a transshipping port between China and the countries with which she trades has recently received some attention in the local press, and it may be well to point out again, in the words of the report for 1906, that "the discovery of the true producing and consuming countries for the foreign trade of China is impeded by the intervention of various shipping ports, the application of the principles of extra-territoriality making it difficult, if not impossible, for the Customs to go behind the documents showing the ports of actual shipment and actual consignment, and quite impossible to obtain trustworthy and uniform statistics of the countries of origin of China's imports and the real destination of exports of her produce." Hence it is inevitable that a large proportion (in 1913 it was over

Foreign Trade of China in 1913.

29 per cent.) of the foreign trade should be credited to Hong Kong, and it is possible that an unwary student of the figures may make the mistake of classing the whole of this trade as British.

Imports.—The net quantity of foreign opium imported, that is, released from bond on payment of duty and likin, was 18,138 piculs, showing, as compared with the importations in 1912, a decrease of 3,792 piculs.

The moderate importations of cotton goods and reduction of stocks throughout the country in 1912 prepared the way for great activity in this branch of trade in 1913, when the total value of cottons imported reached the record figure of 182,000,000 taels, exceeding even the total of 1905 by about a million taels, and that of 1912 by 38,000,000 taels. The principal descriptions of plain cottons, namely, grey and white shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans, and T-cloths, have been imported in the past four years in the following quantities:—

—				1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
				Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
British	...	...	...	6,511,126	11,317,630	9,618,386	11,705,426
American	...	...	...	1,385,819	1,988,061	1,930,836	2,281,123
Japanese	...	...	...	2,389,693	2,832,625	3,043,747	5,716,594
Indian	...	...	...	147,952	21,935	26,807	40,054
Total	...	...	...	10,434,590	16,160,251	14,619,776	19,743,197

The total for 1913 is the highest since 1906. The leading varieties of fancy piece goods show proportionate advance, the combined increase under cotton italians, plain and figured, chintzes and plain cotton prints, and turkey red cottons being 1,825,000 pieces, valued at more than 7,000,000 taels. Under the heading of chintzes is included an increasing proportion of Russian chintzes, of which Dairen reports having shipped to Tientsin, Chefoo, and Tsingtau a quantity valued at 825,000 taels imported *viâ* frontier stations. In fancy woven cottons, Japanese cloth, velvets, velveteens, and unclassed cottons, the aggregate increase is 26,500,000 yards, valued at 3,500,000 taels; while the importations of yarn, notwithstanding the growing prosperity of local mills, reached the high figure of 2,685,363 piculs, an increase of 387,000 piculs, valued at 9,600,000 taels. The value of the cotton goods described as Japanese is larger by 16,500,000 taels, and this sum does not include a share of the increased value of turkey red and unclassified cottons, of which a large and indeterminate quantity is of Japanese origin. In the department of cotton yarn, especially, Japan has made a great advance, and in 1913 practically halved with India the China market for foreign yarn. Of raw cotton, only 133,000 piculs—less than half the quantity imported in 1912—were required.

Woollen and cotton mixtures have declined, though union and poncho cloths were in request; but woollen goods shared to some extent in the general advance.

Foreign Trade of China in 1913.

Metals, almost without exception, show larger figures, and the total value under this head is nearly 11,000,000 taels more than in 1912, when importations of metals were short. The largest increase (3,000,000 taels) is in copper ingots, mainly Japanese, for provincial mints.

Among sundries, the most striking advance is in sugar, of which the imports have increased by 2,557,000 piculs, adding 12,395,000 taels to the value of the trade. Brown and white sugar from the Netherlands Indies and brown sugar from the Philippines arrived in much larger quantities. Supplies from Hong Kong of all kinds of sugar increased largely. Japan seems to send comparatively little brown or white sugar, but as an exporter of refined sugar to China she has become, by the advance made in 1913, the equal of Hong Kong. Next in importance comes rice, of which 5,415,000 piculs were imported, or more than double the quantity taken from abroad in 1912. This increase, which is chiefly due to good crops in Siam and Tonkin, adds 6,700,000 taels to the values. Cigarettes and tobacco add nearly 4,500,000 taels; aniline dyes, 3,200,000 taels; artificial indigo, 2,300,000 taels; fishery products, 2,400,000 taels; machinery, 2,500,000 taels; paper, 2,900,000 taels; timber, 2,400,000 taels; while tea from India, Ceylon and Java, used in the manufacture of tea bricks, increased by 55,000 piculs, valued at 1,184,000 taels. Of this imported tea Java contributes 33,500 piculs, as against 7,734 piculs in 1912. Flour shows a decline of 600,000 piculs, probably due to the abundance of native and imported rice and of flour from local mills; while a decrease of 1,600,000 gross in the importations of matches affords evidence of the growth of the home industry.

Exports.—The year is generally, and no doubt justly, regarded as having been unfavourable to exports. The high exchange, and the political and financial disorders prevailing in the country, sufficiently account for this, in the absence of exceptional foreign demand for Chinese produce. Yet the value of exports to foreign countries was 403,000,000 taels, or 32,800,000 taels higher than in 1912. The foreign demand for China silk was disappointing in view of the hopes based on improved political conditions in the Balkans and on the marked shortage of the European crop. The export abroad of raw white silk was, indeed, larger than in 1912 by a few hundred piculs, and establishes a new record; steam filatures increased considerably at the expense of other descriptions, but yellow and wild silk fell back noticeably from the point reached in 1912. Yields of white silk were good generally, and, at Canton, exceptional, averaging eight-tenths for the first six months and winding up the year with a final crop of similar excellence. There was a comparatively poor out-turn of wild silk in the Yalu district and a reduced export of Szechwan yellow and wild silk, due perhaps as much to the political troubles as to inferiority of yield. Of this Szechwan silk, a growing industry by which it is hoped in some measure to compensate for the loss of income through suppression of poppy cultivation, 1,536 piculs were exported to India *via* Tengyueh during the year. There was, however, a decrease of 6,357 piculs, chiefly raw white silk, in the total

Foreign Trade of China in 1913.

direct shipments to India. Direct shipments to the United States were larger, a decrease in white and yellow silk being more than made up by wild silk, of which nearly half the total export went to that country. It is remarked that the Chinese demand for silk has recovered from the temporary vogue of foreign fashions which followed the Revolution, and this fact helped to keep Chinese prices well above the low levels reached in Japan in the latter part of the year.

The exports abroad of black tea—547,708 piculs—were some 50,000 piculs below the lowest total yet recorded, that of 1905, and 100,000 piculs less than the total of 1912. This great decline is practically confined to congous, in which are included the bulk of the low-priced teas. Green tea also shows a smaller total—277,343 piculs—than has been recorded since 1907. Brick tea alone has suffered no decline, and its total of 606,000 piculs, destined for Russia *via* Pacific and Amur ports and the land frontier, compares favourably with all but the best of former years. The feature of the China tea trade was the extraordinary shortage of crops, amounting to 30 per cent. in the case of black teas, and it is hoped that this may improve the position of the market in the immediate future. The disadvantage under which the China product labours in the world's markets in competition with the teas of India, Ceylon, and Java becomes increasingly evident, and it would seem that if the China tea trade is to be saved from practical extinction, it can only be by improved methods of production.

The quantity of beans exported abroad—10,326,000 piculs—was less than in 1912 by 608,000 piculs, though the value—23,297,000 taels—was but slightly reduced. The crop was short in Manchuria, and the original export to all destinations from Manchurian ports and marts, which has steadily declined since 1909, underwent a further reduction of 1,236,000 piculs, the land frontier trade, contrary to the experience of the previous year, losing proportionately more than the seaport trade. The exports of beans from Manchuria to foreign countries were reduced by 823,196 piculs, and this loss appears entirely in the trade *via* the frontier with the Pacific ports of Russia, for which the great outlet is Suifenhö. Hankow reports a large decrease under this heading, both in exports abroad and in original exports to all destinations, but the figures from other ports in the Yangtze region, including Shanghai, go far to make good the deficiency. Of beancake there was an increase of 3,655,000 piculs in the quantity sent abroad, nearly all to Japan and Formosa, and though shipments of bean oil have declined in recent years, the bean and its products yield a total value of 52,000,000 taels, which is fully up to the average. With the exception of sesamum seed, which shows a small increase, oil seeds and oils shared with beans the tendency to decline. Crops of linseed are reported to have been large in the principal producing countries, and the American cotton crop was good both in 1912 and 1913; yet demand appears to have been strong for oil seeds, and it is probably due to her domestic difficulties that China did not turn the demand to greater advantage.

Foreign Trade of China in 1913.

The export trade in coal, practically non-existent before 1909 is, increasing rapidly, and in 1913 amounted to 1,500,000 tons, valued at 6,600,000 taels. The coal exported is the produce of the Kailan and Fushun mines, and goes chiefly to Japan, but the demand for it increases throughout Eastern Asia.

Of cotton, which yielded an average crop, the shipments were rather smaller, the high exchange helping its retention in the country, to the advantage of local mills. The world's supply of cotton is barely sufficient for growing needs, and China, in virtue of her suitable climate and soil, might well claim a much more important position as a cotton producer than she now holds.

Among progressive articles are undressed skins and hides, chiefly cow and buffalo hides and untanned goat skins, of which the value almost reached 20,000,000 taels, exceeding that of 1912 by 7,500,000 taels. The Hanyang Ironworks were in full operation during the year, and the exports of unmanufactured iron, which had fallen to a low figure in 1912, again exceeded 1,000,000 piculs. Of straw braid, an article of which Kiaochow enjoys a practical monopoly, the exports fell to 101,000 piculs, losing about 20 per cent. in quantity and about 33 per cent. in value. This decline is attributed to a smaller American demand for the expensive qualities. A decrease in exports of flour of 500,000 piculs valued at 2,600,000 taels, results from the abolition, from the 14th January, 1913, of the 50-verst free zone on the Russian side of the Russo-Chinese frontier, and denotes the practical extinction of the export trade in flour from Harbin to ports situated on the Amur and within the zone.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY AND TRADE IN RUSSIA.

The following information is from the British Vice-Consul at Berdiansk (Mr. J. Greaves):—

Russian factories produce ploughs and seeders of the highest quality which to a great extent have supplanted the foreign article. Native makers were the first in the market in the manufacture of hand delivery reapers and never gave a chance to foreign competitors, who after trying to get a share of the trade had to give it up. The enormous sales of the last-mentioned machine have latterly somewhat fallen-off in consequence of unfavourable weather conditions during the harvest time. Owing to its simplicity it is a peasant's machine, but there are signs that the demand for it has reached its limit or perhaps is falling-off, and the demand for the more perfect self-raking and self-binding reapers is gradually increasing. All this goes to prove that the cultivation of the soil by small farmers is making rapid progress. Horse gears and threshers found ready buyers in 1913, most of the makers being sold out. Multiple ploughs with seeders combined were largely in demand towards the end of the year; these are for use in spring.

Agricultural Machinery Industry and Trade in Russia.

The selling prices at the works of some of the principal machines of Russian make were :—

	Roubles.
Ploughs, Russian type, with fore carriage, according to size	15 to 30
Multiple ploughs combined with seeders, Russian type—	
3-share	60
4-share	73
5-share	80
Hand delivery reaper, Russian type	135 to 140
Self-rake reapers, 5-foot	165

The Russian Government, in order to give native makers a chance to compete in the production of certain machines which are extensively imported, now gives a subsidy to those making them in the country (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th June, 1912, p. 646). Harvesters of the self-raking and self-binding class and also steam threshers enter the country duty free, and now each of these of native manufacture receives a premium from the Government of 1 rouble per poud. This measure took effect from January 1st, 1913, and the production of self-raking reapers reached 18,000, for which the makers received 500,000 roubles as subsidy. No self-binding reapers were made, as no works were properly laid out for their production, but 1914 will see a number of these machines upon the market, and there can be no doubt that in a few years the importation of harvesters will nearly cease, unless the increase in the price of raw material should counteract the advantage of the premiums. Portable engines, when imported along with threshing machinery or steam ploughs, pay a duty of 75 copecks per poud, the same as other agricultural machinery, but if imported alone the duty is 3 roubles 20 copecks per poud, for they are then considered to be industrial machines. There is a subsidy also for portable engines of 1 rouble 25 copecks per poud. In order to receive the premiums on any of these machines they must be made in the country of Russian material, and in the case of portable engines proof is required that they are sold by the makers for agricultural purposes only.

Siberia takes a considerable part of the production of the Russian works in ploughs, seeders, hand delivery reapers and horse threshers, while the demand there for improved harvesting and dairy machinery is mostly met by foreign productions.

The works which were started for making manila twine for self-binding reapers have had to close down; they found it impossible to compete with foreign duty-free twine.

The trade in agricultural machinery cannot be said to be in a healthy state, even though the demand for such is increasing. Machines are sold on long credit; even small implements costing 20 roubles are very seldom bought for cash, the payment often being arranged on the instalment system like sewing machines. However this may answer in the latter case where failure to meet payment may

Agricultural Machinery Industry and Trade in Russia.

risk the forfeiture of the machine, it cannot be called a success in the sale of agricultural machinery in Russia. There comes a bad harvest, no instalment is paid; a second failure of the crops and the chances of the dealer getting in his outstanding debts diminish. The majority of the dealers are men of small means and often of smaller honesty; seeing that they have little or nothing to lose either of the one or the other, they run heavy risks, hoping for big profits, but when losses come they promptly transfer them to the shoulders of the manufacturer or his agent. At the present moment there are many millions of roubles figuring in the books of manufacturers and agents which will in all probability never come in. The system seems radically wrong; it cannot endure, and has already ruined several firms whose assets according to their books far exceeded their debts. It is demoralising the peasant, who is now beginning to feel that he may pay up how and when he likes, and in fact there is practically no way of enforcing prompt payment. A few years ago the Russian peasant was fairly punctual in settling up his accounts in the autumn, but the instalment system has given him the idea that, if the seller can wait one season for his money, he can wait a second, and third, and before thinking of paying for his plough bought on credit he will go and buy a gramophone.

100 copecks = 1 rouble = 2s. 1½d.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO
BOUNTIES IN AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on page 444 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th February, 1913, relative to the payment of Bounties in Australia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Colonial Office, of a copy of a Bill to amend the "Manufactures Encouragement Act, 1908-1912," with the effect that the payment of bounties on pig iron, puddled bar iron, or steel, is proposed to be extended from the 30th June, 1914, to the 30th June, 1915.

(C. 6,316.)

MEASURES AFFECTING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF GOODS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that certain measures affecting the importation and exportation of various classes of goods have been taken in the undermentioned countries, as follows :—

FRANCE.

The Customs duties on wheat, spelt and meslin in the grain, on flour of wheat, spelt and meslin, and on bread imported into France were temporarily abrogated as from the 1st August.

The exportation and re-exportation of the undermentioned products and merchandise are prohibited :—

Aeroplanes and air-balloons ; ships' rigging, sails, tackle, yards, guns, &c. ; military arms of all kinds ; sailing, steam and motor vessels ; benzol ; cattle ; gunstocks ; caps for firearms ; horses, asses and mules ; meat preserves ; waste of cotton yarn ; dynamite and similar explosives ; military uniforms, camping outfit, equipment and harness ; farinaceous foodstuffs of all kinds ; forage, hay, straw ; mineral oils, crude, refined, essences and heavy oils ; machines and parts thereof adapted for sea and aerial navigation ; frigorific machines and apparatus ; nitrate of soda ; raw and dressed hides and skins ; lead ; gunpowder and explosives assimilated thereto, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine, &c. ; projectiles and other munitions of war ; saltpetre ; bran ; sulphur ; meat ; automobiles, trailers of all systems ; pneumatic tyres and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military or transport material.

BELGIUM.

The exportation of the undermentioned articles is prohibited provisionally :—

Cattle of all kinds ; cereals and foodstuffs of all kinds ; bread ; potatoes ; hay, straw, and other forage ; automobiles of all kinds and motor cycles ; lubricating oils and oils for burning, essences used in the production of motive power ; vehicles of all kinds drawn by animals ; horses, other than colts ; all arms and munitions of war ; all substances used for the manufacture of explosives ; copper, brass ; sulphur ; nitric acid ; lead, German silver ; zinc ; and pewter.

RUSSIA.

The transport of merchandise to the Eastern frontier ceased on the 31st July. From the 1st August only a single pair of trains for public use was to be run on the Finnish lines.

ITALY.

The exportation of cereals, coffee, sugar, horses, meat, clothing, vehicles, motors, coal, certain metals, and medicines is prohibited.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austro-Hungarian "Reichsgesetzblatt" publishes copies of two Ministerial Orders, dated the 25th July, the first of which prohibits the importation into Austria-Hungary of the following

Measures affecting the importation and exportation of goods in various countries.

articles:—Arms and parts of arms, of all kinds; ammunition and parts thereof, of all kinds; explosives of all kinds, and all kinds of materials for shooting, blasting and firing; and pigeons.

The second Order prohibits the exportation from Austria-Hungary and the transit through Austria-Hungary to Servia of the following articles:—Horses, mules and asses; pigeons; finished uniforms of all kinds; crates and hampers; saddle-bows and saddle-frames; carrying frames for the transport of horses, &c.; leather of all kinds, except fancy leather; saddlers' wares, belt-makers' wares and pouch-makers' wares, so far as they can be used for military purposes; footwear for men, weighing more than 900 grammes per pair, also sandals (*Opanken*); peltry made of common furs; soldiers' huts (*Baracken*) and finished parts thereof, wooden boats, oars, cooking stoves, and trucks; torpedoes and component parts thereof, e.g., air reservoirs, cases for the explosive charge, propelling mechanism, propeller screws; arms and parts of arms, of all kinds, except hunting and saloon arms; cycles, automobiles (including motor cycles) and automobile motors, also aircraft of all kinds, railway freight and passenger cars; sulphur and sulphuric acid, saltpetre and nitric acid, calcium carbide, nitrotoluol, crude and refined glycerine, acetone, sulphuric anhydride and picric acid; ammunition and parts thereof of all kinds, except shot cartridges; explosives of all kinds, and all kinds of materials for shooting, blasting, and firing.

GERMANY.

(a). The exportation and transit of the undermentioned goods is prohibited:—

1. Weapons, ammunition, powder and explosives and other war material, also articles used in the manufacture of war material, as follows:—

Hand weapons of all kinds and parts thereof; ammunition, powder, and explosives; torpedoes and mines of all kinds, and parts thereof; torpedo equipment, torpedo batteries; maritime obstructions and parts thereof; artillery and vessels of war of all kinds, parts and accessories thereof; articles used in the manufacture of weapons, ammunition, powder and explosives, such as: rough gunstocks, percussion caps, priming, fuses, blasting caps, rockets (lighting, signalling, and explosive) of all kinds, torches, metal cartridge cases and brass case-plates; steel bodies for projectiles, unworked and drilled; iron and steel, unworked, worked, and in manufactures of all kinds; copper and bronze, unworked, also in rods, sheets, plates, and shaped pieces, in wire, wire cords and cables; tin, unworked, tinplate and tin wire; aluminium, unworked, also in bars, plates, and sheets, shaped pieces and wire; nitrate of potash, ammonia and soda; nitric acid; camphor, natural or synthetic; acetate of lime; acetone, acetic ether; ethyl ether; carbolic acid; benzol; nitrated cotton and cellulose; picric acid; nitrate of barium; phosphorus; toluol; cresol, crude and

Measures affecting the importation and exportation of goods in various countries.

metacresol; turpentine oil; trinitrotoluol; dinitrotoluol; diphenylamin; sodium oxalate; antimony; quicksilver; wolfram metal; colophony; ladders; machine tools; telescopes; centrifugal compasses and their transmitters; electrical compass tele-transmitters.

2. Railway material of all kinds, telegraph and telephone apparatus and parts thereof, airship materials of all kinds, and vessels and parts thereof as follows:—

Rails of all kinds for railways; railway sleepers; railway fishplates and bed plates; railway axles, railway wheel parts (hubs, tires, frames, rims), railway wheels, sets of railway wheels; fish bolts, coach screws, cross ties, dog spikes; railway carriage fittings, railway buffers, parts of railway switches and of signals; railway coach springs and buffer springs; locomotives of all kinds and tenders, railway coaches of all kinds; telegraph, wireless telegraph and telephone apparatus, as well as parts thereof and accessories, especially batteries, conducting and insulating materials of all kinds, aerial masts and wires; airships, free balloons, flying machines of all kinds and kite-shaped aeroplanes and parts thereof, also articles used in their construction and for the navigation of air craft; automobile vehicles (motor cars and motor cycles) and parts thereof; ordinary cycles and parts thereof.

3. Raw materials necessary for the production and use of war material, as follows:—

Iron ore, scorïæ from metal smelting, and cupreous pyrites containing iron; copper; coal, lignite, coke, and briquettes; mineral oils, crude or refined (including petroleum and petrol); tar oils; cotton; wool, carded or combed or not; flax; hemp; jute; skins and hides for leather preparation; mechanically and chemically prepared wood pulp; caoutchouc, gutta percha and balata, crude or purified.

4. Surgical dressings and bandages, medicinal products, surgical instruments and apparatus, as follows:—

Pure carbolic acid; mercury and sublimate; iodine, potassium iodide and sodium iodide; iodoform, chloroform; pyrazolonum phenyldimetylicum and derivatives thereof (pyramidon, &c.); powdered opium; morphia and salts thereof; phosphoric codein; paraformaldehyde; hydrochlorate and sulphate of quinine; arekoline; salvarsan; wadding, gauze and other materials for bandaging; surgical and other medical (including dental) instruments and apparatus; bacteriological apparatus; material for bacteriological cultures (agar, gelatine, peptone); vaccine for preventing and serums for preventing and curing infectious diseases; animals for experiments.

The exportation of the undermentioned goods is prohibited:—

1. Animals and animal products, as follows:—

Living animals, viz:—horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine, dogs and poultry; meat, meat products and fatty products of all kinds; milk and cream; butter, cheese, and margarine; eggs,

Measures affecting the importation and exportation of goods in various countries.

fish (living and dead, fresh, salted, dried, smoked), all kinds of preserves of meat and fish; meat extract.

2. Food supplies, litter and forage, as follows:—

Rye, wheat and spelt, barley oats, buckwheat, maize, malt, rice, pulse; products of the milling industry from grain, rice and pulse; potatoes, fresh vegetables; onions, celery; preserves of vegetables, vegetable fats; hay and straw, also other forage of all kinds, and litter.

3. Automobiles (motor cars, motor cycles and parts thereof), and crude mineral oils, coal tar, and all oils produced therefrom.

C. The *importation and exportation* of pigeons is prohibited.

NORWAY.

The exportation of corn, flour, potatoes, coal, coke, and mineral oils is prohibited.

PORTUGAL.

The exportation of live stock, fuel, and food (except wine) from Portugal and the adjacent Islands is prohibited.

TURKEY.

The exportation of grain is prohibited.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in respect of the following articles:

**Inter-State Commission
for Tariff Investigation:
Reports of Evidence.**

Fruit: Apples, lemons and bananas.

Soap and materials used in manufacture thereof (coconut oil, palm oil and tallow).

Machinery used in soap-making.

Horse shoe nails.

Wattle-bark.

Hats, caps and bonnets.

Gelatine for use in straw hat factories.

Paints, varnishes, &c.

These Reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,560.)

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***URUGUAY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Bill which has been submitted to the Uruguayan Legislature respecting consumption duties on beer, wines and spirits imported into Uruguay.

**Bill respecting
Consumption
Duty on Imported
Beer, Wines and
Spirits.**

(1) It is proposed to establish a consumption duty on *beer* imported into Uruguay at the rate of 5 centesimos per litre.

(2) It is proposed to modify the Law of the 17th July, 1903, respecting the consumption duty on imported *wine*.* The proposed new provisions regarding this duty are as follows:—

(a) Common wines of which the alcoholic strength measured at 15° Centigrade does not exceed 12 degrees and 24 grammes per mil of dry extract shall pay a consumption duty of 3 centesimos per litre. Wines of over 12 degrees shall pay an additional duty of 1 centesimo for each degree or fraction thereof and for each 2 grammes or fraction per mil of dry extract.

(b) Fine and semi-fine wines (*vinos finos e entrefinos*) shall pay a consumption duty equal to 15 per cent. of the Customs duty.

(5) It is proposed to abrogate the consumption duty created by the Law of the 14th July, 1900, in respect of imported liqueurs, bitters and the like, vermouth, cognac and other alcoholic beverages,† and to substitute therefor a consumption duty to be levied at the rate of 15 per cent. of the Customs duty applicable. (C. 6,312.)

[Peso (100 centesimos) = 4s. 3d. ; litre = 0·22 gallon.]

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Government Notice (No. 1061), dated 29th June, 1914, defining the standards of purity of milk and milk products that will be enforced with effect from 1st October, 1914, under section 21 of the "Sale of Food and Drugs and Seeds Act, No. 5 of 1890 (Cape)," in respect of consignments of such substances arriving at ports in the Cape Province.

Any such consignment which does not comply with the prescribed standards shall be deemed to be in contravention of the above-mentioned Act, and shall be dealt with as provided under section 21 thereof.

[This section provides, *inter alia*, that if upon analysis articles are found to be in contravention of the Act, the same shall be forfeited

* See the notice at page 266 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November, 1903.

† See the notice at pages 579-581 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th September, 1900.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**—*continued.*

or destroyed or otherwise disposed of, as directed by the Treasurer of the Province.]

The Government Notice prescribes that any deficiency in the normal constituents as specified in the regulations in respect of the various articles therein mentioned, or any addition of extraneous matter, save as specifically allowed, shall be deemed such a deficiency or addition as will raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that the milk, cream, butter or cheese is not genuine or is injurious to health.

The prescribed standards for the undermentioned articles are as follows:—

“Condensed-skimmed” or “condensed separated milk” shall contain not less than $26\frac{4}{10}$ parts per centum of milk solids (not fat), and shall be free from extraneous matter.

“Unsweetened condensed milk” shall contain not less than 28 parts per centum of milk solids in every 100 parts, of which milk solids there shall be at least $28\frac{6}{10}$ parts per centum of milk fat, and shall be free from extraneous matter.

“Sweetened condensed milk” shall contain not less than 31 parts per centum of milk solids, in every 100 parts of which milk solids there shall be at least $28\frac{5}{10}$ parts of milk fat, and shall be free from extraneous matter, except pure cane sugar.

“Concentrated milk” shall contain not less than 37 parts per centum of total milk solids, nor less than 9 parts per centum of milk fat, and shall be free from extraneous matter.

“Butter” shall contain not less than 82 parts per centum of milk fat and not more than 16 parts per centum of water, not more than 4 parts per centum of salt, and shall be free from any foreign fat or oil or colouring matter, save “annatto,” or other extraneous matter, save salt (sodium chloride) and preservative.

“Cheese” shall contain not less than 40 parts per centum of milk fat in its water-free substance, and shall be free from foreign fat.

With regard to labelling, there shall be written on the principal label attached to every package which contains any condensed, concentrated, dried, pasteurised, sterilised or other sample of milk the words “condensed,” “concentrated,” &c., as the case may be, in bold-faced Sans-Seriff types of not less than 12 points face measurement, and the said words shall form the first words of the principal label, and no other words shall be written on the same line or lines. Additionally, when the substance has been manufactured from skimmed milk, the words “skimmed milk” shall be written across the face of the whole of the principal label in a diagonal line, in a transparent red colour in bold-faced Sans-Seriff capital types of not less size than 48 points face measurement.

Regulations are also prescribed regarding the labelling of preparations of condensed, concentrated or dried milk, cream, renovated butter, skim-milk cheese, and margarine or filled cheese.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at page 92 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th April respecting the proposed reduction of the Customs duty on pig iron imported into Russia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Law temporarily empowering the Council of Ministers to admit foreign pig iron into Russia at reduced rates of Customs duty was published in the "Bulletin of Laws," No. 158 (Series No. 1), dated the 5th/18th July. This Law provides as follows:—

I.—The Council of Ministers is authorised to sanction, upon individual request, the importation from abroad, until the 31st December, 1915/13th January, 1916, of pig iron for the requirements of the iron and metal industries, upon payment of a duty lower than that fixed by the existing Customs Tariff, and subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The total quantity of foreign pig iron admitted under the provisions of this Law must not exceed twenty million pounds (about 322,600 tons).
- (2) The actual reduction of duty is to be determined by the Council of Ministers separately in each case.
- (3) At the time of the release from the Customs of the pig iron, of which the importation at a reduced rate has been sanctioned, the owner of the consignment shall deposit an amount equal to the duty leviable under the existing Customs Tariff. Upon presentation by the owner of the consignment of a certificate to the effect that the pig iron has been received by the works specified on the permit which sanctions its admission at a reduced rate, the Customs authorities shall remit to him the difference between the deposit and the reduced duty fixed by the Council of Ministers.

II.—The provisions embodied in Section I. of this Law shall extend to pig iron imported between the 16th/29th March, 1914, and the date of promulgation of this Law. Such pig iron shall be included in the total quantity entitled to admission at a reduced rate of duty (see paragraph (1) of Section I. of this Law), and in place of a remission of a portion of the deposit specified in paragraph (3) of Section I. the requisite balance of the duty paid shall be refunded. (C. 6,326.)

With reference to the notice at page 765 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th June, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office of information to the effect that the "Bulletin of Laws," No. 160 (Series No. 1) of the 8th/21st July contains a Law empowering the Council of Ministers for a period of one year from the 1st/14th July, 1914, to authorise the duty-free importation into Russia from abroad of coal for the requirements of the State and private railways. (C. 6,325.)

**Law authorising
the Importation
of Pig Iron at
Reduced Rates of
Duty.**

**Law authorising
the Duty-free
Importation of
Coal for Railways.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***RUSSIA—continued.**

With reference to the notice at page 724 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th March, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the "Bulletin of Laws," No. 157 (Series No. 1), of the 5th/18th July, contains a Law providing for the duty-free admission into Russia, until the 18th/31st December, 1917, of coal-tar pitch for use in the manufacture of coal briquettes, subject to the regulations to be issued by the Ministers for Finance and Commerce.

The present Law was to take effect as from the 18th/31st March, 1914. (C. 6,324.)

With reference to the notice at page 308 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Law was published in the "Bulletin of Laws," No. 144, Series No. 1, of the 27th June/10th July providing for the duty-free admission into the Russian Empire, across the Chinese and Mongolian frontiers of the Governorships-General of Turkestan and the Steppe and the Governments of Tomsk and Yenesei, of products of the soil and industry of China and Mongolia, except tea, and except grain, spirits, and "vodka," the importation of which from China and Mongolia is prohibited. (C. 6,395.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 20th July, contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on iron and steel manufactures. The Tariff was to come into force on the 16th July, and is to remain in operation until the 15th October, or until denunciation:—

[1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d. Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent. The English ton is taken as equivalent to 1,016 kilogrammes.]

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	Revised.
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark*, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and upwards:	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
British, and similar goods from all other countries ...	6 $\frac{6}{10}$	6 $\frac{4}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries ...	5 $\frac{3}{10}$	
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark*—		
British, and similar goods from all other countries ...	6	5 $\frac{6}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries ...	4 $\frac{6}{10}$	4 $\frac{4}{10}$

* The duties on iron and steel wares bearing special marks are leviable *ad valorem*. The following are not regarded as special marks:—Siemens-Martin, S. M. Thomas, the names of manufacturers without crown brands, or with a single crown brand, provided they do not indicate a special quality, as also all other marks of which notice is given by the importers, and which are accepted beforehand by the Customs.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	Revised.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Iron bars, Swedish	10 $\frac{5}{10}$	10 $\frac{5}{10}$
Iron, pig	3 $\frac{7}{10}$	3 $\frac{5}{10}$
Iron and steel hoops	8	7 $\frac{3}{10}$
" " with holes	8 $\frac{3}{10}$	7 $\frac{5}{10}$
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	13 $\frac{5}{10}$	<i>ad valorem</i>
" corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	11 $\frac{7}{10}$	<i>ad valorem</i>
Studs (Benwill's), new	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " old	20	20
" small	22	22
Nails (French), 14 by 30 to 24 by 200	8	8
Iron and steel girders—		
British, and similar goods from all other countries ...	6 $\frac{5}{10}$	6 $\frac{5}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	5 $\frac{5}{10}$	5 $\frac{5}{10}$

Iron tubes for gas, water and steam, and fittings therefor, and iron tubes for boilers, are assessed at various rates in accordance with certain trade lists from which discounts are allowed. Particulars with regard to these lists and discounts may be obtained, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

EGYPT—GREECE.

With reference to the notice at page 524 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th August last, respecting the denunciation by Egypt of the Græco-Egyptian Commercial Convention of 1906,* the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 13th July contains the text of an arrangement prolonging the Convention in question for a period of nine months, *i.e.*, until the 16th April, 1915.

It is, however, provided that the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Annex No. 3 to the Convention were to cease to be in force as from the 17th July, 1914. The paragraphs in question refer to (a) the maintenance in force of the surtax of 2 piastres per kilog. which was imposed in 1902 on tobacco coming from the Balkan States (except Greece); (b) the right of the Egyptian Government to organise the tobacco régime of Egypt as they may consider convenient; and (3) the undertaking of the Egyptian Government not to establish a State Tobacco Monopoly during the duration of the Convention.

The present arrangement also provides that, from the same date

* Particulars respecting this Convention were given at pp. 229-230 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd August, 1906.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—GREECE—continued.

(July 17th, 1914), salt is to be added to the list of articles which are excluded from the stipulations of the Convention of 1906 in virtue of the first part of Article XI of that Convention. (C. 6,379.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Dutch Minister of Finance, dated the 6th July, which determines the duty applicable under the Dutch Customs Tariff to various articles on importation into the Netherlands. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

[1 florin (100 cts.) = 1s. 8d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Cupboards with drawers and pigeon holes</i> , such as are used, e.g., in printing offices for keeping "copy," chased with used type, and galleys filled or not with type—dutiable as "Furniture" ...	Fls. cts. 5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Iron barrels for liquid manure</i> , provided with a spraying cock for spreading the manure—classed with agricultural implements ...	Free
<i>Magneto</i> (also called "ignition dynamo"), used for generating electricity required to ignite the gas mixture in explosion motors	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Dynamos</i> for the same purpose (such as "Motsinger Auto-Sparkers") ...	Free
<i>Note.</i> —The main difference between these articles is that the former are furnished with an ordinary horse-shoe magnet and the latter with an electro-magnet.	
<i>Etchings in frames</i> —dutiable as furniture ...	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Picric acid (trinitrophenol)</i> —classed with "Gunpowder" ...	100 kilogs. 5 00
<i>Nitronaphthalene</i> ...	Free
<i>Compressed graphite plugs</i> for furnaces ...	Free
<i>Rough asbestos tissues</i> , suitable exclusively for the manufacture of packing material ...	Free
<i>Pieces of leather</i> (having the name of a shopkeeper stamped twice in gilt letters) intended, after having been cut in two, to be fastened as labels in shoes ...	Free
<i>Gutstrings for tennis rackets</i> ...	Free
<i>Nail-screws</i> , a kind of headless iron pin or nail, the lower half being furnished with a screw thread, used as axles of roller or window blinds or for fastening knobs to window-sashes, &c., dutiable as "Iron wares" ...	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Steel surface rules and surface plates</i> , used for regulating the smooth finish of flat surfaces of various articles in order to disclose any unevenness, dutiable as "Steel work" ...	5 % "
<i>Automobile fire engines</i> ...	Free
<i>Note.</i> —If such engines are provided with unattached ladders, the latter are dutiable as "Woodwork" ...	5 % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 6,401.)

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Valuation Tariff in use during the third quarter of the current year for the assessment of duties on goods imported into, or exported from the Dutch East Indies may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,253.)

**Valuation Tariff
for Third Quarter
of 1914.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY.

The following is the substance of some decisions respecting the tariff treatment of various articles on importation into Italy, contained in a Bulletin of the Italian Ministry of Finance, copies of which have been received at the Board of Trade:—

[Lira (100 ct.) = 9.6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutable.	Rate of Duty.
		Lire ct. Per 100 kilogs.
Cast-iron bolts, with screw-threaded end, coated with ambroin, destined to form part of wire-stretchers for electrical installations	287b (4)	30 00
Flat tiles (<i>embrici</i>) of common terra-cotta, furnished on one side with a thin layer of black colouring matter (formed of clay rich in iron and manganese), with which the tiles are smeared before being baked	349a	3 00
Fillets of herring, salted and slightly pressed, placed —together with a piece of laurel leaf—in boxes (not closed hermetically) made of cardboard covered on both sides with a thin strip of wood, and strengthened at the corners with strips of tinplate— The fillets of herring	426b	5 00*
The boxes	454a	80 00
Skins, tanned, with the hair sheared (<i>cimate</i>) and shaved (<i>rasate</i>)	261b	60 00
Common soap, unscented, in pieces with the edges <i>rounded</i> , weighing each about 170 grammes: dutable as scented soap	111b	35 00

* 5 lire per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

(C. 6,294.)

ITALY—SPAIN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Spain which was signed at Madrid on the 30th March, 1914. The ratifications of the Convention were exchanged at Madrid on the 13th July, and, in accordance with Article 8, the Convention was to come into force ten days after that date. It is to remain in operation until the 31st December, 1917, or if not denounced one year before that date, until one year from the date of denunciation by either Contracting Party.

Article 2 provides that the products of the soil and industry of each of the Contracting Parties shall, on importation into the territories of the other, be dutiable at the lowest rates of Customs duty applicable to similar articles originating in any other foreign countries. Article 6, however, provides that in so far as concerns wines, only Italian Marsala, Malvoisie and Vermouth, on importation into Spain, and Spanish Sherry, Tarragona and Malaga, on importation into Italy, shall be entitled to the application of the lowest rate of duty; while Article 7 specially excludes from the

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ITALY—SPAIN—continued.**

operation of the Convention all tariff concessions accorded or to be accorded by either Contracting Party to neighbouring States in order to facilitate frontier traffic—and, in particular, concessions which Spain accords or may in future accord to Portugal.

The Convention also provides for mutual most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to export duties, and for national treatment in regard to internal taxes levied in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties on articles produced or manufactured in the territory of the other. Merchandise proceeding from or to the territories of one of the Contracting Parties is exempt in the territories of the other from transit dues of any kind.

Annexed to the Convention are two Schedules ("A" and "B") specifying respectively the maximum rates of Customs duty which are to be leviable on certain Italian goods on importation in Spain and on certain Spanish goods on importation into Italy.

As regards Schedule A, the reductions and "conventionalisations" of the Spanish rates of duty resulting from the Convention are shown below. The new reduced duties are applicable to products of the United Kingdom in virtue of the Anglo-Spanish Arrangement of 1894:—

A.—Duties on Importation into Spain.

[Peseta (100 centavos) = 9·6d.; kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.].

No in Spanish Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
		Former.	Fixed by the Present Convention
		Pes. cts. <i>Per 100 kilogs. net.</i>	Pes. cts. <i>Per 100 kilogs. net.</i>
1	Marble, jasper, alabaster, and other natural or artificial stones suitable for working, in the rough or in pieces rough-dressed, squared and prepared for shaping, provided that their thickness exceeds 20 centimetres ...	1 20	1 20
314	Hemp, raw or hackled, including hemp tow ...	4 00	4 00
438	Staves of oak, chestnut, or any other kind of common wood ...	0 25	0 25
		<i>Per 1,000 kilogs. gross.</i>	<i>Per 1,000 kilogs. gross.</i>
ex 463	Vegetable charcoal ...	2 00	1 25
ex 473	Straw plaits for making hats, without admixture of vegetable fibres of other qualities ...	1 00	0 75
ex 606	Game, living or dead ...	0 80	0 50
ex 717	Felt hats, shaped and trimmed, without millinery—	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Each.</i>
	(a) Of wool felt ...	1 50	1 50
	(b) Of hair felt ...	2 50	2 00

The following is a translation of Schedule B. The reduced duties resulting from the conclusion of the present Convention are, in virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause in the Anglo-Italian Treaty of 1883, applicable to similar goods produced in the United Kingdom:—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ITALY—SPAIN**—*continued.**B.—Duties on Importation into Italy.*

[Lira (100 centesimi) = 9·6d. : 100 kilogrammes = 220·46 lbs.]

No. in Italian Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
		Former.	Fixed by the Present Convention.
		Lire cts. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>	Lire cts. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>
<i>ex</i> 28	Red pepper		
<i>ex</i> 235	Cork—	120 00	80 00
	(b) Merely cut in cubes or in prism-shaped lumps, prepared for the manufacture of stoppers ...	30 00	30 00
	(c) Worked	40 00	35 00
<i>ex</i> 426	Fish—		
	<i>ex</i> (b) Sardines, salted and pressed, and " <i>salacchini</i> "	5 00	4 00
	<i>ex</i> (d) Sardines and anchovies, marinated or in oil—in tins or otherwise preserved	15 00*	15 00

* Rate of duty already conventionalised by Franco-Italian Agreement. The "General" Tariff rate of duty is 30 lire per 100 kilogs.

(C. 6,248.)

GREECE.

With reference to the notice at pages 585-586 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th March, 1912, and to subsequent notices, respecting the regulations governing the packing of sugar imported into Greece, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 27th June/10th July, 1914, which provides that, from the 1st/14th September, 1914, the importation into Greece of sugar packed in any manner will be permitted, the existing regulations being abolished from that date.

(C. 6,332.)

EXCISE REGULATIONS.**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on page 312 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th July last, relative to the imposition of an Excise duty on matches manufactured in the Union under the "Matches Duty Act, 1914" (No. 13 of 1914), the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Government Notice (No. 1039), dated 25th June, 1914, which lays down regulations under Section 12 of the above-mentioned Act relating to:—

1. Matches removed to places outside the Union under exemption from or refund of Excise duty,

*Excise Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

2. Particulars to be recorded, returns, declarations, certificates, &c., and

3. Licence to manufacture matches.

These Regulations may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Interested Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,667.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of extracts (in translation) from a Dutch Law, dated the 13th July, 1914, amending the Law of the 20th July, 1870 (as subsequently amended) respecting the excise duty on wines.

The new Law provides that in the case of importation of wine containing more than *twelve** but not more than twenty-two litres of alcohol to the hectolitre at a temperature of 15° Centigrade, there shall be levied on the quantity of alcohol exceeding *twelve** litres the excise duty on spirits, and the wine shall in addition be liable to the excise duty on wine. (The excise duty on wine is 20 florins per hectolitre). Right is, however, reserved to the Crown to designate by General Administrative Measure the kinds of wine which, subject to certain conditions, shall be admitted into the Netherlands on payment of an excise duty lower than the duty which would be payable in virtue of the foregoing provisions; but such lower excise duty shall not be less than 20 florins per hectolitre.

The following new provision is inserted in the Wine Excise Law (between the third and fourth paragraphs of Article 2):—

In the case of grape-juice and juices or extracts of raisins or currants, whether or not thickened, in which the quantity of sugar per litre exceeds 250 grammes, the excise duty fixed in Article 1 (i.e., the excise duty on wine—20 florins per hectolitre) shall be increased by 10 cents per hectolitre for each gramme of sugar in excess of 250 grammes. This increase shall be applied in the same ratio to the other products which are subject to the excise duty on wine unless it shall appear that the quantity of sugar contained therein corresponds to the nature of the product. All substances which, on being chemically analysed, appear to be sugar shall be regarded as sugar.

The Law also requires that when wine containing more than 12 but not more than 22 litres of alcohol per hectolitre at a temperature of 15° Centigrade is imported, the percentage of alcohol contained in the wine shall be specified in the Customs declaration; failing which, or if the percentage of alcohol is found to have been declared 10 per cent. below the actual percentage, the cost of the official determination of the percentage of alcohol shall be charged to the declarant.

[Florin (100 cents) = 1s. 8d.; kilogramme (1,000 grammes) = 2·2046 lbs.; hectolitre (100 litres) = 22 gallons].

(C. 6,319.)

*Formerly *twenty-one*.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Lowdon), in his report on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued, states that the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company has put the six large passenger steamers, which were built abroad, on the Odessa-Alexandria service. Next autumn four more vessels will be ready for the Odessa-Caucasus service. The company intends ordering new steamers to replace those on the Odessa-Caucasus line.

**Improved
S.s. Service from
Odessa to
Alexandria.**

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to the notice on p. 37 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd April, 1913, relative to the proposed canalisation of the river Meuse, H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that the new Netherlands Minister for Waterways, M. Lely, proposes that, in addition to the original scheme for a canal between the rivers Meuse and Waal, a canal should be dug between the Meuse and the South Willems Canal at Nederweert.

The cost of connecting the Meuse and the South Willems Canal and widening the latter to take vessels of 2,000 tons is estimated at £4,167,000, whereas the cost of canalising the Meuse from Maasbracht to Mook, with a canal connecting the Meuse and the Waal, is estimated to cost about £1,583,000.

By connecting the Meuse and the South Willems Canal a short means of communication will be opened up between the Limburg coalfields and the industrial part of North Brabant, and coal could be carried to the Province of Zeeland more rapidly than *via* the canalised Meuse.

(H. 10,651.)

TURKEY.

H.M. Embassy at Constantinople has forwarded a copy (in French) of the revised Turkish pilgrim regulations for the year 1914-15, which may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**Pilgrim
Regulations for
1914-15.**

(H. 10,953.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notices on p. 48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd April last, and p. 528 of the issue of 4th December, 1913, relative to the "all-water" route from Chicago to New Orleans, H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that on 9th July the Chicago, St. Louis and Gulf Transportation Company despatched a barge from Chicago to Joliet, Ill., with a mixed cargo.

**New Cargo
Service from
Chicago to New
Orleans.**

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

This being the first trip on the so-called "all-water" route from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the Chicago shippers consider it an important event in the commercial history of the Middle West.

It has also been announced that a barge would be put in service between Chicago and La Salle as from the middle of July, to be followed by five other boats as soon as a schedule can be arranged.

In the middle of August the company expects to begin a through route by steamer from La Salle to New Orleans, freight being taken to La Salle from Chicago in barges.

(C. 6,190.)

BOLIVIA.

With reference to the article on p. 672 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th June, 1913, relative to the progress of railway construction in Bolivia, the following information on the subject has been furnished by H.M. Minister at La Paz:—

Bolivia Railway.—Considerable progress has been made in construction work on the Oruro-Cochabamba branch, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1915, at the latest. The Uyuni-Tupiza branch was carried as far as kilometre 89, where the principal tin mines are situated, by September last, although a considerable part of the work is of a provisional nature. The Rio Mulato-Potosi line is finished and now open to traffic.

Arica-La Paz Railway.—This line, which was constructed by Chile under the terms of the Treaty of Peace between that country and Bolivia, was completed and opened to traffic towards the end of the year.

Cochabamba-Chapare Railway.—During 1913 surveys were made by Belgian engineers for the construction of a line from Cochabamba to the Chapare River, a tributary of the Amazon, which would thus give Bolivia a trade route to the Atlantic. It is unlikely, however, that construction work will be undertaken in the near future.

(C. 6,049.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

A formal investigation was held in the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on 23rd, 24th and 25th July into the circumstances attending the explosion of a steam pipe used for conveying steam from forward section of boiler to main turbine engines on board the Ss.

**Enquiries under
Boiler Explosion
Acts.**

"Royal George," which occurred on 7th May, 1913, while the vessel was undergoing repairs at Birkenhead. The Commissioners found that the cause of the explosion was water hammer set up by the introduction of steam into the pipes before the water had been properly drained out of them. The owners of the ship-repairing yard were

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

not found free from blame; their chargeman was to blame for not draining the pipes properly before steam was admitted to them, and their foreman engineer for not warning the chargeman of the special dangers attending the operation. The chargeman and foreman engineer were accordingly ordered to pay £5 and £7, respectively, towards the cost of the investigation. (M. 14,585.)

A formal investigation was held at Cardiff on 21st, 22nd and 23rd July into the circumstances attending the explosion of a boiler used to supply steam to blast engines, lifts and pumps, which occurred at a South Wales iron and steel works on 2nd July, 1913. The Commissioners found that the cause of the explosion was over-pressure of steam. Those responsible were ordered to pay £130 towards the costs of the investigation. (M. 20,435.)

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded an extract from the local press containing the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines on the output of metalliferous mines and works of that Province during the first three months of 1914, which shows a total "spot" value of 9,484,299 dols., as compared with 9,469,938 dols.

for the corresponding period of 1913. That the increase was not greater is due to the lessened production of silver from the mines of Cobalt, which fell off by 680,198 ounces. There were also small decreases in iron ore and pig iron, but these were more than balanced by a larger output of gold, nickel, copper, and cobalt and nickel oxides.

The production of non-metallic substances, though steadily growing, amounts in value to less than one-quarter of the whole aggregate output of the mineral industry, and statistics of such materials are collected for the calendar year only.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the output of the metalliferous mines of Ontario during the first three months of 1914 :—

	Quantity.	Value.
		Dols.
Gold, fine ozs.	61,032	1,202,502
Silver "	6,519,860	3,549,556
Copper tons of 2,000 lbs.	4,135	591,988
Nickel "	6,641	1,446,012
Iron ore "	4,536	12,928
Pig-iron "	184,086	2,503,450
Cobalt "	33	8,898
Cobalt and nickel oxides lbs.	248,001	168,965
Total "	—	9,484,299

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C.I.B. 17,574.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***RUSSIA (SIBERIA).**

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports the publication, in the "Bulletin of Laws" of 24th June/7th July, of an order by the Minister of Commerce and Industry closing to private enterprise for three years the following auriferous areas of Government land in the Yenesei and Irkutsk Governments:—

Auriferous Lands Reserved in Yenesei and Irkutsk.
Yenesei Government.—In the "district" of Yenesei, the area within the meridians $91^{\circ} 25'$ and $91^{\circ} 30'$ (Pulkovo) and the parallels $60^{\circ} 10'$ and $60^{\circ} 20'$ latitude N.

Irkutsk Government.—The Kirensky "district" in the locality situated between the rivers Engajino and Jua, *viz.*, the area along the valley of the river Sinegi (which runs into the river Vitini 25 versts along the mouth of the Engajino) extending for a distance of 50 versts above the mouth of the Sinegi, with a width of one verst on either side of its channel.

(C. 6,327.)

Verst = .663 mile.

GERMANY.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of a statistical summary and report (in German) on the world's production of lead, copper, zinc, tin, aluminium, nickel, quicksilver and silver during the years 1904 to 1913, compiled by the "Metallbank und Metallurgische Gesellschaft," Frankfort-on-Main.

From this summary it appears that the world's production of these metals in 1913 was as follows, the figures for 1911 and 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

				1911.	1912.	1913.
				Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Lead	...	...	...	1,136,000	1,181,800	1,186,700
Copper	...	...	...	893,800	1,018,600	1,005,900
Zinc	...	...	...	902,100	977,900	997,900
Tin	...	...	...	117,600	124,700	128,900
Aluminium	...	...	...	45,000	62,600	68,200
Nickel	...	...	...	24,500	28,500	30,000*
Quicksilver	...	...	...	4,100	4,300	4,200
Silver, fine	...	...	...	7,685	7,745	...

* Estimated.

The above-mentioned publication may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 23rd July gives the following table showing the decline in the Austrian iron sales during the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1913:—

	1913.	1914.
	Metric Quintals.	Metric Quintals.
Bar and shaped iron	1,969,962	1,895,914
Girders	705,077	674,047
Coarse sheets	255,424	244,143
Rails... ..	502,046	456,273
	3,432,509	3,270,377

Metric Quintal = 220·46 lbs.

ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 193 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th July relative to the development of the oil fields at Comodoro Rivadavia, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires reports that, according to the local press, the Argentine Government has chartered for six months a tank steamer of 2,000 tons capacity to convey oil from the oil fields to Buenos Aires, where it will be stored in the two storage tanks which have recently been built in the South Dock. The first consignment of petroleum is expected at Buenos Aires about the middle of August, at which time also the new tank steamer, built in Scotland for the Argentine Government, is expected to reach Argentina.

It was reported recently in the Argentine press that the experiments which have been made regarding the quality of the oil from Comodoro Rivadavia have shown it to be excellent. (C. 6,116.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 1st August 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.					
Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s. 2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	25s. 9d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 392.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 30th July, 1914, was **Cotton Statistics.** 46,921 (including 62 bales British West Indian, and 1,304 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-one weeks ended 30th July was 2,709,663 (including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 11,236 bales British West African, 19,674 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 30th July was 4,100, and during the thirty-one weeks, 271,989.

For further details see p. 392.

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 577 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th June relative to the inspection of wattle bark intended for export from South Africa, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the South African Trades Commissioner in London that a Government Wattle Bark Grader has now been appointed. The Grader will be prepared to grade parcels of bark for export from the Union in accordance with the regulations mentioned in the notice above referred to.

Standard samples of the various grades of bark may be obtained from the Grader, Point, Durban, on payment of 2s. 6d. per set. A number of sets is expected to be received shortly at the office of the South African Trades Commissioner in London, 90, Cannon Street, E.C., where they will be available for inspection, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., by firms interested. (C.I.B. 17,707.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland reports that, according to the "South African Agricultural Journal" for June, the Rustenburg Cotton Ginnery was opened on 19th May. The ginnery has been established by the "Boeren Ko-operatieve Vereniging" and is furnished with two American 80-saw gins. It is stated that the farmers in the district are taking great interest in cotton cultivation and that about 170,000 lbs. of seed cotton have already been sent to the ginnery, whilst there is a similar quantity still to come. Much extra land has been placed under cotton so that, granted favourable weather, there should be a greatly increased output next year. Many farmers are said to have completely abandoned tobacco cultivation in favour of cotton, which has shown much greater powers of withstanding adverse conditions during the last two dry seasons. (C.I.B. 17,983.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***CEYLON.**

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of April, and the four months ended April, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	April, 1913.	April, 1914.	Jan.-April, 1913.	Jan.-April, 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	646,445	885,118	3,726,888	5,752,371
United States	356,290	662,715	2,509,802	2,544,241
Other countries	387,962	149,077	1,399,526	2,585,574
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,390,697	1,696,910	7,636,216	10,882,186

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports, on the authority of the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 5th/18th July, that harvest prospects in the majority of the tobacco growing districts of Russia are designated as "good" and "better than last year."

Good crops are expected in particular in the Crimea, Bessarabia, Chernigov, Poltava, and in certain districts of Volhynia.

Average crops are expected in Voronezh, Simbirsk, Orel, Tula, Kursk, Tambov, Kharkov, Kiev and Nijni-Novgorod.

Crops are bad as compared with last year in Ufa, Riazan, and Penza, parts of Samara, and in the Caucasus.

The area under cultivation has somewhat decreased in most of the tobacco-growing districts owing principally to dearness of labour and the increased cost of preparing the leaf. (C. 6,398.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**ITALY.**

H.M. Embassy at Rome has forwarded a translation of an Italian Royal Decree of 28th June relative to the issue of State Notes and nickel coins. By this Decree the Ministry of the Treasury is authorised to issue new State Notes of 10 lire and 5 lire up to a total value of 25,000,000 lire, thus making, with the issue authorised by the Law of 29th December, 1910, a total issue of State Notes of 525,000,000 lire.

The Decree also authorises the reduction from 40,000,000 lire to 30,000,000 lire of the nominal value of the 20 centimes nickel coins in circulation, which are to be replaced by the issue of 10 centimes nickel coins to the value of 10,000,000 lire. (C. 6,321.)

25 lire = £1.

*Miscellaneous.***CHINA (MANCHURIA).**

**New Bean Oil
Extracting Mill
at Dairen on the
Benzine System.** H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports that the new experimental bean-mill belonging to the South Manchuria Railway Company (see p. 98 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th July) started operations in the middle of April last. The mill is situated at Ji-ji-ko, about two miles from the Dairen wharves, and cost about £30,000, of which the plant cost about £20,000. The manager of the mill received part of his training in Germany, which may help to account for the fact that, with the exception of two boilers of British manufacture, the whole of the plant consists of the most modern type of German extracting machinery.

There are about 50 bean mills in Dairen, but this is the only one which extracts the oil by the benzine process. The South Manchuria Railway Company is trying the experiment in order to prove whether the more modern method could be profitably employed in Manchuria. The mill is equipped for the manufacture of crude oil and bean meal from soya beans, and for the refining of the crude oil obtained. The maximum capacity of the mill is 80 tons of beans per day of 24 hours. At present only 50 tons are used daily, producing 7 tons of oil, 40 tons of meal, and 3 tons of moisture, dirt, &c. The crude oil is not at present refined at the mill as there are no operatives sufficiently trained to work the refining plant.

Owing to the presence of comparatively little moisture and oil in the residue obtained by this process, it will be possible to export this residue to Europe for use as a cattle food, and trial shipments for this purpose are to be made later on. At present the residue is sold in Japan as a fertiliser.

It is too early to say whether the experiment will give satisfactory results from a commercial point of view. The capital cost is much greater than for a mill of the ordinary type and more skilful operatives are necessary. The crude oil is tainted with benzine and therefore unsuitable for edible purposes—its chief use in China; for this reason it has fetched smaller prices than the oil from the crushing mills. The oil must therefore be refined and deodorised before being put on the market, and it will probably be necessary to find a market in Europe or America. Samples have already been sent to Europe for report.

As far as the residue is concerned, it fetches a higher price by 20 per cent. than bean cake; but against this must be set the fact that from equal quantities of beans the residue obtained is 20 per cent. less than the amount of bean cake obtained by the crushing method, whilst there is the additional expense of providing bags for packing.

(C.I.B. 17,503.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; National Health Insurance: Report of Second Year's Working; National Old Age and Disablement Insurance in Holland; Social Insurance in Germany in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,345. Trade of Corea in 1913. Price 2d.

Mining.

Shipping.

Harbour works.

Railway development.

No. 5,346. Trade and Commerce of Hungary in 1913. Price 2d.

Harvest results.

Hungarian industries in 1913.

Railway and road developments.

Average prices of articles of consumption.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.3; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,347. Trade of the Consular District of Boston (U.S.A.) in 1913. Price 3d.**

Fire losses.	Cotton industry.
Railways and freight rates.	Boot and shoe trade.
Motor car trade.	Fish trade.
Shipping and shipbuilding.	Report from Portland (Maine).
Wool market.	Map.

No. 5,353. Trade of the Consular District of Lisbon in 1913. Price 3d.

Wine and olive crops.	Reports from Setubal, Sines,
Railway construction.	Portimão, and Faro and Tavira.
Shipping.	Map.

No. 5,354. Trade of Finland in 1913. Price 4d.

Timber trade.	Reports from Abo, Björneborg,
Water power schemes.	Hangö, Viborg, &c.
	Map.

No. 5,357. Trade of the Districts of Seistan and Kain (Persia) in 1912-13. Price 2d.

Trade with India and Russia.	Encouragement of trade by
Map.	Nushki-Seistan route.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 800. Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913. Price 1½d.**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each year from 1901 to 1912 (as far as the particulars can be stated). Thirty-ninth Number. [Cd. 7,525.] Price 2s. 2d.

This Abstract, which is prepared in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, gives particulars regarding trade, navigation, agriculture, railways, telegraph and telephone systems, finance, mineral production, &c. of foreign countries for a series of years. The present number of the Abstract deals mainly with the years 1901 to 1912 inclusive. Among other new matter, particulars are included of the principal articles imported into and exported from Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Ecuador, French Indo-China, Siam, Java and Madura, Borneo and Sumatra, and Persia. Particulars are also given showing the trade of Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Ecuador, French Indo-China and Siam with principal countries.

United Kingdom (Trade, Commerce and Condition of People.) H.C. 375. - Price ½d.

This is a return (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 248 of Session 1913) for the United Kingdom for each of the years 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911,

Government Publications.

1912 and 1913, showing the following particulars, so far as available :—

(1) Population ; (2) Death rate ; (3) Birth rate ; (4) Paupers, total average number, indoor and outdoor ; (5) Number of paupers per 10,000 of the population ; (6) Total cost of poor relief ; (7) Net passenger movement outwards to places out of Europe ; (8) Average Gazette price per quarter of wheat, barley and oats ; (9) Average price of beef at the Metropolitan Cattle Market ; (10) Total value of the imports of grain, corn and flour ; (11) Total value of the imports of meat, alive and dead ; (12) Total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) ; (13) Total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) from British Colonies and Possessions ; (14) Total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) per head of population ; (15) Total quantity of home-grown and imported wheat and wheat-flour retained for home consumption ; (16) Consumption of wheat and wheat-flour per head of population ; (17) Value of fish of British taking landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom ; (18) Net imports of merchandise (deducting re-exports), total value and value per head of population ; (19) Exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, total value and value per head of population ; (20) Imports of bullion and specie ; (21) Exports of bullion and specie ; (22) Income tax, yield of each penny ; (23) Gross income brought under income tax ; (24) Amount standing to credit of depositors in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks ; (25) Consumption of pig iron per head of population ; (26) Total registered tonnage of British shipping ; (27) Tonnage of British shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom ; (28) Tonnage of foreign shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom ; (29) Total clearings at the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Dominions No. 16. Report for 1913-14 relating to the Self-Governing Dominions, prepared in the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office. [Cd. 7,507]. Price 9d.

This report consists in the main of a survey of the principal events which happened in connection with the Self-Governing Dominions during the year 1913-14 so far as they have been of more than purely local interest. One of the appendices to the report contains a list of the more important Blue Books relating, or likely to be of special interest, to the Dominions, published during the year 1913-14.

Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence on the Insurance of British Shipping in Time of War. [Cd. 7,560.] Price 2½d.

Government Departments (Contracts). Return "of all Contracts made in the United Kingdom for Manufactured Articles by the several Government Departments in the years ending the 31st day of March, 1912 and 1913, either with Contractors outside the United Kingdom or with Contractors or Agents who obtain the Articles from Abroad (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 7, of Session 1912-13)." H.C. 360. Price 1d.

Government Publications.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1913. Return of Prices of Crops. Live Stock and other Irish Agricultural Products. [Cd. 7,503.] Price 1s.

This return, which has been prepared in the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, contains particulars of the average prices of cereals, dairy produce, meat, cattle, &c., in the various Provinces of Ireland during each quarter of 1913, and tables showing the average prices of the same products since 1894. Diagrams are appended, showing clearly the changes which have taken place in the price levels of the various commodities and animals enumerated.

Aliens Act, 1905. A Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic to and from the United Kingdom during the three months ended 30th June, 1914; together with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period requiring Aliens to leave the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,548.] Price 1½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Grain "Futures" Trade in Germany.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
24th June.

Forestry in Mysore.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
4th July.

Olive Crop Prospects in Spain.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
11th July.

Timber Trade of the United States
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 25th
July.

Agricultural Production in British
Columbia in 1913.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 17th
July.

Sisal Industry in the Bahamas.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
30th June.

Fruit Trade of Victoria
"Agricultural Journal of Victoria"
(Melbourne), June.

Citrus Fruit Cultivation in India
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
30th June.

Machinery and Engineering.

Motor Exports from Germany: Decline.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 24th July.

American Society for Testing Materials:
Report.
"Engineering News" (New York),
9th July.

New Drill Testing Machine.
"Iron Age" (New York), 16th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Burning Pulverised Coal.
"Iron Age" (New York), 16th July.

Iron and Steel Market in France.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th July.
(X. 5,001.)

Modern American Blast Furnace Practice
(Last Article).
"Iron Age" (New York), 16th July.

Coal Syndicate Operations in Germany,
First Half of 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 22nd July.
(X. 5,014.)

Iron Market in West Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd July.
(X. 5,034.)

Petroleum in British Columbia
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
29th June.

Car-Wheels from Chilled Cast-Iron.
"Iron Age" (New York), 16th July.

Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish
Westphalia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd July.
(X. 5,011.)

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Internal Transverse Fissures in Axles.

"Iron Age" (New York), 16th July.

Manganese and Manganese Iron Ore for
German Industry.

"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 23rd
July.

Mineral Production of Québec in 1913.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 17th
July.

Mineral Returns for Australia in May.

"Australian Mining Standard"
(Sydney), 18th June.

Gypsum and Fluorspar Production in the
United States in 1913.

"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 18th July.

Copper Production in the United States
in June.

"Iron Age" (New York), 16th July.

Tin Market in Germany.

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 22nd July.
(X. 5,047.)

Coal Market in South Germany.

"Frankfurter Zeitung," 22nd July.
(X. 5,014.)

Retorting Cyanide Precipitate.

"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 18th July.

Clay Products Production in Canada in
1913.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 17th
July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Effects of the Panama Canal on the
Domestic and Foreign Trade of the
United States.

"Weekly Commercial News" (San
Francisco), 11th July.

Proposed Japanese Shipping between
Japan and Atlantic Ports via Panama
Canal.

"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),
25th July.

Railway Earnings in the United States in
May.

"Bradstreets" (New York), 18th July.

Railway Results in Algeria in 1913.

"Journal des Transports" (Paris),
25th July.

Trans-Australian Railway.

"Australian Mining Journal" (Syd-
ney), 25th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Woollen Spinning: Blending and Pre-
paratory Processes.

"Canadian Textile Journal" (Mon-
tréal), July.

Textile Market in France.

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st July.
(X. 5,004.)

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

Power Looms: Practical Tuning and Construction.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), July.

Warsaw Wool Fair, 1914.

"*Moniteur Officiel*" (Paris), 23rd July.

Dyeing: Theory and Chemistry of.

"*Indian Textile Journal*" (Bombay), June.

Oils and Soaps in Textile Manufacturing.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), July.

Textile Industry in Japan.

"*Indian Textile Journal*" (Bombay), June.

Silk Goods Industry of Lyons in 1913.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 23rd July.

Bleaching of Silks.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), July.

International Wool Market: Increased Prices.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 26th July. (X. 5,053.)

Silk Market: General.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 21st July. (X. 5,055.)

Cotton Industry in Nigeria.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 25th July.

Cotton Mills in China.

"*Indian Textile Journal*" (Bombay), June.

Finishing of Cotton Velvets and Corduroys.

"*Posselt's Textile Journal*" (Philadelphia), July.

Textile Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 24th July.

Motor Car Tyre Fabrics.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Denmark: Trade and Commerce in 1913.

"*Denmark Abroad*" (Copenhagen), June.

Costa Rica: Trade Conditions.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 22nd June.

Gambia: Trade and Commerce in 1913.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 25th July.

Japan: Prosperous Commercial Year in Nagasaki.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 30th June.

Tunis: Foreign Trade in 1913.

"*Bulletin Tunisien*" (Paris), July.

Burma: Future Development.

"*Rangoon Gazette*," 29th June.

France: Economic Conditions, &c. in 1913.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 25th June.

Miscellaneous.

Fish Oil Trade at Kobe.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 25th July.

Seaweed Industry of France.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 30th June.

Jewellery Trade in Morocco.

"*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*" (Paris), 23rd July.

Cement Industry of the United States in 1913.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 23rd July.

Cement Industry in Russia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 24th July.

Window Glass Trade in Japan.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 25th July.

Chemical Utilization of Wood Waste.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 17th July.

Fishing Industry of British Columbia.

"*Canadian Fisherman*" (Montreal), July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Report on the Foreign Trade of Agra and Oudh in 1913-14.

Indian State Railways: Report on Coal Department for 1912.

Canada—Victoria, B.C., Board of Trade: Report for 1914.

Australia—Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics: Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth in 1912.

South Africa—

Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce: Report for 1913.

South African Institute of Electrical Engineers: Paper on Use of Electricity on the Witwatersrand.

Germany—

Statistics of World's Production of Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Aluminium, Nickel, Quicksilver and Silver, 1904-13 (in German).

Statistical Review of Trade of Altona in 1913 (in German).

Italy—Report of the Census of 1911. Vols. I. and II. (In Italian.)

United States—

Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1913.

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for Year ended June, 1913.

China—Trade Returns for 1913—Part I., Abstract of Statistics and Report on Foreign Trade.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 31 weeks ended 30th July, 1914 :—

				Week ended 30th July, 1914.	31 Weeks ended 30th July, 1914.	Week ended 30th July, 1914.	31 Weeks ended 30th July, 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	22,869	1,888,425	1,315	106,382
Brazilian	...	...	...	6,447	196,954	150	13,863
East Indian	...	...	...	8,951	157,918	2,192	38,986
Egyptian	...	...	...	5,756	348,279	60	102,446
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,898*	118,087†	383	10,312
Total...	...	...	...	46,921	2,709,663	4,100	271,989

* Including 62 bales British West Indian and 1,304 bales British West African.

† Including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 11,236 bales British West African, 19,674 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 1st August, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 1st August, 1914	...	...	...	34 2	25 9	19 8
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	33 5	26 6	21 3
1908	...	...	...	31 6	23 1	18 9
1909	...	...	...	44 9	27 4	22 11
1910	...	...	...	33 9	20 5	18 3
1911	...	...	...	32 0	24 4	18 2
1912	...	...	...	38 4	28 6	22 2
1913	...	...	...	34 1	24 5	20 3

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 342.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are *maintained* in London at the following addresses *by the Governments indicated, viz.* :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions **ARE PAYABLE** in respect of :—

1463. Workmen employed in excavating or in other work in a motor garage in connection with the construction of an inspection pit. (Application 310.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

August 13, 1914.

[No. 924

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, **Central 12807**. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 462.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th Aug., 1914	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, "	265
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th " "	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March, "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	401
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	462
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	463
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	455

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of bearing plates for rails. The conditions of contract may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 18th August. A copy of the specification, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of bearing plates for rails at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,320.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes)

Door Mats.

reports that an agent in Ottawa, having a good connection among the larger department stores and hardware firms in Canada, wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of coconut fibre door mats. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 18,022.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Toronto wishes to receive quotations from United Kingdom

Twine.

manufacturers of twine. The firm particularly desires quotations for twine identical with samples which may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers of twine at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 18,238.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., *whence further information may be obtained* :— (C.I.B. 18,323.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm wishes to obtain quotations for bulk supplies of maple syrup from Canada.
Maple Syrup.


CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Vancouver company manufacturing broom handles from British Columbia fir is desirous of quoting for the requirements of United Kingdom importers.
Market Sought for
Fir Broom Handles.

A saw milling company in the Province of Quebec manufacturing birch dowels upon a large scale wishes to get into correspondence with United Kingdom importers.
Market Sought for
Birch Dowels.

An old-established firm in Vancouver exporting canned salmon and lumber wishes to hear from United Kingdom buyers.
Market Sought for
Salmon and Lumber.

The Firm is also desirous of securing agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers for British Columbia and Western Canada.
Agencies desired.

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada notifying the inception of enterprises which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

A pulp and paper company in the Province of Quebec has prepared plans for steam engines and turbines for water power which it needs. Pipe fittings, both steam and fire "sprinkler," are also required. *See Note ‡.*
(C.I.B. 18,069.)

A company has recently been incorporated in the Province of Alberta for the erection of works for the manufacture of sewer pipes, faced bricks and earthenware. *See Note ‡.*
(C.I.B. 18,146a.)

A site of five acres has recently been purchased in the Province of Ontario on which brick works will be erected. *See Note ‡.*
(C.I.B. 18,146b.)

The erection of a grain elevator at a town in Ontario is contemplated, the estimated cost of the work being 75,000 dols. (about £15,400). *See Note ‡.*
(C.I.B. 18,146c.)

Note ‡.—The names and addresses of the companies, &c. to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Building Material; Railway Material; Bridgework. *See notice on p. 429.*

AUSTRALIA.

The High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia notifies that an Australian firm seeks agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware and fancy goods desirous of being represented in the Commonwealth.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W., quoting the reference number 1273/14.
(C.I.B. 18,039.)

A Yorkshire firm of belting manufacturers is desirous of appointing agents in Australia for the sale of its leather belting.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Halifax (Yorks.).
(C.I.B. 17,961.)

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Consulting Engineers to the Victorian Government that tenders are invited by the Victorian State Railways for the supply and delivery of about 29,050 tons of 80-lb. steel rails and 1,521 tons of fishplates.

Rails and Fishplates.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be obtained at the offices of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. John Coates & Co., Ltd., 115, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Tenders will be received by the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., up to 11 a.m. on 2nd September. *A preliminary deposit equal to 9d. for every ton of rails and fishplates tendered for must accompany each tender.* (C.I.B. 18,105.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A report from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand states that a Wellington agent for woollens, men's clothing, uniforms, carpets, and floorcloths, who is now on a visit to this country, is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of goods saleable to the same class of buyers in New Zealand.

**Textiles;
Clothing, &c.**

Manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods such as indicated may obtain the name and London address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,152.)

With reference to the notices on pp. 64-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th April and p. 5 of the issue of 2nd April relative to a call for tenders by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply of *wire, bolts and nuts, porcelain insulators, cells, telephones, envelopes, &c.*, it is notified that a list of the successful and unsuccessful tenderers and their prices, as published in the "New Zealand Gazette" of 18th June, has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand and may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,015.)

*Award of
Contracts for***Wire, Bolts and Nuts, Insulators, Cells, Telephones, Envelopes, &c.**

According to an extract from the local press, received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, it appears that the Borough Council of Foxton is making preparations for the extension of the municipal gas works and the erection of pumps and retorts. Tenders are to be called for immediately. (C.I.B. 18,153.)

Gas Works Plant.

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of a platform roof for Pietermaritzburg Station.

Steel Roofing. Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. where also a drawing may be inspected. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 21st September.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

In the event of shipment of the above-mentioned goods by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, or from a port on the continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner, as above. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel roofing at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,257.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that, according to the "Cape of Good Hope Official Gazette" of 24th July, the Municipality of Cradock (Cape Province) intends raising a loan of £37,500 for an increased water supply from the Fish River.

(C.I.B. 18,281.)

RUSSIA.

The following information was received from the Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Lowdon) before the outbreak of the war :—

The imports of black plates into Odessa showed a further increase in 1913. Owing to the decline of the market, considerable purchases have been made by local tin plate workers for forward delivery. The Russian manufacturers have apparently abandoned their previous plan of competing for the Odessa and neighbouring markets, for they have found that they can scarcely cope with the ever-increasing demand for their goods in markets in the North, which are not only nearer to them but also offer much better prices.

Black Plates.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

As elsewhere in Russia, electricity is also making gigantic strides in Odessa, and there should be good openings for **Electrical Plant and Appliances.** United Kingdom firms interested in electric appliances. In many of the smaller industries electric plants are growing in favour, and this is clearly borne out by the increased demand for electric power plants from abroad. Electric lighting has ceased to be considered as a luxury, and is now an absolute necessity.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 31st July contains a Royal Decree, authorising the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas" to call for tenders for the construction of a wet dock, as an anchorage for small craft, in the port of Cadiz. **Dock Construction.** The upset price is put at 296,742 pesetas (about £11,000).

The "Gaceta" of 3rd August announces that tenders will be received, up to 26th August, at the "Dirección General de Correos y Telegrafos," 10, Calle de Carretas, Madrid, for the supply of 25 railway coaches, the upset price for which is put at 1,300,000 pesetas (about £48,100). **Rolling Stock.**

The notice contains a clause to the effect that the first competition, will be confined to railway coaches of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign railway coaches may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event Spanish products will have a preference of 10 per cent. over foreign.

The "Gaceta" containing the conditions of contract may be seen by United Kingdom rolling stock builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice on pp. 492-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th February last, relative to **Railway Material.** railway development in Morocco, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 30th July contains a law approving the agreement between the Spanish Government and the "Compañía General Española de Africa" for the concession for the railway from Tangier to Fez.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without

Trade Enquiries Regarding Markets Abroad.

any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned. (C.I.B. 16,428.)

MORATORIUM IN FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 10th August publishes a Decree, dated 9th August, authorising, for all negotiable instruments maturing between 31st July inclusive and 31st August inclusive, the postponement of their payment for thirty clear days, provided that these documents have been endorsed prior to 4th August last.

A delay of thirty clear days is allowed for the payment of goods supplied by one merchant to another before 4th August; this arrangement does not apply to operations on stock and commercial exchanges, which remain subject to their own regulations. The postponement of thirty clear days applies to all sums due in respect of advances made before 1st August, as well as in respect of all advances made before the same date on the security of personal property and stock in trade.

A clause is also inserted designed to assist the banks by authorising a delay of thirty days in making payments in certain cases. The banks must, however, pay out without delay when the money is required for wages.

The provisions of the Decree also apply to Algeria and Tunis.

The Text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (X. 4,293.)

MORATORIUM IN NORWAY.

H.M. Minister at Christiania has telegraphed to the Foreign Office, under date 5th August, to the effect that a general Moratorium has been declared for one month in Norway, and also that the Bank of Norway will not change notes for gold. (C. 6,535.)

TURKISH BANKS SUSPEND CASH PAYMENTS.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has telegraphed to the Foreign Office, under date of 3rd August, to the effect that the Wiener Bank Verein and the Russian Bank suspended cash payments on 1st August on account of the war, and that the Deutsche Bank did likewise on 3rd August. The Imperial Ottoman Bank was still making partial payments on 3rd August up to a maximum of £200.

(C. 6,569.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

PARTIAL MORATORIUM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR EXTENDING THE POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE
MADE BY THE PROCLAMATION OF THE 2ND AUGUST, 1914, TO
CERTAIN OTHER PAYMENTS.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, His Majesty has power by Proclamation to authorise the postponement of the payment of any bill of exchange or of any negotiable instrument or of any other payment in pursuance of any contract to such extent for such time and subject to such conditions or other provisions as may be specified in the Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the purpose of such postponement of payment in addition to the provision already made by Our Proclamation, dated the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, relating to the postponement of payment of certain bills of exchange.

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :—

Save as hereinafter provided, all payments which have become due and payable before the date of this Proclamation, or which will become due and payable on any day before the beginning of the Fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in respect of any bill of exchange (being a cheque or bill on demand) which was drawn before the beginning of the Fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, or in respect of any negotiable instrument (not being a bill of exchange) dated before that time, or in respect of any contract made before that time, shall be deemed to be due and payable on a day one calendar month after the day on which the payment originally became due and payable, or on the Fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, whichever is the later date, instead of on the day on which the payment originally became due ; but payments so postponed shall, if not otherwise carrying interest, and if specific demand is made for payment and

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PARTIAL MORATORIUM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—**
continued.

payment is refused, carry interest until payment as from the Fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, if they become due and payable before that day, and as from the date on which they become due and payable if they become due and payable on or after that day, at the Bank of England rate current on the Seventh day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen; but nothing in this Proclamation shall prevent payments being made before the expiration of the month for which they are so postponed.

This Proclamation shall not apply to—

- (1) any payment in respect of wages or salary;
- (2) any payment in respect of a liability which when incurred did not exceed five pounds in amount;
- (3) any payment in respect of rates or taxes;
- (4) any payment in respect of maritime freight;
- (5) any payment in respect of any debt from any person resident outside the British Islands, or from any firm, company or institution whose principal place of business is outside the British Islands, not being a debt incurred in the British Islands by a person, firm, company or institution having a business establishment or branch business establishment in the British Islands;
- (6) any payment in respect of any dividend or interest payable in respect of any stocks, funds, or securities (other than real or heritable securities) in which trustees are, under Section One of the Trustee Act, 1893, or any other Act for the time being in force, authorised to invest;
- (7) any liability of a bank of issue in respect of bank notes issued by that bank;
- (8) any payment to be made by or on behalf of His Majesty or any Government Department, including the payment of old age pensions;
- (9) any payment to be made by any person or society in pursuance of the National Insurance Act, 1911, or any Act amending that Act (whether in the nature of contributions, benefits, or otherwise);
- (10) any payment under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, or any Act amending the same;
- (11) any payment in respect of the withdrawal of a deposit by a depositor in a trustee savings bank;

Nothing in this Proclamation shall affect any bills of exchange to which Our Proclamation dated the Second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, relating to the postponement of payment of certain bills of exchange applies.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH GERMANY PROHIBITED.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor :

AND WHEREAS it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in Our Dominions, to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the German Empire without Our permission :

AND WHEREAS it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our Dominions, of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our Dominions :

Not to supply to or obtain from the said Empire any goods, wares, or merchandise, or to supply to or obtain the same from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to supply to or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from the said Empire, or to or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein :

Nor to permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place of the said Empire :

Nor to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, nor under any existing policy or contract of insurance to make any payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of His Majesty's forces or of those of any ally of His Majesty :

Nor to enter into any new commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business or being in the said Empire :

AND WE do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts will be liable to such penalties as the law provides :

AND WE hereby declare that any transactions to, with, or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire which are not treasonable and are not for the time being expressly prohibited by Us either by virtue of this Proclamation or otherwise, and which but for the existence of the state of war aforesaid would be lawful, are hereby permitted :

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH GERMANY PROHIBITED—continued.**

AND WE hereby declare that the expression "person" in this Proclamation shall include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate, and that where any person has, or has an interest in, houses or branches of business in some other country as well as in Our Dominions, or in the said Empire (as the case may be), this Proclamation shall not apply to the trading or commercial intercourse carried on by such person solely from or by such houses or branches of business in such other country.

GIVEN AT Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FOOD AND FORAGE.

Export from United Kingdom Prohibited.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS, AND VICTUAL.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of, amongst other things, any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men:

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary that We should exercise such power of prohibition in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof the following goods, being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say:—

Forage and food of all kinds for animals,

And also provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men,

shall be, and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***WARLIKE STORES AND PROVISIONS.****Export from the United Kingdom Prohibited.****BY THE KING.****A PROCLAMATION**

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS, AND VICTUAL.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation or Order in Council, prohibit the exportation of, amongst other things, any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men :

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, effect was given to the provisions of the above-recited section of the said Act of Parliament as regards the exportation of any articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores by the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain military and naval stores as therein more particularly set forth :

And whereas by Our further Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, further effect was given to Our said Proclamation of the 3rd August, 1914, by the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of "Forage and food of all kinds for animals" :

And whereas by Our said further Proclamation, dated the 5th August, 1914, We, in further exercise of the power conferred by the above-recited section of the above Act of Parliament, did prohibit the exportation from the United Kingdom of "provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men" :

And whereas, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, deem it expedient that certain additions should be made to the list of articles comprised in Our said Proclamations, dated respectively the 3rd August, 1914, and the 5th August, 1914, so far as relates to articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores :

And whereas, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, do also deem it expedient more exactly to define what is prohibited to be exported by Our Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, under the terms "provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men" :

Now, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that, from and after the date hereof, the following additional goods, being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say :—

Glycerine, crude and refined,
Lead in all forms,
Saltpetre,

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*WARLIKE STORES AND PROVISIONS—*continued.*

Nitrate of sodium,
Guncotton,
Carbolic acid,
Alcohols, ethylic,
Alcohols, methylic,
Alkaline, iodides,
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids,
Bismuth and its salts,
Boric acid,
Bromine and alkaline bromides,
Castor oil,
Chloroform,
Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts,
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids,
Collodion,
Corrosive sublimate,
Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and
nitro-cresol,
Digitalis and its preparations,
Ether,
Ethyl chloride,
Formic aldehyde,
Henbane and its preparations,
Iodine and its preparations,
Lysol,
Mercury, and its salts and preparations,
Morphia and other alkaloids of opium,
Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations,
Opium and its preparations,
Paraffin, soft,
Protagol,
Salicylic acid and salicylates,
Salvarsan,
All fine chemicals,

shall be and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom :

And, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby also order and direct that the terms "provisions and victual of all sorts which may be used as food for men" which by Our said further Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, We prohibited to be exported, shall mean and include :—

Corn, grain, rice, pulse, meal and flour of all kinds,
Animals, living, for food,
Meat of all kinds (including poultry and game), fresh, chilled,
frozen, salted, or in any way preserved,
Bread,
Biscuits and cakes,
Butter,
Margarine,
Cheese,

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

WARLIKE STORES AND PROVISIONS—continued.

Eggs,
Fish, fresh, cured, dried or salted (but not including pickled),
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved, without sugar, all kinds,
Sugar, unrefined,
Sugar, refined and candy,
Glucose,
Molasses and invert sugar,
Confectionery of all kinds, including marmalade, jams and fruit
jellies,
Milk condensed, sweetened or not,
Tea, other than green tea,
Vegetables.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WARLIKE STORES.**Export to Certain Countries Prohibited.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION ONE OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WARLIKE STORES TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, military or naval stores and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned in order to prevent their being used as in the said Act stated:

Now, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby from and after the date hereof prohibit the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal of the following articles, being articles which We have

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*WARLIKE STORES—*continued.*

judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, that is to say :—

Aluminium.

Aluminium alloys.

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

Asbestos.

Cables, telegraph and telephone.

Camp equipment, articles of.

Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.

Carbolic acid.

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.

Coal, steam, large.

Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles.

Cresol and nitro-cresol.

Engine and boiler packings.

Explosives of all kinds.

Fuel manufactured.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.

India rubber sheet, vulcanised.

Manganese.

Mercury.

Mica.

Mineral jellies.

Mines, and parts thereof.

Molybdenum.

Nitrates of ammonium.

Nitrates of potassium.

Nitrates of sodium.

Nitro-toluol.

Nitric acid.

Picric acid and its components.

Range-finders and parts thereof.

Rope, steel wire, and hawsers.

Saltpetre.

Sounding machines and gear.

Steam vessels, lighters, and barges of all descriptions.

Sulphur.

Sulphuric acid.

Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms), and parts thereof.

Tin.

Tin plates.

Torpedo tubes.

Torpedoes and parts thereof.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*WARLIKE STORES—*continued.*

Tungsten.

Vanadium.

4-wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over.

2-wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over.

Harness and saddlery of all kinds.

Barbed wire.

Horse and pony shoes.

Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

Field glasses and telescopes.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.

Men's marching and shooting boots.

Heliographs.

Portable forges.

Farriers', carpenters', wheelers', and saddlers' tools.

Glycerine.

Alcohol, as covering rectified spirits.

Uniform clothing and military equipment.

Accoutrements.

Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts and fore-ends.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

**CARRIAGE OF CONTRABAND PROHIBITED
BETWEEN FOREIGN PORTS.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING BRITISH VESSELS FROM CARRYING CONTRABAND FROM
ONE FOREIGN PORT TO ANY OTHER FOREIGN PORT.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other:

And whereas We have by Proclamation warned all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our Dominions, that it is contrary to law for them to have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, or to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein; Now We do hereby further warn all Our subjects that conformably with that prohibition it is forbidden to carry in British Vessels from any Foreign Port to any

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***CARRIAGE OF CONTRABAND PROHIBITED BETWEEN
FOREIGN PORTS—continued.**

other Foreign Port any article comprised in the list of contraband of war* issued by Us unless the shipowner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country. Any British Vessel acting in contravention of this Proclamation will be liable to capture by Our Naval Forces and to be taken before Our Prize Courts for adjudication, and any of Our subjects acting in contravention of this Proclamation will be liable to such penalties as the law prescribes.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

British Subjects Forbidden to Participate.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

NOTIFYING THAT BRITISH SUBJECTS CONTRIBUTING TO A LOAN RAISED ON BEHALF OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR OR CONTRACTING WITH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, WILL BE GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON AS ADHERING TO THE KING'S ENEMIES.

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor:

And whereas it constitutes adherence to Our enemies for any of Our subjects or persons resident or being in Our Dominions during the continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or assist in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the said Emperor, or to advance money to or enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon Our Command), or otherwise to aid, abet, or assist the said Emperor or Government:

Now, THEREFORE, We do hereby warn all Our subjects and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions who may be found doing or attempting any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

* See "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, pp. 345-6.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of August, 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

His Majesty being mindful, now that a state of war exists between this country and Germany, of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities, signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, and being desirous of lessening, so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the publication of this Order no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order, from any British port or from any ports in any Native State in India, or in any of His Majesty's Protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.

2. In the event of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State being satisfied by information reaching him not later than midnight on Friday, the seventh day of August, that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes, which at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them, is not less favourable than the treatment accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 7 of this Order, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forthwith be given in the "London Gazette," and Articles 3 to 8 of this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, enemy merchant ships which

(i.) At the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this Order applies; or

(ii.) Cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and, after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies, with no knowledge of the war:

shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich mean time) on Friday, the fourteenth day of August, for loading or unloading their cargoes, and for departing from such port:

Provided that such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which with no knowledge of the war arrive at a port to which this Order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by Article 3 for loading or unloading cargo and for departing, and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be considered necessary by the Customs Officer of the port for the unloading of

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS—*continued.*

such cargo as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge.

Provided that such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified British port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the Customs Officer of that port may consider to be necessary.

Provided also that, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is requisitioned under Article 5 of this Order, she may be required before departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the Customs Officer of the port may consider to be necessary; or she may be required to proceed, if necessary under escort, to any other of the ports specified in Article 1 of this Order, and shall there discharge the contraband under the like conditions.

5. His Majesty reserves the right recognised by the said Convention to requisition at any time subject to payment of compensation enemy cargo on board any vessel to which Articles 3 and 4 of this Order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by Articles 3 and 4 are not to extend to cable ships, or to sea-going ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 14 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of this Article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to detention during the period of the war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the Convention aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to merchant ships which show by their build that they are intended for conversion into warships, as such vessels are outside the scope of the said Convention, and are liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy merchant ships allowed to depart under Articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow.

8. A merchant ship which, after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State by the day and hour aforementioned to the effect that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is, in his opinion, not less favourable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 8 of this Order, every enemy merchant ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this Order applies, and also every enemy merchant ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war, enters a port to which this Order applies, shall, together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the Prize Court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that British merchant ships which

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS—*continued.*

cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interference with either the ship or the cargo, or after capture are released with or without proceedings for adjudication in the Prize Court, or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and shall publish a notification thereof in the "London Gazette," and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before the Prize Courts for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the "London Gazette."

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war, on board an enemy merchant ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this Order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Convention relative to certain Restrictions on the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Maritime War, signed at The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, an undertaking must, whether the merchant ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the officers and members of the crew of such vessel, who is of enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking must be given in writing that he will not serve, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, on any enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality.

Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this Article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

In reference to the foregoing Order-in-Council it should be noted that the following letter, addressed by the Foreign Office to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, appears in the "London Gazette" of 11th August:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.,
Midnight, August 7th, 1914.

MY LORDS,

I have the honour to state that no information has reached me that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS—*continued.*

cargoes which were in German Ports at the date of the outbreak of hostilities or which subsequently entered them is not less favourable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles III. to VIII. of the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to enemy ships being in British ports at the outbreak of hostilities or subsequently entering them. Articles III. to VIII. of the said Order in Council will therefore not come into operation.

I have the honour to be,
MY LORDS,,
Your LORDSHIPS' most obedient humble servant,
E. GREY.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of the "Aliens' Restriction Order, 1914," dated 5th August 1914, imposing restrictions on aliens entering and leaving or resident in the United Kingdom; also copy of the "Aliens' Restriction (No. 2) Order, 1914," extending and amending the first Order in respect of "carrying on Banking Business" and of other matters.

The text of the Orders may be *consulted* by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

LANDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GOODS
CONSIGNED TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Board of Trade have issued the following instruction to certain Port and Dock Authorities:—

During the next week or so cases are likely to occur of ships (not belonging to German subjects) having to land in this country goods which are consigned to foreign ports, especially ports in the North Sea and Baltic, and which they are unable or not permitted to carry to their destination.

In such cases the goods should be delivered by the shipmaster to the Port or Dock Authority at the British port, and such Authority should sell perishable food stuffs, and should store other goods.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued by the Board of Trade :—

Algeria.

3rd August.—Preparations were being made to close the main entrance to the harbour of Algiers, and the Agha entrance had already been closed. Foreign ships were advised that unless they left Algiers harbour immediately they might be delayed indefinitely.

Austria-Hungary.

2nd August.—Navigation in Austrian and Hungarian territorial waters is dangerous on account of submarine mines. Vessels flying a foreign flag actually in an Austrian or Hungarian port will receive from the captain of the port the necessary instructions to facilitate navigation in safety. Foreign vessels outside territorial waters and bound for an Austrian or Hungarian port should make for Gravosa, Trieste, or Fiume, according to their position. They will then receive necessary instructions.

6th August.—The service of lights of the Austro-Hungarian coast will no longer be regular.

Belgium.

6th August.—It is intended to keep open the Scheldt so that merchant vessels may reach Antwerp. The position of buoys has, however, been changed and certain precautions will be necessary. Entry is allowed only by day and a Dutch pilot must accompany every ship wishing to enter.

Chile.

11th August.—Ships leaving Chilean ports are permitted to embark sufficient coal to enable them to reach the next coaling port on their homeward route.

Denmark.

3rd August.—With regard to the navigation of the Sound, Copenhagen, submarine mines are laid at the entrances of the Konge Deep, the Holländer Deep, and the Drogden Channel. The passage is temporarily limited to the Flint Channel. A pilot is compulsory at Copenhagen.

10th August.—Merchant ships may pass through the mines in the Great Belt in the day time with the help of the pilot ship marked "Na."

Germany.

3rd August.—Mines have been placed at the following places on the German coast : (1) round Heligoland ; (2) Cuxhaven ; (3) at the mouths of the Weser, Jahde, and Elbe, and at Borkum. Lightships on German North Sea coast have been brought into port.

Italy.

11th August.—The Italian Naval Authorities have notified that Spezia, Maddalena, Taranto and Venice are mined and that passage is allowed to shipping during daylight under pilotage restrictions.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION—*continued.***Netherlands.**

2nd August.—The northern estuaries of the Netherlands and Goeree estuary are unsafe by reason of mines, and mine-laying vessels are ready to close all other estuaries when they receive the order.

4th August.—The attention of parties interested has been drawn by the Dutch Ministry of Marine to the following regulations issued in 1912. The "examination service" mentioned was instituted on 1st August.

"During manœuvres and exercises and also for other reasons it may be necessary to prohibit ships from entering Netherlands ports and estuaries or only to permit them to do so upon certain conditions.

"When ships are near the coast, and three red balls are exhibited by day or three red lanterns by night, the one above the other, in a conspicuous place near a channel leading to a port or estuary, or if rays of light ("lichtbundles") are displayed or signals given the meaning of which cannot be found in notices to mariners or in lists of lights, such ships should enter the estuary or port with special care, or better still, should cast anchor and await daylight, as it is possible that there may be obstructions in the mouth of the harbour or in the estuary. It is then forbidden to enter or leave without a pilot and every ship may be subjected to search.

"As far as possible information will be given respecting this examination-service by ships stationed at sea which will carry the said balls by day and the signal T Y Y and display the above-mentioned lights by night. It is advisable for the directions given by such ships to be observed and for vessels not to pass them without having asked for information. If any ship receives a call from one of those vessels or if a signal shot be fired all the merchant vessels in sight must stop."

10th August.—The pilot service at Harlings Vlie is entirely stopped.

Norway.

6th August.—Mines have been laid in the neighbourhood of Wensberg (? Tonsberg). All ships wanting pilots should apply to the guard boat stationed at Veierland.

7th August.—Mines have been laid in Drobak Sound.

8th August.—Entrance to Topdals Fjord by night is now absolutely prohibited.

10th August.—All ships approaching fortifications at Christiania or the Drammen Fjords must stop at the call of the guard or they will be liable to be fired on.

12th August.—The Norwegian Admiral Commander-in-chief announces that all outer and several approach lights of the defended ports—Christiania, Fjord Kristiansand, Bergen, and Trondhjem Fjord, and several on the coast of Skagerack have been extinguished from and including 8th August.

Russia.

6th August.—It would appear to be possible that mines may have broken loose and be drifting in the Gulf of Riga.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION—*continued.***Sweden.**

10th August.—Owing to mines placed in different parts of Swedish territorial waters, ships must conform strictly to instructions given by Swedish local authorities, and not visit Swedish ports without using Swedish pilots.

12th August.—The Swedish Foreign Office state that all lights are now extinguished from south of Oland to Malmo, also on west coast from Kullen to Norwegian frontier. Lights in Flintrannan and on the Sound will shortly be extinguished.

Turkey.

6th August.—A notice has been issued by the Prefect of the Port of Constantinople stating that lights in the Straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles have been extinguished and the buoys removed, as mines were about to be laid. It is understood that the local authorities have made arrangements for piloting vessels through the mines in the Straits.

A number of mines have been laid between Kephes and Constantinople.

MILLING AND MEAT TRADES.

Conferences with the Government.

The President of the Board of Trade and the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries had a meeting on 10th August at the Board of Trade with a number of representative millers from various parts of England. After lengthy discussion of the present situation in regard to wheat supplies and flour prices, the millers' representatives present agreed to appoint a small Committee to confer with H.M. Government from time to time.

The President of the Board of Trade and the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries also had a conference with representatives of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations, and it was arranged that a further conference should take place shortly.

NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYERS.

The Board of Trade desire to call the attention of employers generally to the desirability in the public interest of avoiding or limiting, so far as possible, discharges of workmen. In particular, it may be possible by working short time to retain men who would otherwise be dismissed.

It is, further, very desirable that every employer should notify to the nearest Labour Exchange immediately any unsatisfied demand for labour, and any opportunity he may have of employing more men

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYERS—*continued.*

than are at present employed. The terms of employment should be clearly stated, so that steps can be taken at once by the Labour Exchanges to submit suitable men who may be unemployed from any part of the country.

Considerable demands for workmen for all classes of ship-building and ship-repairing are being made, and are likely to be made, on behalf of the Admiralty, or of contractors for the Admiralty, through the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges. Any employer having qualified men who are not engaged on urgent Government work, and whom he would be willing to release at short notice for such work, will greatly assist the work of the Admiralty if he will give notice of this to the nearest Labour Exchange or Divisional Office, specifying the numbers and classes of men. If desired, the Labour Exchanges will arrange to fill the places of any men so released, if and when substitutes are available.

BRITISH SUBJECTS STRANDED ON THE CONTINENT.

Every effort is being made to assist, financially and otherwise, British subjects on the Continent, and His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers have received the necessary instructions. Arrangements are also being made for financial, railway, and steamship facilities to be afforded as soon as conditions render such a step possible.

It is quite impossible to make special enquiries, either by post or telegraph, as to the safety or whereabouts of any particular private individuals, whatever may be their official or other standing. This applies even to cases where expenses are guaranteed.

The Foreign Office is also unable to undertake the transmission of money to private individuals. Persons wishing to transmit funds to relatives or friends abroad should consult their bankers.

The Foreign Office has been frequently pressed to advise or make suggestions with regard to the route by which British subjects will be able eventually to reach this country, and even to forecast the duration of the war. It is impossible to reply to such questions.

It must be remembered that all postal and telegraphic communication with the Continent is either totally interrupted or greatly delayed. Persons having relatives or friends abroad, especially in allied or neutral States, should not, therefore, be alarmed if they do not receive news of their friends for some time to come.

All direct communication with British subjects in Germany is, of course, quite out of the question.

A statement on these subjects was made in the House of Commons on the 10th August.

Written statements sent to the Foreign Office with regard to British subjects in neutral countries will be forwarded to the consular officer

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*BRITISH SUBJECTS STRANDED ON THE CONTINENT—
continued.

in whose district they are believed to be. These written communications should contain the following particulars:—

Name of person about whom enquiry is made.

Age and sex.

Country where believed to be.

Supposed address.

Name and address of enquirer.

As a state of war now exists with Germany, His Majesty's diplomatic and consular officers in that country can no longer exercise their functions. The United States Government have, however, been good enough to authorise the United States Ambassador and Consuls in Germany to give protection to British subjects so far as international law allows.

Enquiries with regard to British subjects in Germany should be addressed to the Foreign Office and not to the United States Embassy or Consulates, and they should contain the same information as in the case of enquiries respecting British subjects in neutral countries. These enquiries will be sent to the United States Embassy, who will endeavour to communicate them to their representatives in Germany, by the best route available, for such action as may be possible.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Foreign Office give notice that in no case can private correspondence be forwarded in the official despatch bags sent to foreign capitals.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN
JULY, 1914.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for July, 1914, when compared with those for July, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, of the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and also of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in July was £59,383,792, a decrease of £2,399,891, or 3·9 per cent., as compared with July, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £52,231,296, a decrease of £3,244,255. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £2,758,828, or 5·8 per cent., as compared with July, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £485,427, or 5·8 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1914.***II.—IMPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports for July, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—July.

	Month of July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ...	7,827,237	8,303,342	7,364,633	— 1,028,709	— 462,604
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	5,212,532	5,648,024	5,143,257	— 504,767	— 69,275
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ...	6,744,314	7,181,135	7,151,527	— 29,608	+ 407,213
2. Dutiable ...	4,443,396	4,637,040	4,137,040	— 500,000	— 306,356
D. Tobacco ...	452,000	494,973	434,958	— 60,015	— 17,042
Total, Class I. ...	£ 24,679,479	26,354,514	24,231,415	— 2,128,099	— 448,064
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	12,655	2,096	19,036	+ 16,940	+ 6,381
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	587,938	680,462	539,885	— 140,577	— 48,053
C. Other metallic ores ...	605,067	756,404	787,795	+ 31,391	+ 182,728
D. Wood and timber ...	3,256,566	4,571,679	3,774,897	— 796,782	+ 518,331
E. Cotton ...	1,990,979	2,276,894	2,906,657	+ 629,763	+ 915,678
F. Wool ...	2,075,355	1,798,647	1,928,680	+ 129,433	+ 147,275
G. Other textile materials ...	710,988	776,037	1,009,695	+ 233,658	+ 298,707
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	4,057,626	3,653,364	3,632,434	— 20,930	— 425,192
J. Hides and undressed skins ...	1,103,815	1,073,387	1,193,254	+ 119,867	+ 89,439
J. Paper-making materials ...	526,030	481,101	534,966	+ 53,865	+ 8,936
K. Miscellaneous ...	2,770,173	2,562,798	2,319,745	— 243,053	— 450,426
Total, Class II. ...	£ 17,697,192	18,632,869	18,646,444	+ 13,575	+ 949,252
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	1,164,258	1,203,713	1,311,761	+ 108,048	+ 147,503
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	2,631,423	2,595,712	2,561,536	— 34,176	— 69,887
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	596,101	616,681	566,878	— 49,803	— 29,223
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ...	96,659	122,688	139,346	+ 16,658	+ 42,687
E. Machinery ...	553,811	633,944	632,932	— 1,012	+ 79,121
F. Ships (new) ...	1,377	3,004	433	— 2,571	— 944
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	234,987	307,841	240,696	— 67,145	+ 5,709
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ...	1,025,967	1,114,909	1,175,138	+ 60,229	+ 149,171
2. Wool ...	909,232	956,256	902,903	— 53,353	— 6,329
3. Silk ...	1,229,838	1,339,383	1,352,502	+ 13,119	+ 122,664
4. Other materials ...	754,284	876,038	680,350	— 195,688	— 73,934
I. Apparel ...	482,767	495,798	385,188	— 110,610	— 97,579
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,018,866	1,108,596	1,211,002	+ 102,406	+ 192,136
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ...	1,194,406	1,061,862	1,223,252	+ 161,390	+ 28,846
L. Earthenware and glass ...	359,212	395,305	370,691	— 24,614	+ 11,479
M. Paper ...	633,718	706,292	739,780	+ 33,488	+ 106,012
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	662,766	758,602	712,628	— 45,974	+ 49,862
O. Miscellaneous ...	2,137,650	2,258,274	2,084,649	— 173,625	— 53,001
Total, Class III. ...	£ 15,687,322	16,554,898	16,291,615	— 263,283	+ 604,298
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	235,506	241,402	214,318	— 27,084	— 21,188
Total value... ..	£ 58,299,499	61,783,683	59,383,792	— 2,399,891	+ 1,084,293

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1914.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of July, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Increases.

			£				£			
I.	{	C1.	Fish, cured or salted	116,546	II.	{	G.	Jute... ..	227,837	
			Pears, raw	56,370			cont.	H.	Petroleum	521,749
			Plums, raw	136,852				I.	Hides, raw, and	
			Onions, raw	67,759					pieces thereof, dry	117,398
			Tomatoes, raw	115,037						
	{	C2.	Tea	280,516	III.	{	B.	Copper, unwrought	209,174	
E.		Cotton, raw	629,763				and part wrought	51,824		
II.	{	F.	Sheep or lambs'				K.	{	Lead, pig and sheet	51,824
			wool	98,252	Leather	192,281				

Decreases.

			£				£	
I.	A.	Wheat	264,611	II.	B.	Iron ore	153,630	
		Oats	237,052		D.	Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed	620,783	
		Maize	392,375			Furniture woods ...	95,428	
		Rice, exclusive of rice meal	83,076			H.	Cotton seed	73,586
		Cattle	57,387		Linseed	408,632		
	B.	Beef, fresh and re- frigerated	232,418	K.	Rubber	148,381		
		Bacon	209,742	B.	Tin, in blocks, in- gots, &c.	186,038		
		Hams	55,369		Zinc, crude, in cakes	50,568		
		C1.	Butter	322,635	III.	H2.	Woollen and worsted yarn	85,005
			Eggs	110,560		H4.	Jute manufactures..	139,131
Lard	121,416		I.	Hats and bonnets...		64,412		
C2.	Potatoes	122,126						
	Cocoa, raw	87,798						
	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy ...	102,257						
	Sugar, unrefined ...	608,658						

The following are the principal instances of **increase in value** combined with **decrease in quantity** and *vice versa*:—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	B. Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	£43,756	35,775 cwt.s.
	C2. Fruit preserved with sugar, and jam... ..	£5,084	836 cwt.s.
II.	K. Hair, goats', other than mohair	£5,523	37,907 lbs.
III.	I. Painters' colours and pigments	£16,499	5,278 cwt.s.

		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	A. Wheat, meal and flour	2,479 cwt.s.	£13,526
	C1. Cherries, raw	846 cwt.s.	£9,513
	D. Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff	20,410 lbs.	£23,635
	D. Wood and timber: Hewn	8,150 loads	£42,019
II.	G. Hemp, dressed and undressed	1,314 tons	£40,223
	K. { Bristles	33,138 lbs.	£7,608
	{ Rubber	1,356 centals	£148,381
III.	A. Pig-iron	2,903 tons	£11,922
	C. Watches	23,715 number	£5,143

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the **Exports** of produce and **manufactures** of the United Kingdom for the month of July,

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1914.

1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*).—July.

	Month of July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	420,857	275,168	320,365	+	45,197
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	83,169	108,424	84,274	—	24,150
C. Other food and drink	1,975,044	2,108,657	1,992,411	—	116,246
D. Tobacco	227,105	270,450	319,352	+	48,902
Total, Class I.	2,706,175	2,762,699	2,716,402	—	46,297
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,558,936	5,119,833	4,719,839	—	399,994
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	30,227	37,209	35,764	—	1,445
C. Other metallic ores	5,316	5,130	7,734	+	2,604
D. Wood and timber	24,302	32,106	34,004	+	1,898
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	368,604	400,814	591,671	+	190,857
G. Other textile materials	35,074	25,695	36,644	+	10,949
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	298,237	358,314	338,997	—	19,917
I. Hides and undressed skins	160,254	119,539	111,057	—	8,482
J. Paper-making materials	64,842	79,385	83,448	+	4,063
K. Miscellaneous	244,244	222,008	208,139	—	13,869
Total, Class II.	5,810,036	6,400,033	6,166,697	—	233,336
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,176,694	4,791,074	4,055,097	—	735,977
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	940,446	1,064,510	937,417	—	127,093
C. Outlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	677,100	721,831	675,986	—	45,845
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	293,413	509,083	354,405	—	154,678
E. Machinery	2,758,505	3,131,686	3,304,888	+	173,202
F. Ships (new)	438,400	1,171,365	527,110	—	644,255
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	137,914	172,616	159,169	—	13,447
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	11,000,301	11,615,365	11,314,119	—	301,246
2. Wool	3,735,645	4,000,275	3,882,863	—	117,412
3. Silk	214,379	208,636	211,610	+	2,974
4. Other materials	1,246,542	1,237,710	1,166,223	—	71,487
I. Apparel	1,367,928	1,586,198	1,458,317	—	127,881
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,435,449	1,612,607	1,526,140	—	86,467
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	431,214	480,773	476,931	—	3,842
L. Earthenware and glass	404,764	445,617	402,907	—	42,710
M. Paper	269,651	334,433	279,928	—	54,505
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	727,716	850,217	1,033,921	+	183,704
O. Miscellaneous	2,503,508	3,037,348	2,923,439	—	113,909
Total, Class III.	32,759,569	36,971,344	34,090,470	—	2,280,874
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	710,580	1,030,132	831,811	—	198,321
Total value	41,986,360	47,164,208	44,405,380	—	2,758,823

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—July.

Total value	£ 7,093,669	£ 8,311,343	£ 7,825,916	— £ 485,427	+ £ 732,947
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* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in July, 1914, with those in July, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increases.						£
II.	F.	Wool, sheep's or lambs'	...	...	...	...	...	163,186
	E.	Machinery and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	173,202
	H1.	Cotton yarn	...	...	...	...	...	180,997
III.	N.	{ Railway carriages for passengers, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	52,616
		{ Railway trucks, wagons, &c., not of iron, and parts thereof...	...	...	...	...	...	147,498
		Decreases.						£
I.	C.	Fish	...	...	...	...	...	70,041
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	...	...	...	...	...	399,994
	A.	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	...	...	...	...	...	735,977
	B.	Copper unwrought and wrought	...	...	...	...	...	57,947
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	...	...	...	...	...	154,678
III.	F.	Ships, new	...	...	...	...	...	644,255
	H1.	Cotton piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	425,463
	H2.	Woollen tissues	...	...	...	...	...	119,235
	I.	Hats and bonnets	...	...	...	...	...	71,485
	J.	Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	59,471
	M.	Paper	...	...	...	...	...	54,505
IV.		{ Cattle for breeding	...	...	...	...	...	51,515
		{ Parcel post...	...	...	...	...	...	84,936

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa*:—

		Increase in value.		Decrease in quantity.	
I.	C.	Biscuits and cakes	£8,311	...	268 cwts.
II.	F.	Wool, noils and carded or carbonised wool	£10,142	...	149,700 lbs.
III.	O.	Soap	£5,207	...	3,309 cwts.
		Increase in quantity.		Decrease in value.	
I.	C.	Fish	63,399 cwts.	...	£70,041
	B.	Tin, unwrought	94 tons	...	£47,608
III.	H4.	Linen piece-goods	432,100 yards	...	£17,127
	O.	Skins and furs, dressed	45,324 number	...	£14,584

IV.—TRADE DURING THE SEVEN MONTHS, JANUARY-JULY.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the seven months ended July, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-July, 1914.***Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Seven months, January-July.**

	Seven months, January-July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 45,154,279	£ 49,129,863	£ 39,742,957	— 9,386,906	— 5,411,322
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	28,996,249	33,298,690	37,215,137	+ 3,916,447	+ 8,218,888
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	44,465,125	45,681,893	47,551,448	+ 1,869,550	+ 3,086,318
2. Dutiable	31,628,977	30,560,895	31,259,390	+ 698,495	— 369,587
D. Tobacco	2,893,702	3,686,321	4,197,452	+ 511,131	+ 1,303,750
Total, Class I.	£ 153,138,332	£ 162,357,662	£ 159,966,379	— 2,391,283	+ 6,828,047
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	257,128	22,423	38,545	+ 14,122	— 220,583
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	3,254,435	4,729,748	3,568,851	— 1,160,897	+ 814,416
C. Other metallic ores	4,790,877	6,180,158	5,981,855	— 198,303	+ 1,190,978
D. Wood and timber	12,200,454	16,458,737	13,890,006	— 2,568,731	+ 1,089,552
E. Cotton	41,190,905	34,811,618	42,005,255	+ 7,193,637	+ 814,550
F. Wool	25,984,390	27,915,066	25,753,936	— 2,191,130	— 230,454
G. Other textile materials... ..	10,572,156	11,898,891	10,831,335	— 1,067,556	+ 259,179
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	22,378,375	23,551,412	25,135,747	+ 1,584,335	+ 2,757,372
I. Hides and undressed skins	7,636,612	9,009,560	8,820,950	— 188,610	+ 1,184,838
J. Paper making materials	2,822,975	3,165,722	3,026,567	— 139,155	+ 203,582
K. Miscellaneous	21,681,215	24,594,641	18,978,095	— 5,616,546	— 2,708,120
Total, Class II.	£ 152,769,522	£ 162,367,976	£ 158,029,142	— 4,338,834	+ 5,259,690
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	6,878,122	8,866,288	8,914,221	+ 47,933	+ 2,036,099
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	17,147,546	19,079,772	18,661,135	— 418,637	+ 1,513,589
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	3,727,133	4,051,745	4,237,382	+ 185,637	+ 510,249
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	818,480	868,817	943,991	+ 75,174	+ 125,511
E. Machinery	3,981,186	4,391,682	4,777,276	+ 385,594	+ 796,080
F. Ships (new)	15,679	17,349	6,044	— 11,305	— 9,635
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,560,896	2,051,117	1,852,734	— 201,383	+ 291,838
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	6,728,009	7,182,537	7,539,559	+ 357,022	+ 811,550
2. Wool	5,946,735	6,400,418	6,639,498	+ 179,080	+ 692,763
3. Silk	8,503,248	8,768,045	9,824,057	+ 1,056,012	+ 1,320,809
4. Other materials	5,276,347	5,637,888	5,122,313	— 515,575	— 154,034
I. Apparel	3,352,057	3,619,478	3,251,190	— 368,288	— 100,867
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	6,998,997	7,510,910	7,850,568	+ 339,658	+ 851,571
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	8,072,953	7,757,709	7,921,757	+ 164,048	— 151,196
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	2,338,453	2,596,115	2,598,721	+ 2,606	+ 260,288
M. Paper	3,938,645	4,392,925	4,406,513	+ 13,588	+ 467,868
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	4,640,452	5,111,619	5,786,592	+ 674,883	+ 1,146,050
O. Miscellaneous	14,675,752	15,603,730	15,000,644	— 603,086	+ 324,892
Total, Class III.	£ 104,600,690	£ 113,971,144	£ 115,334,105	+ 1,362,961	+ 10,733,415
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 1,644,864	£ 1,794,242	£ 1,920,319	+ 126,077	+ 275,455
Total value	£ 412,153,408	£ 440,491,024	£ 435,249,945	— 5,241,079	+ 23,096,537

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the seven months ended July, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-July, 1914.***Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Seven Months, January-July.**

	Seven months, January-July.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 2,484,249	£ 2,114,363	£ 1,771,739	—	—
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	602,708	690,321	669,027	—	—
C. Other food and drink	12,543,133	11,670,280	12,258,078	+	+
D. Tobacco	1,445,374	1,781,006	2,428,000	+	+
Total, Class I.	£ 17,075,464	£ 16,255,910	£ 17,126,844	+	+
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	21,685,450	30,959,085	29,731,295	—	+
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	221,656	254,703	241,652	—	+
C. Other metallic ores	66,389	70,669	93,911	+	+
D. Wood and timber	174,619	201,707	209,005	+	+
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	2,647,291	2,558,305	3,707,791	+	+
G. Other textile materials	268,429	271,562	292,524	+	+
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,588,814	2,525,843	2,591,218	+	+
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,209,289	1,161,623	1,047,448	—	—
J. Paper making materials	481,319	560,898	560,119	—	—
K. Miscellaneous	1,839,263	1,771,219	1,849,020	+	+
Total, Class II.	£ 31,182,459	£ 40,335,614	£ 40,823,983	—	+
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	25,727,345	32,723,766	29,224,242	—	+
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	6,483,484	7,962,665	6,959,048	—	+
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	4,504,291	4,672,211	4,510,436	—	+
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	2,359,746	3,191,894	2,058,634	—	—
E. Machinery	18,147,691	21,556,229	22,774,443	+	+
F. Ships (new)	3,134,900	5,495,096	4,924,603	—	+
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,089,022	1,130,167	1,061,160	—	—
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	69,431,728	75,076,894	74,480,656	—	+
2. Wool	21,617,907	22,666,999	23,264,437	+	+
3. Silk	1,214,526	1,144,103	1,244,059	+	+
4. Other materials	8,140,312	8,663,298	8,405,583	—	+
I. Apparel	8,599,515	9,554,656	9,185,482	—	+
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	12,283,538	13,577,807	12,891,608	—	+
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,855,510	3,164,839	3,475,282	+	+
L. Earthenware and glass	2,602,032	3,075,545	2,790,861	—	+
M. Paper	1,960,995	2,223,261	2,032,378	—	+
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,458,804	6,396,801	7,321,963	+	+
O. Miscellaneous	17,727,177	19,591,952	19,726,367	+	+
Total, Class III.	£ 213,638,613	£ 241,868,186	£ 236,334,242	—	+
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 5,402,869	5,760,306	6,077,922	+	+
Total value	£ 267,299,405	£ 304,220,016	£ 299,862,991	—	+

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Seven Months,
January-July.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	64,927,390	67,366,920	67,102,332	—	+

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in July, 1914,
and in January-July, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN JULY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during July, 1914, amounted to 4,565,198 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 6,311,548 tons, as against 4,428,744 tons entered, and 5,968,123 tons cleared, during July, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during July, 1914, amounted to 3,473,224 tons, and the tonnage departed to 3,544,301 tons, as against 3,071,881 tons arrived, and 3,048,108 tons departed, in July, 1913.

VI.—SEVEN MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-JULY.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the seven months, January-July, 1914, amounted to 28,094,231 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 39,568,129 tons, as against 27,561,870 tons entered, and 38,864,768 tons cleared, during the seven months, January-July, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the seven months, January-July, 1914, amounted to 22,804,968 tons, and the tonnage departed to 22,833,096 tons, as against 20,305,426 tons arrived, and 19,950,830 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

**AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,
1914.**

Acreage under Crops.

The Board of Agriculture have expedited the tabulation of the agricultural returns collected in June last, and are now able to give the following figures, subject to final revision, of the acreage of certain crops and the number of live stock in England and Wales this year. The corresponding final figures for last year are added :—

—				1913.	1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
				Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Wheat	...	...	...	1,702,000	1,843,000	+ 8·3
Barley	...	...	...	1,559,000	1,536,000	— 1·5
Oats	...	...	...	1,975,000	1,937,000	— 1·9
Beans	...	...	...	268,000	299,000	+ 11·6
Peas	...	...	...	164,000	171,000	+ 4·3
Potatoes	...	...	...	442,000	470,000	+ 6·3
				Number.	Number.	
Cattle	...	...	...	5,717,000	5,880,000	+ 2·8
Sheep	...	...	...	17,130,000	17,457,000	+ 1·9
Pigs	...	...	...	2,102,000	2,516,000	+ 19·7

Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1914.

On the basis of the above figures and of reports received from their Crop Reporters the Board have been able to make an estimate of the total production of the following crops:—

—				1913.	1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
				Quarters.	Quarters.	Per cent.
Wheat	...	...	...	6,642,000	7,320,000	+ 10
Barley	...	...	...	6,323,000	6,140,000	— 3
Oats	...	...	...	9,379,000	9,100,000	— 3
Beans	...	...	...	915,000	1,080,000	+ 18
Peas	...	...	...	422,000	435,000	+ 3
				Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes	...	...	...	2,895,000	2,880,000	— ½

The wheat crop is not only 10 per cent. larger than in 1913, but is well above the average of the last ten years. The crop of beans is the largest since 1907, while that of potatoes is only slightly below that of last year, which was the largest on record.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Canada (New Brunswick).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John, New Brunswick (Mr. W. E. Anderson), has furnished, under date 8th June, the following particulars relative to trade conditions and recent developments in the Province:—

While New Brunswick has not wholly escaped the effects of the business depression of the past year, there is a feeling of confidence in the future asserting itself at the present time which is most gratifying. Development work of various kinds is going on in almost every section of the Province. Railway enterprises are being pushed along as fast as circumstances will permit. The vacant farms of the Province are being rapidly occupied, and there is increased enquiry with respect to agricultural and industrial opportunities. Mineral development is also progressing, and steps are being taken to hasten the working of the coal mining areas at Minto, Queen's County. Good crops are predicted, for although the season was late there was not much rain in May and the farmers were able to get a good deal of planting done. Many have put in larger crops than usual. The Provincial Fruit Inspector reports that he has never seen the apple orchards in better condition; although late in blossoming they are budding out unusually well and the outlook for fruit is excellent. So long as the crops are good the trade conditions in the Province cannot be bad, and although the lumber situation continues to be somewhat unsatisfactory, the general condition of trade and industry in the Province is healthy.

In St. John the harbour works are being pushed, and during the coming season it is expected that this very important scheme of port development will be taken up with more determination. Building enterprises throughout the Province are very active, and this is particularly the case in St. John, where several large buildings are in progress of construction and where the housing problem is being met by increased building operations. A serious conflagration has

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

wiped out a large portion of the enterprising little town of Bathurst. About 20 buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of about 200,000 dols. (about £41,000). Re-building operations are now in progress.

Railway construction continues active in New Brunswick. In addition to the Valley Railway, work has been started on the new railway which is to run from Plaster Rock to Riley Brook, a distance of 28 miles, and later is to be extended to connect with the Inter-colonial Railway about half way between St. Leonard's and Campbellton, on the north shore of the Province. Four lumber milling companies have already consented to erect mills along this new line. The district through which the line passes is one of the most fertile in the Province.

The Dominion Government has undertaken to build two steel bridges for the Valley Railway, by which it is expected that the traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will enter St. John. One of these bridges will cross the St. John river, and the other the Kennebecasis river. Both will be very long and costly structures, and it will probably be two years before they are completed.

(C.I.B. 14,376.)

* * * * *

Russia (Mariupol).—The following information was received from the British Vice-Consul at Mariupol (Mr. W. S. Walton) before the outbreak of the war :—

There are openings for United Kingdom trade in many articles such as *cloth*, which, although alleged to be of British manufacture, reaches the Mariupol district through Germany. Foreign *boots* have lately been in great favour, this demand being principally met by Germany and America. *Gentlemen's hats* of United Kingdom manufacture are readily bought, but many sold as such and bearing British inscriptions are really of German or Austro-Hungarian manufacture. There is also a market for *gentlemen's underclothing*, *haberdashery*, *embroideries*, *laces*, *musical instruments*, *gramophones*, *sewing machines*, *tools*, *hardware*, *colonial goods*, &c. Of late years the market for foreign articles, notwithstanding the heavy customs duties, has continued to increase in Russia, but in order to carry on a profitable business United Kingdom firms must be prepared to have reliable agents who know the country and the clientèle at the principal trading centres, as much care must be exercised in choosing possible buyers.

The case of flour milling machinery will serve to show the necessity of investigation before attempting to open up new markets in Russia. The increase of imports of this class has been continuous, rising from 534,000 roubles in 1911 to 968,000 roubles in 1913. Figures such as these are likely to induce further efforts and further competition amongst machinery manufacturers, and therefore it is well to remember that in some parts of Russia, merchants have gone a step too far and have increased the sales by too liberal credits, or with insufficient circumspection. People with small means were thus induced to start in flour milling, and had to rely entirely upon pro-

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

spective profits with which to pay future instalments, extended usually over two or three years. A bad harvest or a new competing flour mill in the same village nullified the profits. The purchaser was a ruined man, and the manufacturer, under the most favourable circumstances, had the old machinery left on his hands. Where care was not taken to get the fire insurance secured to the manufacturer, a fire under unfavourable trade conditions left him to deal with a hopeless lawsuit.

This need not necessarily be the fate of a pushing trader, but the possibility is likely to make manufacturers more careful in their transactions. It is necessary to be assured that the purchasers have enough property or capital to carry on their flour milling trade, and that the purchaser is not involved in grain speculation over and above the flour milling. Milling machinery manufacturers should, in addition, gather information respecting the locality and its possibilities for profitable milling.

* * * * *

CHEMICALS.

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that the statistics for the first half of this year show that the growth of the exports of German chemical products has considerably abated in strength as compared with last year. The value of the *exports* of chemical products during the first six months of this year was 490,670,000 marks, as compared with 482,880,000 marks during the corresponding period of 1913, and 394,040,000 marks in the first six months of 1912. The greatest increase was in pharmaceutical products which rose from 50,270,000 marks to 57,250,000 marks, followed by a rise in the exports of dyes and dyeing stuffs from 150,920,000 marks to 153,420,000 marks, artificial manures from 25,800,000 marks to 27,500,000 marks, and ether and alcohol from 21,310,000 marks to 22,260,000 marks. The exports of chemical basic materials only rose slightly from 197,120,000 marks to 198,190,000 marks. The Customs figures show a heavy decline during the half year in the value of the exports of explosives, munitions, and inflammable goods, *viz.*, from 33,620,000 marks to 27,780,000 marks. Not much attention need be paid to this decline, however, as these goods in particular are largely exported under other descriptions.

The *imports* of chemical basic materials and products have increased by about 50 per cent. in quantity since 1907. In the first half of this year the imports of these goods amounted to 1,221,879 metric tons, valued at 271,980,000 marks, as compared with 1,154,500 metric tons, valued at 245,780,000 marks, in the corresponding period of 1913. The increase is almost entirely in chemical basic materials, acids, salts, and other basic chemical compounds. The value of the imports of pharmaceutical products increased from 19,340,000 marks in the first half of 1913 to 23,400,000 marks in the first half of this year. The value of the imports of artificial manures fell from 16,650,000 marks to 15,020,000 marks, and of explosives, munitions and inflammable goods from 840,000 marks to 620,000 marks.

(C.I.B. 17,818.)

Mark = 11·8d. Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

TRADE OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES IN 1913.

According to information received from the Malay States Government Agency in London, it appears that the official statistics show that in 1913 the trade of the Federated Malay States beat all previous records. In fact, the value of the trade has almost doubled itself in four years, the aggregate for 1913 being £27,425,843 (or £24 6s. 2d. per head of population), against £14,287,936 (£14 per head) in 1909. Imports last year were valued at £10,081,068 against £8,880,980 in 1912, and exports at £17,344,775 against £18,080,322 in the previous year. The large increase in imports is indicative generally of a widespread prosperity, as well as an expansion of industry. The decrease in the value of exports is due entirely to the lower market prices of tin and rubber, the quantities exported of both commodities showing a marked increase.

Of raw materials imported, oils (lubricating and illuminating) show the largest increase, which is easily accounted for by the development in the use of machinery, and in a lesser degree by the increase of motoring. There was also a large rise in the price of petroleum.

There was an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the value of imports of manufactured articles. The value of the imports of the principal manufactured articles during 1913 is given below, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Ironware	214,374	363,517
Machinery	228,057	340,113
Railway and tramway materials	91,635	324,882
Cotton piece goods	301,685	322,593
Cycles, motor cars, and accessories	184,254	237,610
Apparel, hosiery and millinery	187,837	211,667
Paper and stationery	107,900	132,837
Cement	56,168	91,661
Earthenware	74,606	78,853
Steel	18,116	68,108
Telegraph and telephone materials	25,275	67,753
Woodenware	40,990	65,279
Tools, instruments and implements	39,681	57,974
Corrugated iron	32,566	57,877
Sarongs and slendangs (cottons)	46,098	54,228
Glass and glassware	53,220	49,536
Gas and electric lighting materials	24,281	34,375

The most pronounced gains for the year under review it will be observed are under iron-ware and railway materials, for which the Federated Malay States Railways are mainly responsible.

On the export side, coffee increased both in quantity and value, and there was a substantial increase in the value of exported rice; but decreases are recorded in areca nuts, pepper, sugar, tapioca, gambier and wolfram. The exports of copra increased in quantity from 7,710 tons to 9,288 tons, and the value from £152,000 to £211,000, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. over 1912.

The principal exports, as in the previous year, were tin and rubber. The exports of tin and tin-ore increased to 50,131 tons (tin and tin

Trade of the Federated Malay States in 1913.

contents, as compared with 48,421 tons in 1912, but owing to the fall in the market price of tin the value for 1913 was only £9,758,422 against £9,814,437 in 1912.

Similarly, in rubber there was a large increase in the quantity exported but a decrease in the value of the commodity. In 1913 the quantity exported amounted to 23,465 tons, valued at £6,610,795, compared with 15,505 tons valued at £7,364,506 in 1912.

The increase of trade in 1912 over that of 1911—about 27 per cent.—was phenomenal, and it was not to be expected that the same rate would be maintained in the year under review. As a matter of fact, the increase was under 2 per cent.; but it is a sign of strength that the exports largely exceeded the imports in value, while, if regard is had to the nature of the imports it will be seen that they are likely to lead to further development of the internal resources of a region in which there are great possibilities for trade expansion.

The number of vessels, exclusive of native craft, which entered the ports of the Federated Malay States during 1913 was 4,882, with a total tonnage of 2,124,907 tons, against 5,014 vessels in 1912 with a tonnage of 1,995,813 tons. British vessels have practically a monopoly of Port Swettenham, the development of which is one of the most interesting and important features of the year's trade.

(C.I.B. 18,169.)

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

The following particulars regarding the present state of railway development in China are extracted from the "Abstract of Statistics and Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1913," recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs:—

Relatively speaking, not much was heard during 1913 of railway construction, nor is that surprising considering the state of the country; but the planning of railways showed unprecedented activity. Hitherto, China's intercourse with the outer world has been effected chiefly by the sea, but now the influence of the Trans-Siberian Railway is already felt, not only in passenger traffic, but also in diverting the carriage of beans and other agricultural products towards Vladivostok for export; while between Japan, Corea, and South Manchuria, and between Hongkong and the Kwangtung Province, goods are passing by rail through Antung and Kowloon in notably increasing quantities. An express service of trains and steamers between Tokio and Peking performs the journey in four days.

The Amur Railway is steadily progressing, from both ends, and it is expected that the eastern section will be completed in 1915, after which an extension from Khabarovsk to Imperial Harbour is contemplated.

Railway Development in China.

On 24th September, 1912, the Chinese Government entered into a contract with the *Compagnie Générale de Chemins de fer et de Tramways en Chine*, of Brussels, for the construction and equipment of the Lung-Ts'in-Yü-Hai Railway, thereby authorising the company to issue a 5 per cent. gold loan of 250,000,000 francs (£10,000,000) for that purpose. This will be a line of capital importance, as it will run, generally, in an east and west direction, through the Provinces of Kansu, Shansi, Honan, and Kiangsu. Its course is laid from Lanchowfu, to pass through the important cities of Sianfu and Tungkwang, to absorb the existing line between Honanfu, Chengchow (where it crosses the Peking-Hankow line), and Kaifengfu, then to bend slightly southwards to Süchowfu (where it crosses the Tientsin-Pukow line), and thence to a port yet to be determined. Haichow, on the north coast of Kiangsu, Tungchow (distant about 76 miles from Shanghai) and Haimen (about 20 miles farther east), on the northern shore of the Yangtze estuary, are all spoken of as the probable terminus of this most important undertaking.

The Chinese Government signed a second agreement with the above-mentioned Belgian company for a loan of £10,000,000, to build a railway from Tatungfu, southwards through the centre of Shansi, to Tungkwang, where it will meet the Lung-Ts'in-Yü-Hai line, the company having the option to extend south-westwards to Chengtu, the total length being about 960 miles. Proposals were also in the air for further extensions south-east to Chungking, and then south-west to join the Yunnan Railway at Yünnanfu. When that great scheme is realised there will be direct railway connection from Haiphong, on the coast of Indo-China, through Western China to Peking and the northern ports, an accomplishment fraught with the most momentous consequences to the commercial development of those rich and populous districts, most of which have not yet come directly in contact with outside influences and trade.

The railway going westward from Kalgan through Kweichow to Hokow, on the Yellow River, where it flows through Inner Mongolia, advanced as far as Tatungfu by the end of 1913; it is especially interesting as a line constructed and operated solely by Chinese capital and labour.

The Hukwang loan agreement for £6,000,000 was made in May, 1911, to provide funds for the construction of railways in Hupeh and Hunan, including the Hupeh section of the Hankow-Szechwan line, which will ultimately extend to Chungking and Chengtu. The unsettled condition of the country during the period of revolution and subsequent insurrection prevented much progress from being made, but in the early part of 1913 an engineer-in-chief, after many unforeseen difficulties, was appointed to each of the three sections. The surveying of the German (Hankow-Ichang) and American (Ichang-Kweichow) sections is actively progressing, and it is hoped that work will begin before the middle of the current year. On the British section, extending from Wuchang southwards, the final survey has been finished as far as Changsha. Construction work will begin as soon as arrangements for the purchase of the land are

Railway Development in China.

completed, and it is expected that junction with the north-coming Canton-Hankow line at the Hunan frontier will be made within five years. This latter railway was open as far as Shahow, 109 miles from Canton City, in August, 1913, while a considerable amount of bridging, tunnelling, and surveying on sections farther north is going forward. Traffic in goods and passengers has been steadily increasing on the part already open, as also on the branch line to Samshui.

In the south-west, by an agreement, dated February, 1914, with the Banque Industrielle de Chine, a line will be built from Chinchow (Yamchow), on the coast west of Pakhoi, to Nanning, thence through the Yukiang Valley to Paiseting and Kütsingfu (a town north-east of Yünnanfu), where it will join the Yünnanfu-Chungking line.

In December, 1913, an agreement was entered into with Messrs. Pauling & Company for the construction, under contract,* of another line, to run south-west from a point on the Yangtze opposite Shasi, through Changteh (where it will meet a branch from Changsha), Shenchowfu, and Kweiyang, and joining the Yamchow-Kütsingfu line at Singyifu, in the south-west of Kweichow Province.

The southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway recovered wonderfully from the recent troubles, and, passing as it does through a generally fertile region, is beginning to bring in satisfactory earnings. There is a proposal for the building of a feeder—Telchow to Chengtingfu—making east and west connection with the Peking-Hankow line.

The Chinese Central Railways Co. has been authorised to raise a loan of £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Pukow (Wuyi) to Sinyangchow, on the Peking-Hankow line, passing through Lüchowfu, Liuanchow, and Chengyangkwan.

In Manchuria and the North the survey of the extension of the Changchun-Kirin line to Hoiryong, on the Tumen River, was said to have begun, and also the survey of another projected line, from Kirin south through Hailung and then west to Kaiyüan, on the South Manchuria Railway. Proposals to connect Aigun, on the Amur, with the Chinese Eastern Railway at a point near Harbin were heard of, also to join Tsitsihar with Taonanfu. Two lines east from Taonanfu were proposed—one to Kaiyüan or Shihpingkai, north of Mukden, and another to Sinmin, west of Mukden. From Taonanfu it is proposed to extend southwards to Chaoyangfu and Jehol, thus indicating a direct approach to Peking from the north-east. Yet another scheme undertakes to link Chaoyangfu and Ichow with Chinchowfu, on the North China Railway.

In the east arrangements were progressing, under the 1898 agreement between China and Germany, for the building of the Kiaochow (Kaomi)-Yichowfu Railway, which will join the Tientsin-Pukow line at Hanchwang, on the Shangtung-Kiangsu border; and serious interest was revived in the line from Weihsien to Chefoo, through Laichow and Tengchowfu, in the hope of developing Chefoo as a seaport.

* According to a Renter telegram from Peking on 26th July the final contract was signed on that date.

Railway Development in China.

In the Yangtze Valley, in Kiangsu, railways are projected from Tsingkiangpu northwards to Haichow, on the coast, and southwards through Hwaiianfu, Shapu, Taichow, and Jukao to Tungchow, on the estuary; and a short section from Tsingkiangpu northwards to Yang-chwang has been completed. Early in 1913 it was reported that work had begun again on the Kiukiang-Nanchangfu Railway, but progress was small. Proposals were then made for the joining of Nanchangfu to Pingsiang, where a colliery line already exists, extending to Chüchow, on the Hankow-Canton line.

From the middle of December, 1913, the Ningpo-Hangchow Railway was open as far as Pokwan (about 53 miles) for the carriage of goods and passengers.

In the course of construction work native labour has been found wonderfully adaptable and able to compete with machinery; though slower, it is cheap and plentiful, with its simple methods proving adequate to the handling of very heavy weights in cases where foreigners would resort to complicated and expensive appliances. During the year transport was hampered generally by under-equipment and shortage of rolling stock, due largely to the increase of traffic. Earnings have been generally satisfactory and augur well for future prosperity. A skilled estimate puts the capital value of existing Chinese railways at 400,000,000 dols.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in respect of the following articles:—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff Investigation.
Reports of Evidence.**

Prepared paints, kalsomines and distemper:—

Pigments and oils:—

White lead,

Dry Spanish bright red oxide,

Dry lithophone,

Dry, burnt and raw sienna,

Whiting,

Pale brown linseed oil for enamel paint making and other paint oils,

Liquid removers of paint and varnish,

Anti-fouling compositions for ships' bottoms.

These reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,016.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the landing in Great Britain of animals from Ireland, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 23)"] which permits the shipment of animals from any Irish port to *any* landing place in Great Britain.

Animals landed at Avonmouth Dock (Bristol), Cardiff, Deptford, Glasgow, Manchester, or Woodside Lairages (Birkenhead) will not be allowed to be removed out of the landing place but must be slaughtered therein within 96 hours after landing. They may, if desired, be slaughtered immediately after landing provided that they are found, on inspection, to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

Animals landed at any other landing place [*viz.*, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumberland Basin (Bristol), Dundee, Fishguard, Fleetwood, Greenock, Heysham, Holyhead, Silloth, Stranraer and Wallasey Lairages (Birkenhead)] will be detained in the landing place for 96 hours subsequently to landing, after which, if still healthy, they may either be (a) slaughtered in the landing place, or (b) moved by licence to any premises in Great Britain, where they will be detained and isolated, unless slaughtered, for a further period of 14 days under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority.

The full text of the Order may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 6,544.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notification (No. 5,561-71), dated 4th July, amending, under Sec. 22 of the "Sea Customs Act, 1878," the Notification of the 20th December, 1913, regarding the tariff valuation for Customs duty purposes of the undermentioned articles imported into British India, viz. :—

Article.	Old Notification.		New Notification.	
	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Almonds (Kagazi)—				
Persian per cwt.	70 0	5 %	70 0	5 %
European "			50 0	5 %

(C. 6,416.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 885), dated 14th July, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.		
		Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the Intermediate Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Soft rubber, in sheets	618	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	27½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Rubber insoles and heels	618	15 % "	25 % "	27½ % "
Clover bunchers, for use on mowers.	448	15 % "	—	25 % "
Adjustable grain lifter guards (mal-leable iron) for mowers and binders	448	15 % "	—	25 % "
*Nulomoline (as grape sugar or syrup)	189	40 cts. per 100 lbs.	—	62½ cts. per 100 lbs.
Golf bags, of cotton and leather, and dunnage or cabin bags of cotton with nickel handle... ..	424 or 622	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	—	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
Pin needle oil without admixture ...	261	Free	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

(C.I.B. 17,848.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copies of certain Customs By-Laws (Nos. 293 and 297), dated 17th April and 15th June last, respectively, relative to the free importation of certain articles into the Commonwealth, as follows :—

Free Importation of certain Machine Tools and Minor Articles.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.***BY-LAW No. 293.**

Under this By-Law, the following "machine tools" may be admitted free, under Customs tariff heading No. 166, with effect from 1st April, 1914:

For paper finishing, cutting and folding:

Perforating machines for perforating paper piano player music rolls.

BY-LAW No. 297.

This By-Law cancels By-Law No. 273 of 1913 and provides for the free importation of the undermentioned "minor articles" under Customs tariff heading No. 434, with effect from 1st August, 1913:

For paper, surface coated and boards:

Albumen casein glue (provided security be given by the owner that it will be used for that purpose only, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months after delivery by the Customs). (C. 6,539.)

Copy of a Customs Order (No. 1734), dated 24th June, 1914, has been received laying down certain regulations under the "Spirits Act, 1906," with regard to the age certificates for spirits imported into the Commonwealth.

**Age Certificate
for Imported
Spirits.**

It is prescribed that, in instances where spirits are exported from one country to another, and are subsequently shipped to Australia, the time such spirits were stored in wood in the country whence first exported may be recognised for the purposes of Section 11 of the "Spirits Act, 1906," provided the necessary Government Certificate from each country be produced (unless of course the two years' period be covered by any one certificate) and can be conclusively identified as applying to the spirit in question.

[*Note.*—Section 11 of the "Spirits Act, 1906," reads as follows:

No imported spirits (other than gin, Geneva, Hollands, Schnapps or liqueurs) shall be delivered from the control of the Customs for human consumption unless the Collector of Customs for the State is satisfied that the spirits have been matured by storage in wood for a period of not less than two years.]

(C. 6,537.)

A further Customs Order (No. 1736), dated 24th June last, has also been received which cancels Order No. 1519 and substitutes an amended regulation regarding the weighing for duty of leaf tobacco imported into the Commonwealth.

**Imported Leaf
Tobacco.
Weighing for Duty.**

It is prescribed under the present Order, that—

With regard to unstemmed leaf, the invoice weights may be accepted for bonding purposes, but the leaf must be weighed net when the tierces are stripped before putting into operation.

(C. 6,537.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of Statutory Rules (No. 63 of 1914) which amends Regulation No. 109 of the Customs Regulations, 1913 (Statutory Rules No. 346 of 1913), by laying down the following standard for the purpose of levying duty on extract of opium imported into the Commonwealth:—

Extract of opium.

1 lb. of extract of opium shall be deemed equal to 2 lbs. of ordinary free opium. (C. 6,538.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1,085), dated 2nd June, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Apparatus, surface-combustion, for gas-heating	183	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Felt padding, unwoven and undyed, declared for the purpose of being used as padding in the manufacture of apparel	482	Free	Free
Sodium hydrosulphite			
Steel sheets, copper-plated			
*Twine, boot sewing-machine, from 3 to 16 ply, not lower in price than 14s. the dozen lb. ...	88	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Braces, parts of—viz., looped elastic cord ...	397	10 % "	Free
Heli-pegs (hardened steel coils for tube mills, for grinding cement)	183	30 % "	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Iron double flanges (fittings for corrugated-iron tanks)	182	30 % "	20 % "
Machinery n.o.c., viz.— Addressing-machine, the "Belknap Rapid"; also stencil blanks for same... ..			
Machine for filling condensed milk into tins			
Medical graphic charts	153	37½ % "	25 % "
Mill, grinding, having pan and rollers, for grinding minerals, loam, mortar, &c....	397	10 % "	Free
Minor articles, viz.— *Dome-fasteners, for fastening blouse to skirt	292	Free	Free
Oil of wintergreen, synthetic	273	Free	Free
Oil-engine attached to lawn mower	385	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free

* Revised decision.

(C. 6,540.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A "Supplement" is issued to this week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," giving the full text of the **New Customs Tariff and Regulations.** "Customs Tariff Act, 1914" (No. 26 of 1914), which has been assented to by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.

The rates of duty that were previously leviable on the various articles imported into the Union have also been included in the Schedules to the Act for purposes of comparison.

The "Supplement" also contains the provisions of certain Customs Regulations which have been issued under Government Notice No. 1084 of the 7th July, 1914, in accordance with various sections of the above-mentioned Act, relating to:—

- (1) Rebate of the Customs duties originally paid on goods which are subsequently removed to other places.
- (2) Refund of duty on raw, semi-manufactured or manufactured materials.
- (3) Rebate of duty on goods imported by Consuls.
- (4) Refund of duty of commercial travellers' samples re-exported.
- (5) Refund of the duty paid on personal effects, firearms, motor cars, &c., of tourists.
- (6) Rebate of Customs duties on goods and articles grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or a reciprocating British Possession.
- (7) Form of certificate prescribed to obtain a rebate of Customs duties on goods and articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates.
- (8) Rebate of duty on wine and spirits for the use of the Governor-General.
- (9) Rebate of duty on articles imported by the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Imperial Military Forces stationed in the Union.
- (10) Allowance in lieu of a rebate of duty to members of H.M.'s Military Forces.
- (11) Rebate of duty on goods for members of H.M.'s Naval Forces in the Union.
- (12) Rebate of duty on soap and other like substances used in connection with the industry of wool-washing.
- (13) Removal of prohibited goods and goods on which the duty may be suspended.
- (14) Removal of goods between the Union and Rhodesia.

Reference is also made to Government Notice No. 1085 of the 7th July, 1914, which prescribes under Section 118 of the "Customs Management Act, 1913" certain revised Customs Bills of Entry for goods imported into the Union of South Africa.

A copy of the "Supplement" may be obtained from the usual official sources at the price of 3d. per copy. (C. 6,276.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Officer Administering the Government of the Union of South Africa notifying that a Proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs from the Union of South Africa to any place outside, except with permission of the Minister of Defence. (C. 6,626.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Board of Trade have received from the Commissioner of the Trade and Customs Department of the Federated Malay States copy of a Notification which has been issued under the "Customs Duties Enactments, 1897 and 1898" imposing various Customs duties on intoxicating liquors and petroleum on importation into the Federated Malay States, with effect from 1st July, 1914.

The rates of duty leviable under the Notification are the same as those previously in force, except that duties are now imposed for the first time on beer, cider and perry and petroleum.

The following is the full text of the Notification :

"CUSTOMS DUTIES ENACTMENTS, 1897 AND 1898."

Import duties are imposed upon the articles specified in Table A appended to this Notification at the rates therein severally specified, provided that no such articles which have paid import, export or excise duty in any other State of the Federated Malay States shall be liable to pay duty under this Notification unless brought into or conveyed through the State in contravention of the provisions of the rules, if any, from time to time made in that behalf by the Resident

TABLE A.
Import Duties.

Description of Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.
Intoxicating liquors—	Dols. cts.
(i.) Containing not less than 85 per cent. of proof spirit Per proof gallon	3 00
(ii.) Containing less than 85 per cent. but not less than 70 per cent. of proof spirit Per gallon	2 40
(iii.) Containing less than 70 per cent. but not less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit Per gallon	1 50
(iv.) Containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit—	
(a) Sparkling wines... .. Per gallon	1 50
(b) Still wines "	1 00
(c) Beer, cider and perry "	0 24
(d) Other intoxicating liquors "	1 00
Petroleum* "	0 05

* The above Notification relating to a duty on petroleum was, however, modified by a subsequent Notification, dated 3rd July, 1914, in which it was laid down that no duty was leviable on any liquid or substance having a flashing point higher than 150° Fahrenheit, ascertained in the manner provided under the Petroleum Enactment

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***FEDERATED MALAY STATES**—*continued.*

Exemptions: Still wines, red or white, containing less than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and toddy.

Definitions: In this table the words "liquor," "intoxicating liquors," "beer," "toddy," and "gallon" have the meanings assigned to them in "The Excise Enactment, 1908."

"Proof spirit" means a liquid containing 49·24 per cent. by weight of alcohol and 50·76 per cent. by weight of distilled water and having a specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit of ·91984.

"Proof gallon" means a gallon of proof spirit. A duty payable on any liquor "per proof gallon" means a duty payable upon the maximum number of proof gallons which the alcohol contained in such liquor, when mixed with water, is capable of forming.

"Petroleum" includes the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, petrol, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, naphtha or any like inflammable liquid, whether a natural product or one that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale or any other bituminous substance or from any products thereof. (C.I.B. 18,004.)

EGYPT.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of all foodstuffs from Egypt is prohibited. Ships leaving the country may only take on board the stores necessary for the voyage, on application being made to the Customs. (C. 6,779.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 25th July contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on certain hessian jute or hemp sacks of common quality. The Tariff was to come into force on the 25th July, and is to remain operative until the 24th October, or until denunciation:—

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.
1,000 *millièmes* = £E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.]

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Indian sacks.	European sacks.
Hessian jute or hemp sacks, made of plain cloth, common quality—	<i>Millièmes.</i>	
For cotton	32	} <i>ad valorem</i>
For onions	35	
Twilled hessian jute or hemp sacks, common quality ...	23½	

NOTE.—The actual tare is deducted from the gross weight of the bales.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes" at page 198 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd April, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the "Bulletin of Laws," No. 160 (Series No. 1) dated the 8th/21st July, publishes a Law prohibiting, until the 1st/14th November, 1916, the exportation from Russia across the Western-European and Black Sea-Caucasus frontiers of—

(1) riding horses of a height of from 2 arshins to 2 arshins and 5 vershoks,* aged from 3 to 6 years;

(2) hackney stallions up to 3 years old; and

(3) hackney mares up to 10 years old.

Riding horses of the "highest quality," and those which have been certified as useless for remount purposes, are exempted from the prohibition. In the case of the former, however, special permission must be obtained for each separate exportation from the Director of State Studs.

(C. 6,542.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Customs Department has notified that, when the undermentioned articles—all of which are dutiable, on importation into Russia, according to their gross weight—are imported into Russia without any packing, they shall pay Customs duty on their actual weight increased by a percentage for "tare," at the following rates:—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Percentage Addition for Tare.
5 (1)	Fresh vegetables	16 per cent.
6 (2)	Oranges	11 "
	"Mandarins"	22 "
37 (1) <i>b</i>	Fresh fish	20 "

(C 6,516.)

FINLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the following information respecting the Customs treatment of certain articles on importation into Finland:—

Customs Decisions.

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9·6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 2204·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Parts of blotters, made of iron, even if imported in parts</i>	181 (4)	Mks. p. 100 kilogs. 188 20
<i>Tin boxes, in the form of eggs, watches, &c. (capable of use as toys)</i>	175	" 117 60

* Arshin = 2 feet 4 inches; vershok = 1½ inches.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FINLAND—continued.

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiabie.	Rate of Duty.	
		Mks.	p.
<i>Engine gear chains</i> , of iron	231 (b) 1	100 kilogs.	14 70
<i>Motor ploughs</i>	221 (a)	"	10 60
<i>Soap in liquid form</i> , in tubes, bottles, jars, &c. ...	255 (1)	100 kilogs. } gross. }	105 90
<i>Soap in liquid or paste form</i> , not toilet soap, in ordinary packing	255 (2)	100 kilogs.	21 20
<i>Paper for playing cards</i> , in sheets, printed in colours on one side	235 (4)	"	117 60
<i>Sacks of jute cloth</i> , lined with paper, to be used for packing sugar	269	Each	0 10
<i>Gold watch bracelets</i>	207 (1)	Kilog.	188 20
<i>Note.</i> —The duty must be at least 4 marks for each bracelet.			
<i>Small pictures</i> in frames, with stand	181 (4)	100 kilogs.	188 20

Hosiery-work of material other than silk, with silk embroidery sewn on, is dutiable at the rates provided under Tariff No. 249 without any surtax.

Spirits.—The number of broken and missing bottles is to be mentioned in the declaration at the time of payment of the duty.

(C. 6,432.)

GERMANY—TURKEY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that by Notes exchanged on the 2nd May, 1914, between the German Ambassador at Constantinople and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between Germany and Turkey on the 26th August, 1890, and the Additional Convention of the 25th April, 1907, have been prolonged until the 25th June, 1915.

This arrangement has been approved by the German and Turkish Legislatures.

(C. 6,433.)

NETHERLANDS.

The issues of the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 1st, 3rd, and 8th August publish Decrees prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles from the Netherlands:—

Acetone; alcohol; ammonium carbonate; ammunition and gunpowder; buckwheat; coal and coke; cocoa; coffee; cotton in any form; ether; gold coin and material for minting gold (except in special cases in which exemption from this prohibition may be allowed); glycerine; hay; horses, including colts; lead; medicines, bandages, and materials for making the same; molasses; nitric acid; oats; potash; regulus of antimony; soda; sodium nitrate; straw; sugar; sulphuric acid; tea.

(C. 6,653; C. 6,702.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

The issues of the French "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd and 6th August contain two Presidential Decrees prohibiting the exportation and re-exportation of the undermentioned articles from France:—

Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

Sea salt, salina salt, and rock salt, crude or refined; milk; condensed milk, with or without the addition of sugar; raw sugar, refined sugar, and candy.

Exemption from this prohibition may, however, be accorded, under conditions to be laid down by the French Minister of Finance.

(C. 6,704.)

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 2nd August, which provides that paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the Decree of the 26th May, 1888 (relative to the admission into France of fresh meat imported from foreign countries) shall be modified to read as follows:—

Modification of the Regulations governing the Admission of Meat from Foreign Countries.

Importers of *fresh, chilled, or frozen meat* from cattle or swine shall present for importation complete carcasses, either entire or cut up into halves or quarters, according to the usage of the trade.

[NOTE.—Paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the French Presidential Decree of the 26th May, 1888, provided that importers of fresh meat from cattle and swine were to present for importation complete carcasses, either whole or cut into halves or quarters, as is customary in the trade; the various parts were to be placed together in the natural arrangement, with the lungs adhering naturally, and the internal walls of the breast and abdomen were also to show no trace of scraping (*raclage ou grattage*).

A list of the parts which, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Decree of the 26th May, 1888, as modified by the Decree of the 6th January, 1912, may be admitted *separately* from the animals to which they belong, is given in the notice at page 475 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th February, 1912.]

(C. 6,673.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

Presidential Decrees have been published in recent issues of the French "Journal Officiel" temporarily suspending the Customs duties leviable on the undermentioned products on importation into **France and Algeria**:—Barley, oats, and maize, in the grain; pulse (haricots and lentils); salted meat; potatoes.

The Customs duties on frozen meat imported into **France** have been temporarily suspended.

The provisions of the Decrees of the 31st July, by which the Customs duties leviable on wheat, spelt, and meslin, in the grain, on flour of wheat, spelt, and meslin, and on bread, on importation into France, were temporarily abrogated as from the 1st August, have been rendered applicable in **Algeria** as from the 4th August.

(C. 6,609; C. 6,610; C. 6,631.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 4th August contains a Royal Order prohibiting the exportation of the under-mentioned articles from Spain to foreign countries:—

Exportation of certain Articles prohibited. Coal; gold and silver coin; cattle; wheat; maize; barley; rye; rice; other cereals; flour of all kinds; potatoes and white or coloured kidney-beans. (C. 6,703.)

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan "Gaceta Oficial" for the 1st July contains a Ministerial Resolution providing that firebricks (*ladrillos refractarios*) and fireclay (*tierra refractaria*) may be imported into Venezuela free of Customs duty.

Duty-free Admission of Firebricks and Fireclay.

ECUADOR.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation of gold from Ecuador.

Exportation of Gold prohibited. (C. 6,654.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 116 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th July last, relative to the imposition of an Excise duty on cigarettes made in Southern Rhodesia, and a corresponding surtax on cigarettes imported for consumption therein, under the "Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance, 1914," the Board of Trade have now been informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa that the above-mentioned Ordinance did *not* come into force on the 1st August last, as proposed. (C. 6,502.)

Postponement of the operation of the "Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance, 1914."

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that the "Union Government Gazette" (Pretoria) of 14th July publishes regulations for the packing, loading, unloading, and transport of explosives and other dangerous goods on the South African Railways and Harbours.

**Carriage of
Explosives and
other Dangerous
Goods.**

The regulations came into force on 1st August.

The "Gazette" containing the text of the regulations, together with a Schedule prescribing the method of packing to be adopted in respect of dangerous goods other than explosives, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,067.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that a Bill has recently been passed authorising the participation by the State to the extent of 100,000 gulden (about £8,300) in the capital of a company which is being formed for the working of an electric railway from Sittard to de Locht (on the Prussian frontier) *via* Heerlen.

It was explained that it is advisable for the State to promote the construction of this line, with a view to furthering the State mining industry. This financial participation will, moreover, give the State, on behalf of the State mines, a desirable influence over the course of affairs of the railway company.

The cost of construction of the railway is estimated at 1,000,000 gulden (about £83,300) and the share capital will be subscribed, in addition to the State, by several communes and by the company working the Limburg coal mines.

(C. 6,572.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Report on the Working of the Indian State Railways Coal Department during 1913 gives the following particulars of the coal consumption in British India during that year, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

					1912.	1913.
					Tons.	Tons.
Coal mined in India	...	...	...	...	14,706,339	15,486,318
„ imports	...	...	...	...	560,791	644,934
Gross total	...	...	...	...	15,267,130	16,131,252
Coal consumed on Indian Railways	...	...	...	...	4,709,200	Not stated.
Indian coal exported by sea	...	...	...	...	2,942,772	3,155,261

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***RUSSIA.**

The following information was received from the Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Lowdon), before the outbreak of the war :—

The iron industry in Russia has its principal centre in the Odessa district, and, therefore, it is principally this district which is affected by the increased activity in the mining of coal and iron in Russia.

The state of affairs is such that it is now doubtful whether the Russian iron industry can cope with the growing demands made upon it by naval shipbuilding yards, railways, and machinery, &c. works. There has also been a renewal of house building, into the construction of which there enters an ever-growing quantity of iron and steel.

The following figures show the output of pig iron, half-finished and finished products during each of the past five years, together with the estimated output for 1914 :—

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914 estimates.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pig-iron	2,821,000	2,999,000	3,630,000	4,111,000	4,756,000	5,207,000
Half-finished products.	3,079,000	3,482,000	3,885,000	4,433,000	5,110,000	5,594,000
Finished products ...	2,628,000	2,966,000	3,272,000	3,676,300	4,224,000	4,627,000

A semi-official estimate indicates that from 2,400 to 3,200 miles of railway per annum for a series of years will have to be equipped with rails, quite apart from the demand for rails for repairs. This includes narrow gauge lines, though the ordinary gauge lines predominate largely.

During the years 1909 to 1912, both inclusive, there was no particularly great activity in the construction of rolling stock, and on this account the demand is likely to be large for the next few years.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to statistics recently issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the production of steel ingots and castings in the United States in 1913 was as follows, the figures for the two previous years being added for purposes of comparison :—

—	Bessemer.	Open Hearth.	Crucible and all other.	Total— Ingots and Castings.	Total— Castings alone.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1911	7,947,854	15,598,650	129,602	23,676,106	646,627
1912	10,327,901	20,789,723	142,679	31,251,303	966,621
1913	9,545,706	21,599,931	155,237	31,300,874	1,020,744

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on pp. 260-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd July relative to proposals for short-time in the Japanese cotton-spinning industry, H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports that the local press is inclined to be rather pessimistic as to the results of the scheme. It is pointed out that the scheme will probably only result in an actual curtailment of about 10 per cent. of the output, or about 14,000 bales a month. During the first four months of this year the average output was 142,000 bales, an increase of 20,000 bales over the average output for the corresponding months of 1913. The output, therefore, will still be greater than it was a few months back, and, unless conditions change for the better, the proposed short-time will not be sufficient to clear off the accumulation of stock which is depressing the Japanese yarn market.

(C.I.B. 17,777.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8th August, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s.	9d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	25s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s.	1d.

For further particulars see p. 458.

Statements are published on pp. 459-60 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the weeks ended 8th and 15th August, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding weeks of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th August, 1914, was 49,257 (including 917 bales British West African), and the number imported during the thirty-two weeks ended 6th August was 2,758,920 (including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 12,153 bales British West African, 19,674 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 6th August was 7,244, and during the thirty-two weeks, 279,233.

For further details see p. 458.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and seven months ended July, 1914, will be found on p. 457.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 10th/23rd July publishes the following official figures of the estimated yield of spring sown crops in 1914 in 63 Governments of European Russia:—Rye, 9,756,000 pounds; wheat, 648,615,000 pounds; barley, 620,224,000 pounds; maize, 111,768,000 pounds; oats, 753,465,000 pounds. (C.I.B. 17,995.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and seven months ended July, 1914, will be found on p. 461.

**Bankruptcy
Statistics.****CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) has forwarded a copy of the Report of the Ontario Public Roads and Highways Commission, which was appointed on 31st July, 1913. The Commissioners suggest that the Province should embark on a fifteen years' policy of road construction, involving a capital expenditure of 30,000,000 dols. (about £6,167,000). It is recommended that the undertaking should be placed under a Minister of the Crown, assisted by a permanent administrative head and a technical staff. It is estimated that 42,500 miles of township roads will have to be brought up to a reasonably fair standard, and 7,500 miles of county roads made able to bear the severe demands made upon them. The Commissioners consider that a successful solution of the problem of good roads depends largely upon a recognition of the fact that self-propelled vehicles have come to stay; indeed the motor has partly created the problem, for it has proved so destructive to main highways, which resisted the wear and tear of horse-drawn vehicles, that means must be found to guard against a deterioration which now proceeds with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The putting of taxation of motor vehicles on a systematic basis is also recommended.

The Report may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 17,575.)

*Miscellaneous.***NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand has forwarded a copy of the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1914, of the Bank of New Zealand, in the course of which reference is made to the satisfactory state of the trade of the Dominion during the year, the exports having reached a record figure.

The following figures are given showing the value of the exports of principal products from New Zealand during 1913-14, the figures for 1912-13 being added for purposes of comparison :—

					Year ended 31st March,	
					1913.	1914.
					£	£
Mutton (carcases) ...	...	...	...	...	1,500,728	1,872,654
Mutton (legs and pieces) ...	...	...	...	...	43,522	32,848
Lamb ...	...	...	...	...	1,825,342	2,548,944
Beef ...	...	...	...	...	324,578	446,816
Poultry, rabbits, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	50,851	77,967
Butter ...	...	...	...	...	2,056,615	2,140,019
Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	1,859,179	2,195,273
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	95,414	11,806
Oats ...	...	...	...	...	468,880	18,858
Grain and pulse ...	...	...	...	...	162,872	80,737
Hemp ...	...	...	...	...	483,353	673,835
Potatoes ...	...	...	...	...	150,601	7,016
Hops ...	...	...	...	...	20,698	26,430
Hides ...	...	...	...	...	234,735	288,031
Skins ...	...	...	...	...	860,782	925,565
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...	672,849	701,085
Tow ...	...	...	...	...	41,005	60,828
Wool ...	...	...	...	...	8,065,945	7,584,063
Timber ...	...	...	...	...	475,320	319,652
Kauri gum ...	...	...	...	...	430,200	574,285
Gold ...	...	...	...	...	1,305,217	1,462,338
Total ...	...	...	...	...	£21,128,686	£22,049,650

(C.I.B. 18,012.)

RHODESIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that the British South Africa Company's "Government Gazette" of July 3rd publishes an Ordinance by the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia in virtue of which any person acting as the agent of a foreign firm (*i.e.*, non-Rhodesian) in respect of liquor, gunpowder, or firearms, is obliged to take out, in addition to his agent's licence, a wholesale liquor licence, or a licence to deal in gunpowder or firearms, respectively.

(C.I.B. 17,670.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; National Health Insurance: Report of Second Year's Working; National Old Age and Disablement Insurance in Holland; Social Insurance in Germany in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,348. Trade of Nanking (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Shipping.

Map.

No. 5,352. Trade of the Consular District of German South-West Africa in 1913. Price 3d.

Diamond industry.

Livestock trade.

Copper mining.

Map.

No. 5,356. Trade of the Island of Madeira in 1913. Price 1½d.

Sugar crop and vintage.

Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

No. 5,359. Trade of Shasi (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Shipping and railways. Map.

No. 5,360. Trade of Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela) in 1913. Price 1d.

Balata and tonca bean production. Map.

No. 5,361. Trade of the Consular District of Mannheim (Germany) in 1913. Price 1d.

Grain, wine and tobacco trade. Coal and iron industries.
Hop cultivation. Shipping.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Commercial No. 1 (1914). Suez Canal : Returns of Shipping and Tonnage for 1911, 1912 and 1913. [Od. 7,466.] Price 2d.

This is the annual report of the British Suez Canal Directors for the year 1913, and is in continuation of "Commercial No. 2 (1913)." The number and net tonnage of the vessels that passed through the Canal during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 were 4,969 (18,324,794 tons), 5,373 (20,275,120 tons), and 5,085 (20,033,884 tons), respectively. The percentages of British vessels and of their net tonnage were 62·2 and 64 in 1911; 62·1 and 63·4 in 1912; and 58 and 60·2 in 1913. The percentages of German vessels and of their net tonnage were 13·4 and 15·2 in 1911; 13 and 14·9 in 1912; and 15·3 and 16·7 in 1913.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Report of Proceedings at the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of Representatives of Authorities under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888. [Od. 7,557.] Price 3½d.

East India (Railways and Irrigation Works). Return showing the Estimated Position, as regards Capital Expenditure, of the several Railways and Irrigation Works under construction in India on 31st March, 1914, and the Proposed Expenditure thereon during 1914-15 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 143 of 1913) H.C. 318. Price 1d.

Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906. Fiftieth Annual Report on Alkali, etc. Works, by the Chief Inspector. Proceedings during the year 1913, H.C. 369. Price 7½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Forestry in Nova Scotia.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 24th July.

Agriculture in Morocco.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 3rd August.

Olive Oil Production in Algeria.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 1st August.

Currant Crop Prospects in Greece.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 9th July.

Crop Prospects in Finland.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 28th July.

Crop Prospects in Canada.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 24th July.

Rubber Cultivation in French Guinea.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 3rd August.

Shingle Board Trade : International.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 24th July.

Agricultural Situation in Algeria.

"*Bulletin de l'Algérie*" (Paris), 1st August.

Citrus Fruit Growing in South Africa.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 4th July.

Rubber Growing in British Guiana.

"*Agricultural News*" (Barbados), 18th July.

Coffee Industry in Porto Rico in 1913.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 28th July.

Copra Drying : New Apparatus.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 2nd July.

Machinery and Engineering.

Machine Tool Trade of the United States.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd July.

Cylinder Paper Machines.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 15th July.

Blast Furnace Slag used in Concrete.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd July.

Machinery Trade in Switzerland.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Blast Furnace Practice in America.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd July.

Mineral Output of Nova Scotia during 1913.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 24th July.

Steel Output of the United States during 1913.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd July.

Gold Output in South Africa during June.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 11th July.

Testing Sheet Steel.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd July.

Kaolin Production in Bohemia.

"*Handelsmuseum*" (Vienna), 23rd July.

Tin Prices : Outlook.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 4th July.

Iron and Steel Plate, and Tin Plate Production of the United States in 1913.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd July.

Tin and Terne Plates : Sampling and Analysing.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 23rd July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railways of Africa.

"*Indian and Eastern Engineer*" (Calcutta) July.

Railways in British Columbia.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 24th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Wool : Spring Shearings in Russia, 1914.

"*Textil Zeitung*" (Berlin), 28th July.

Jute Crop Prospects in British India for 1914.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th July.

Textile Industry in Germany.

"*Economiste Français*" (Paris), 1st August.

Velvet and Plush Trade in France.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th July.

Sail Cloth Waterproofing.

"*Textil Zeitung*" (Berlin), 28th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Venezuela: Trade during Second Half of 1913.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 1st August.

Porto Rico: Foreign Trade in 1913.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 28th July.

Algeria: Trade and Commerce during First Half of 1914.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 2nd August.

Assam: Trade in 1913-14.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 16th July.

Württemberg: Trade and Industries.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 7th July.

Korea: Trade and Commerce.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 25th July.

Nova Scotia: Commercial and Industrial Situation.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 24th July.

Tripolitania: Commercial and Agricultural Conditions.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 3rd August.

Chile: Trade and Commerce in 1913.

"*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels), 1st August.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

Turkey: Commercial Review for 1913.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 7th July.

Miscellaneous.

Perfume Industry in the South of France.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 13th July.

Chlorine Action on Pine Wood.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 15th July.

Toy Industry in Germany.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 2nd July.

Wood Consumption by the Manufacturing Industries in the United States.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 15th July.

Chemical Evaluation of Pulp Wood.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 15th July.

Gem Cutting Industry in Frankfort District.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 7th July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report for 1913 of Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Australia.—Commonwealth Bank: Balance Sheet for 1913.

United States.—Boyd's Philadelphia City Directory. 1914.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Seven Months ended July, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

	MONTH OF JULY.		SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.				
American	65,218	67,405	1,474,410	1,757,933
Brazilian	15,764	19,331	151,414	198,158
East Indian	12,612	31,961	62,748	161,347
Egyptian	77,991	25,984	280,006	325,125
Miscellaneous... ..	22,926	30,926*	97,776	125,670†
Total	134,511	175,607	2,066,354	2,568,233
EXPORTS.				
American	22,613	6,608	149,550	102,066
Brazilian	1,153	1,196	10,345	13,863
East Indian	3,171	9,902	20,636	39,135
Egyptian	5,021	3,820	115,306	101,509
Miscellaneous... ..	738	934	7,609	10,046
Total	32,696	22,460	303,446	266,619
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	234,862	178,178	1,752,155	1,599,193
Brazilian	12,496	13,005	77,218	121,293
East Indian	4,984	8,822	34,972	59,306
Egyptian	17,470	17,155	207,512	211,074
Miscellaneous... ..	10,241	9,003	58,932	85,595
Total	280,053	226,163	2,130,789	2,076,461
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	339	163	1,852	1,751
Brazilian	—	—	6	16
East Indian	—	—	9	14
Egyptian	—	54	56	359
Miscellaneous... ..	25	20	25	20
Total	364	237	1,948	2,160

* Including 160 bales British West Indian, 3,575 bales British West African, 2,585 bales British East African, and 132 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,192 bales British West Indian, 12,152 bales British West African, 19,674 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 32 weeks ended 6th August, 1914 :—

	Week ended 6th Aug., 1914.	32 Weeks ended 6th Aug., 1914.	Week ended 6th Aug., 1914.	32 Weeks ended 6th Aug., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	5,941	1,894,366	272	106,654
Brazilian	2,820	199,774	200	14,063
East Indian	12,104	170,022	6,303	45,289
Egyptian	6,297	354,576	411	102,857
Miscellaneous	22,095*	140,182†	58	10,370
Total... ..	49,257	2,758,920	7,244	279,233

* Including 917 bales British West African.

† Including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 12,153 bales British West African, 19,674 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 8th August, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 8th August, 1914	34 9	25 2	19 1
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	33 6	25 9	20 4
1908	31 6	23 10	18 1
1909	44 9	24 9	21 8
1910	33 5	20 4	18 0
1911	31 6	26 9	18 0
1912	39 2	30 7	22 4
1913	34 1	24 9	19 0

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 1st August, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 1st August, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	23	509
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	201	242
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	188,289	217,564
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	115,298	77,126
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	8,631	3,525
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	14,305	13,303
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	90,408	102,436
Beef	"	658	1,349
Hams	"	15,479	16,856
Pork	"	6,287	4,988
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,150	2,062
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	5,534	15,706
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	88,417	104,835
Margarine	"	31,642	28,522
Cheese	"	99,989	54,225
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	402	218
" condensed	"	23,896	19,133
" preserved, other kinds	"	259	93
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	375,343	461,212
Poultry	Value £	2,875	1,978
Game	"	97	167
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	3,294	4,072
Lard	"	21,926	39,025
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	8,003,400	2,160,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	185,100	143,900
Barley	"	127,400	205,000
Oats	"	383,100	287,600
Peas	"	44,663	24,960
Beans	"	8,600	1,060
Maize or Indian corn	"	709,900	1,169,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	8,961	25,208
Apricots and peaches	"	2,444	263
Bananas	Bunches	236,188	113,331
Cherries	Owts.	993	615
Currants	"	1,118	11,336
Gooseberries	"	—	5
Grapes	"	10,017	6,506
Lemons	"	19,049	6,020
Oranges	"	4,461	9,679
Pears	"	55,301	21,560
Plums	"	56,715	30,167
Strawberries	"	—	4
Unenumerated	"	34,536	28,613
Hay	Tons	412	1,297
Straw	"	10	32
Moss Litter	"	1,440	1,659
Hops	Owts.	1,292	153
Locust beans	"	6,566	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	118,498	161,063
Potatoes	Owts.	23,113	39,026
Tomatoes	"	50,243	27,215
Unenumerated	Value £	7,587	6,019
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	6,768	5,996
" preserved by canning	"	4,957	2,387

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.—continued.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 8th August, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 8th Aug., 1914.	Correspond- ing Week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	451
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	1,004	280
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	161,594	167,071
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	71,623	82,049
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1,271	3,279
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	13,178	6,445
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	76,022	87,636
Beef	"	328	668
Hams	"	15,123	21,214
Pork	"	4,573	4,318
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,778	1,439
" preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	8,090	11,583
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	82,336	86,086
Margarine	"	30,044	27,316
Cheese	"	48,176	59,677
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	283	232
" condensed	"	29,106	20,160
" preserved, other kinds	"	1,017	205
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	320,858	455,104
Poultry	Value £	252	1,369
Game	"	—	155
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	5,490	11,847
Lard	"	25,367	29,613
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,027,400	2,724,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	208,800	175,060
Barley	"	129,800	254,300
Oats	"	340,600	254,700
Peas	"	9,610	70,649
Beans	"	2,160	4,590
Maize or Indian corn	"	914,400	1,766,300
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	4,206	15,899
Apricots and peaches	"	738	51
Bananas	Bunches	242,867	256,536
Cherries	Owts.	18	50
Currants	"	2,858	1,432
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	5,494	8,235
Lemons	"	15,119	12,565
Oranges	"	3,653	5,933
Pears	"	15,527	40,088
Plums	"	7,761	39,627
Strawberries	"	99	36
Unenumerated	"	25,724	29,172
Hay	Tons	287	1,086
Straw	"	—	14
Moss Litter	"	619	1,197
Hops	Owts.	533	347
Locust beans	"	1,680	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	82,613	229,420
Potatoes	Owts.	6,539	44,146
Tomatoes	"	34,073	43,543
Unenumerated	Value £	2,377	6,464
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	4,670	2,016
" preserved by canning	"	3,793	3,662

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated :—

	July.		Seven months ended July.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Total gazetted	No. 278	No. 310	No. 2,055	No. 2,068
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	3	6	21	26
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	2	—	17	29
Bakers	9	3	57	56
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	1	3	11	17
Blacksmiths, farriers, etc.	—	1	5	14
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	5	3	32	39
Builders	12	14	104	78
Butchers and meat salesmen	6	11	77	62
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	2	2	12	18
Carpenters and joiners... ..	3	2	13	16
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	5	2	29	22
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	2	4	11	10
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	4	5	17	17
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	9	5	42	38
Colliers, miners, &c.	1	4	13	19
Confectioners and pastry cooks	3	2	29	26
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	3	3	20	19
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	2	—	16	14
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	7	5	41	44
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	5	12	44	64
Electricians and electrical engineers	2	2	11	8
Engineers and founders	1	3	13	17
Farmers and graziers	14	8	107	91
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	5	4	34	33
Furniture dealers and makers	3	2	17	17
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	—	3	17	18
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	7	8	45	50
Grocers	11	23	127	106
Ironmongers	1	1	10	10
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	—	7	20	23
Merchants, general	1	3	16	25
Millers	1	1	6	10
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	1	4	14	12
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	—	—	9	10
Provision merchants	3	1	15	8
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	11	6	69	67
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	—	1	14	10
Saddlers and harness makers	4	1	14	9
Stationers	4	2	13	11
Tailors	3	7	39	53
Timber merchants	2	2	9	10
Tobacconists, &c.	4	4	31	21
Travellers, commercial, &c.	7	3	26	26

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 401.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

316. Workmen engaged in putting Lift Enclosures into position for builders to fix.

317. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of Bright Steel Nuts, Bolts and Screws, or in facing and brightening nuts, etc., which have been made by the "black" process. (This may involve a reconsideration of Decision A. 353).

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 20th August, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 24th August, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any

National Insurance Act, 1911.

workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.****Decisions by the Umpire.**

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of :—

1465. Workmen employed by a railway company, and engaged in putting additional cables for electric light or power into existing culverts, the cost being charged to a revenue suspense account (Application 313).

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :—

1464. Workmen (other than those engaged in ironfounding) who are engaged in making retarding mechanism for roller shutters. (Application 309.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

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August 20, 1914.

[No. 925

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, Central 12807. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 524.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., 1914	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, "	265
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th " "	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	473
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	524
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	525
List of British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	525
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	520

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

Note.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations, which appeared on pages 344-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, prohibiting the export of certain articles, on pages 406-9 of the issue of 13th August, prohibiting the export of certain other articles, and also on pages 409-11 of the latter, prohibiting the export of certain articles to certain countries.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA.

A Yorkshire firm of belting manufacturers is desirous of appointing agents in India for the sale of its leather belting.

Leather Belting. Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Halifax (Yorks.). (C.I.B. 17,961.)

According to the Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for 1913-14, by the Chief Collector of Customs at Karachi, the imports of cutlery, hardware, implements and tools (other than agricultural implements and machine tools), and instruments into the port of Karachi during the year ended 31st March, 1914, amounted to 33,70,083 rupees, an increase of 3,38,095 rupees, or 11 per cent. over the previous year. In *cutlery* the imports from the United Kingdom decreased by 15 per cent. in 1913-14, but still lead with 54 per cent. of the trade as against 62 per cent. in 1912-13, whilst the share of Germany was 35 per cent. in 1913-14 as compared with 24 per cent. in the previous year. The heaviest rise in this category of imports was in *miscellaneous hardware*, in which all countries participated. In *metal lamps* Germany again took the lead with 64 per cent. of the trade as compared with 54 per cent. in 1912-13; the United States also shipped a fair quantity of *hurricane lamps*. Competition in these goods between the United States and Germany has been very severe, and prices have been cut to a minimum. There was a decrease in the imports of *enamelled ware* from 2,14,551 rupees in 1912-13 to 1,32,096 rupees in 1913-14; Austria-Hungary remained the chief supplier of these goods, with 69 per cent. of the total as compared with 75 per cent. in the previous year. The large imports of enamelled ware in the two previous years were more than sufficient to meet the demand, and possibly also competition from German silver and aluminium ware has been felt.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

CANADA.

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:—

A colliery company in the North of England wishes to get offers for pit timber (c.i.f.) from Canadian shippers.

Pit Timber.

(C.I.B. 18,643.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Agent-General for Victoria that tenders are invited by the Victorian State Railways for the supply of (1) 230 *mild steel plates* for engines and tenders, and (2) 500 *mild steel obtuse angles* for trucks.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained*

* See note at foot of next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the above-mentioned address up to 11 a.m. on 30th September in the case of (1), and 7th October in the case of (2). *A preliminary deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of mild steel plates and angles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,565.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) low-tension switchgear and instruments, (2) 12,540 yards of low tension cable, (3) fuse distribution boxes and fuses, and (4) best quality Yorkshire iron forged billets.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 14th October. *A preliminary deposit of £2 is required in the case of (1) and (3), £5 in the case of (2), and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of the offer in the case of (4). Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 18,433.)

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W. (1) up to 2.30 p.m. on 30th September, for the supply and delivery of various *telephone instruments and parts* (Schedules Nos. 409 and 410 N.S.W.); and (2) up to 2.30 p.m. on 7th October* for the supply and delivery of various *telephone switchboard parts* (Schedules Nos. 411 and 412 N.S.W.).

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the Deputy Postmaster-General at Sydney, and, in the cases of Nos. 409 and 410 from the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia,

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of telephone instruments and parts, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,447-8.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Melbourne City Corporation for the supply of (1) 10,700 yards of single-conductor lead-covered cable, and (2) 6½ tons of bare hard-drawn copper cable.

Copies of the specifications, with conditions and forms of tender, may be *obtained*, on payment of 5s. each, from the London agents for the Corporation, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 26th August in the case of (1), and 2nd September in the case of (2).

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,436.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the London agents for the Johannesburg Municipality that tenders are invited for the supply of machinery and fittings for a public wash-house required by the Municipality.

Specifications and blue print may be *seen* at, and form of tender *obtained* from, the London agents, Messrs. E. W. Carling & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., on payment of £1 1s. Tenders will be received at the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to 28th September.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, and blue print, forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of wash-house machinery and fittings at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,349 ; 18,625.)

EGYPT.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of

Open Shed ;	(a) an open shed for Khartoum North, and (b) steel
Steel Roofing.	roofing for Gedaref.

Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which must be a bank.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers,

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 30th September, and will remain open for 7 days. Enquirers should quote the reference number M.W.H.Q. 312/44.

Copies of the specifications and conditions, together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,512.)

The London Agent also notifies that tenders are invited for the supply of drugs and materials (see below) required by the Egyptian Army Medical Corps during the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Drugs, &c.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., as above. Tenders, accompanied by samples, will be received by the Medical Storekeeper, General Hospital, Pont de Kubbeh, Egypt, up to 15th October.

A list of the drugs and materials required may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 18,513.)

[N.B.—It should be borne in mind that by the Proclamation dated 10th August (published on pp. 407–9 of the “Board of Trade Journal” of 13th August), certain drugs and preparations thereof are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.]

The Acting British Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) reports that tenders are invited by the Municipality of that city for the supply and delivery of miscellaneous stores, including *tools, steam and galvanised iron pipes and fittings, window glass, cotton and woollen underclothing, &c.*

Tools, Pipes and Fittings, Window Glass, Underclothing, &c.

Copies of the *cahiers des charges* may be *obtained* on application to the “Bureau du Nettoiement,” Chatby, Alexandria. Sealed tenders must be sent to “M. le Directeur Général de la Municipalité d’Alexandrie,” Alexandria, before 1st September. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the offer, or a receipt for this amount from the “Caisse Municipale,” must be sent, not later than noon on the above-mentioned date, to the “Service de la Comptabilité Générale,” Alexandria. *Cheques will not be accepted.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 18,668.)

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of wholesale and retail merchants in that city doing business in hardware and kitchen articles anticipates that, as a result of the war, its supplies of goods from Germany will be cut off for a considerable time, and is therefore desirous of getting into communication with first-class United

Hardware; Enamelled Ware; Cutlery; Stores; Agricultural Implements.

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES—*continued.*

Kingdom manufacturers of enamelled kitchen articles, cutlery, gas cooking stoves, agricultural implements, hardware, oil heating and oil cooking stoves, etc., with a view to representing in future United Kingdom instead of German firms in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C.I.B. 18,620.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 12th August contains a Decree approving the plans and estimate of 2,047,934 pesetas (about £75,840) for the construction of an international railway station at Canfranc, on the line from Zuera to Olorón, and authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to invite tenders in connection therewith.

A further Decree approves the plans for the construction of an international railway station at Ribas, on the line from Ripoll to Puigcerdá, at an estimated cost of 308,214 pesetas (about £11,410).

The same issue of the "Gaceta" reports that tenders are invited by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for a concession for the construction and working of an electric tramway in the town of San Sebastian. An option on this concession is held by the "Compañía del Tranvía de San Sebastian." Tenders will be received by the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to noon on 19th October, *and are to be accompanied by a deposit of 4,006 pesetas* (about £148), which is to be paid into the "Caja General de Depositos."

ITALY.

H.M. Ambassador at Rome reports that the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy has drawn his attention to the disabilities imposed on foreign as compared with Italian tenders for supplies to the Italian naval dockyards and shipyards, and also as regards tenders for the construction of new steamships for subventioned mail services.

For many years the system followed was that of giving a preference of 5 per cent. in respect of Italian tenders, that is to say, foreign competitors had no chance unless their prices were over 5 per cent. less than those of the Italians, while, in addition, they had also to make allowance for transport charges and, if the goods were dutiable, for import duty.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

By a Royal Decree of 5th August, 1912, it was laid down that, in considering the claims of local as against foreign tenders for naval supplies, it was not the lowest foreign tender which was to be regarded, but an average of half the lowest tenders which had been submitted from abroad. For example, if 8 foreign tenders were sent in, the average of the 4 lowest was taken and the 5 per cent. and customs duty, &c., added; should the lowest Italian offer still exceed the total thus arrived at, the tenders of the foreign firms would be considered.

As regards tenders for the construction of steamships for the Italian subventioned mail lines, it is laid down in the annex to a law of 30th June, 1912, that recourse may be had to foreign shipbuilding yards when the national yards of the first-class demand a price superior by 7 per cent. to that obtained by taking an average of the prices asked by six foreign first-class builders, including the highest and the lowest of their tenders, should more than six tenders be received.

(C.I.B. 17,770.)

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a second section 17·7 kiloms., (about 11 miles) long, of the road from Salé to Kenitra. The estimated value of the contract is 307,679 frs. (about £12,300 and a deposit of 5,000 frs. (about £200) is required to qualify any tender. Tenders, on the proper form, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 3rd October. *The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used *obtained*, by contractors in the United Kingdom, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,432.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Liverpool firm of manufacturers and exporters, having an established connection (as sellers of special machines) throughout the United States, chiefly with meat packers, provision merchants and large importers in general, wishes to obtain the sole agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of boots and shoes (cheap and showy), wearing apparel, &c.

All communications relative to this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, and marked "A. B."

(C.I.B. 17,597.)

*Openings for British Trade.***MEXICO.**

The Acting British Consul at Mexico City (Mr. R. C. E. Milne) reports the publication of a contract between the Mexican Department of Industry and Commerce and Mr. A. G. Curphey (a British subject) for the establishment in the Republic of one or more factories for the manufacture of rubber tyres for motor cars, &c., waterproof goods, and all classes of goods in which rubber enters as a raw material. Plant and material necessary for the establishment of the industries may be imported free of duty.

A translation of the text of the contract may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,542.)

The "Diario Oficial" of 7th July notifies that a contract has been entered into between the Ministry of Agriculture and Señor Lic. Fernando Puga for the utilisation, at the rate of 3,000 litres per second, of the waters of the river Atemajac, in the State of Jalisco, for irrigation purposes. Plans relative to the necessary hydraulic works must be presented to the Ministry within a period of twelve months from 31st July, 1914, and the works must be completed within five years from the date of the approval of the plans.

The "Diario" of 11th July notifies that a 52 years' concession has been granted to Señores Alberto Barberis and Giro Castillo Corzo for the construction and working of a railway in the State of Chiapas, starting from a convenient point between the stations of La Aurora and Tonalá on the Pan-American Railway and passing through the town of Tuxtla Gutierrez to the left bank of the river Grijalva. A branch line will run from the junction with the Pan-American Railway to the Pacific Coast. The concessionaire must complete at least 50 kiloms. (about 31 miles) in each of the first five years, and the whole undertaking must be finished within a period of eight years. Free importation of materials required in connection with the work is allowed for a period of five years.

**Railway
Material.**

COSTA RICA.

**Sailing Vessels with Auxiliary Petrol
Motors; Plant for Coconut Oil Factory.**

See notice on p. 510.

ECUADOR.

With reference to the notice on p. 442 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st May last relative to a concession for the construction of a railway from Huigra to Cuenca granted to the firm of Orenslein and Koppel, of Berlin, the "Registro Oficial" (Quito) of 25th May publishes the

Railway Material.

Openings for British Trade.

ECUADOR—*continued.*

text of a decree containing regulations governing the construction of the line.

The above-mentioned decree (in Spanish) may be *seen* by United Kingdom railway contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Registro Oficial" of 28th May notifies that a concession has been granted to Señor Edmundo Catefort for the construction of a railway between Quito and Bahía de Caráquez. The concessionaire engages to form a company with a capital of £1,000,000, the Ecuadorean Government guaranteeing interest on the revenue up to 6 per cent. per annum on that amount.

Railway Construction.

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago) of 8th June contains a Decree approving the plans and specifications submitted by Don Francisco Soto for the erection of an electric generating station to supply the town of Cartagena with electric light.

Electric Power and Lighting Plant.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 25th July contains a Decree, No. 11,008 of 22nd July, approving the plans and estimate of 7,566,966 milreis (about £504,460) for the construction of 43 miles of the Brusque section of the Santa Catharina Railway.

Railway Construction.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Opportunity for British Trade Expansion.

In view of the state of war which exists between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Board of Trade are confident that British manufacturers and merchants are already devoting special attention to the opportunities now afforded them of establishing themselves in Colonial and neutral markets in certain lines of trade in which German and Austrian or Hungarian manufacturers and merchants have hitherto transacted a large proportion of the business.

The present safety of the trade routes, coupled with the protection afforded by the State Scheme of War Risk Insurance, and the financial measures taken by His Majesty's Government to facilitate the continuance of business transactions, should enable this to be done to a very considerable extent, in view of the fact that German and Austro-Hungarian trade with oversea countries must necessarily be at a standstill.

It is evident that such a course will be of the greatest immediate benefit in preserving continuity of employment for the industrial population of the United Kingdom, and that it may also lead to the permanent advancement of British trade.

The Board of Trade are undertaking a campaign to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

profit by this opportunity, and with that end in view the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. The trades dealt with in the memoranda already issued are:—cutlery; iron and steel wire; hollow-ware (enamelled or tinned); woollen and worsted piece goods; cotton hosiery (stockings and socks); electrical machinery and appliances and cotton prints.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, including among others furniture, pottery, paper, clothing, chemicals and dyes, certain classes of machinery, boots and shoes, gloves, and certain classes of iron and steel, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the Circulars and Memoranda is only the first step. The Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets. The Board of Trade are also obtaining information through H. M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets, and particulars on this subject will be circulated in the course of a few days for the guidance of British exporters.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should communicate with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**Possibility of Manufacture in United Kingdom.**

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from these countries of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, information is invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from importers of such articles, as to their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which

Imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance.

Communications should be addressed to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

MORATORIUM LAWS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Argentina.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires has telegraphed to the Foreign Office, under date of 12th August, to the effect that the Argentine Government has adopted the following financial measures owing to the war:—

(1) A moratorium has been granted for thirty days for obligations involving monetary payments due during the present month. Those involving payment in gold, unless the creditor accepts paper currency at its official rate of conversion, will be in abeyance during the time that the Conversion Office is authorised to suspend the issue of gold in exchange for paper currency. Up to 17th August banks need only pay 20 per cent. of deposits.

(2) The Conversion Office is authorised to issue notes for discounting bills discounted by banks.

(3) The Argentine Legation (in London) is authorised to accept gold deposited for banking or commercial purposes, against which the

Moratorium Laws in Various Countries.

Government will credit persons in Argentina, on receipt of advice, with the equivalent in paper currency at the official rate of conversion.

(4) The obligation of the Conversion Office to deliver gold for paper currency is suspended for thirty days, and the Executive is authorised, if necessary, to prolong the term for a further thirty days, or to shorten it. (C. 7,005.)

Ecuador.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil (Mr. A. Cartwright) reports, under date 7th August, that a Decree has been issued by the Government of Ecuador suspending for one month the law providing for payments in gold to holders of bank notes. (C. 6,654.)

Egypt.

H.M. Legation at Cairo reports that a moratorium has been declared in Egypt up to 15th September next for banking and commercial business. (C. 6,769.)

France.

With reference to the notice on p. 402 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the moratorium in France, it is notified that the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 11th August publishes a Decree, dated 10th August, providing for the suspension, until the cessation of hostilities, of all prescriptions and limitations in civil, commercial, or administrative matters, and of all time limits allowed for serving, executing, or appealing against, the decisions of the judicial or administrative courts. The suspension of all prescriptions and limitations also applies to mortgage deeds and their renewal, and generally to all acts which, according to law, should be accomplished within a given time.

During the same period clauses in contracts which stipulate forfeiture in case of non-execution before a given time or date will be non-effective, provided the contracts were concluded before 4th August.

This Decree applies also to Algeria.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (X. 4,293.)

CONTRABAND OF WAR IN FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 11th August publishes a list of articles which the French Government will consider to be contraband of war during the present hostilities. The articles are identical with those classed as contraband by the British Government, a list of which was published on pp. 345-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August.

FOREIGN LOANS CONTRACTED BY BRAZILIAN STATES.**Federal Government disclaims Responsibility.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that an Act has been passed by Congress, and ratified by the Senate, whereby the Federal Government disclaims all responsibilities in connection with any foreign loans which may in future be contracted by any of the States of the Union.

The various States retain, in virtue of their autonomy, the right to contract external loans; but in future the local Governments must make it clear that the Federal Government will in no way be responsible for repayment of such loans, nor will it accept responsibility of any kind in respect of the same.

(C. 6,895.)

SHARES IN AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.**Warning to Shareholders.**

British holders of American Railway shares and Canadian Pacific Railway Company shares who have not had the shares registered in their names are advised to examine their certificates and, if the registered holder is a German or Austrian or a German or Austrian company, to take steps at once to secure registration in their own names.

This advice applies with special urgency to shares in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as the Company's books are about to be closed for the payment of dividend. British holders of these shares which are still registered in the name of a German or Austrian subject, or of a German or Austrian company, are advised to communicate at once with the London Office of the Company, at 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., with regard to the payment of the next dividend on their shares.

**ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND
GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING
TRADE.****POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS.**

Extension of Order.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend our Proclamation, dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen (relating to the postponement of payments), so as to cover bills of exchange under certain circumstances, and also payments in respect of any debt from any bank whose principal place of business is in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or any British Protectorate:

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS—*continued.*

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :

Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Proclamation, dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen (relating to the postponement of payments), that proclamation shall apply, and shall be deemed always to have applied—

(a) to any bill of exchange which has not been re-accepted under Our Proclamation, dated the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as it applies to a bill of exchange, being a cheque or bill on demand, unless on the presentation of the bill the acceptor has expressly refused re-acceptance thereof, but with the substitution, as respects rates of interest, of the date of the presentation of the bill for the seventh day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen; and

(b) also to payments in respect of any debt from any bank whose principal place of business is in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or any British Protectorate, although the debt was not incurred in the British Islands and the bank had not a business establishment or branch business establishment in the British Islands.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

**PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDER IN COUNCIL
REFERRING TO GERMANY EXTENDED
TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF CERTAIN EXISTING PROCLAMATIONS AND A CERTAIN ORDER IN COUNCIL CONNECTED WITH THE WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen a State of War came into existence between Us on the one hand and the German Empire on the other :

And whereas We did on the same date and on the fifth day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such State of War :

And whereas a State of War now exists between Us on the one hand and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary on the other :

And whereas it is therefore desirable to extend the scope of certain of the Proclamations and Orders in Council aforesaid :

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDER IN COUNCIL REFERRING TO GERMANY EXTENDED TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—
*continued.***

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:

1. The Proclamation warning all Our Subjects and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions from contributing to, or participating in or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this date to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Austro-Hungarian Government.

2. The Proclamation on Trading with the Enemy shall be deemed as from this date to prohibit with the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary all commercial intercourse, which under the said Proclamation is prohibited with the German Empire, and for this purpose such Proclamation shall be read as if throughout the operative portion thereof, the words "either the German Empire or the Dual-Monarchy of Austria-Hungary" were substituted for the words "the German Empire."

3.—(1) In the Order in Council issued with reference to the departure from Our Ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such Port or which subsequently entered the same, the word "enemy," as applied to either ships or cargo, shall be deemed as from this date to include Austro-Hungarian ships or cargo.

(2) In the application of this Article to Austro-Hungarian ships the date Saturday, the Fifteenth day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 2 of the said Order in Council, and the date Saturday, the Twenty-second day of August, shall be substituted for the date mentioned in Article 3 of the said Order in Council.

4. The Proclamation specifying the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Germany shall be deemed to specify the articles which it is Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the war with Austria-Hungary.

5. In the Proclamation forbidding the carriage in British vessels from any Foreign Port to any other Foreign Port of any article comprised in the list of Contraband of War issued by Us, unless the ship-owner shall have first satisfied himself that the articles are not intended ultimately for use in the enemy country, the words "enemy country" shall be deemed as from this date to include the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***REQUISITIONING OF BRITISH VESSELS.****Rules for Laying Claims before the Board of Arbitration.**

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR AUTHORIZING THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO REQUISITION ANY BRITISH SHIP OR BRITISH VESSEL WITHIN THE BRITISH ISLES OR THE WATERS ADJACENT THERETO.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a national emergency exists rendering it necessary to take steps for preserving and defending national interests:

And whereas the measures approved to be taken require the immediate employment of a large number of vessels for use as Transports and as Auxiliaries for the convenience of the Fleet and for other similar services, but owing to the urgency of the need it is impossible to delay the employment of such vessels until the terms of engagement have been mutually agreed upon:

Now, THEREFORE, We authorize and empower the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by Warrant under the hand of their Secretary or under the hand of any Flag Officer of Our Royal Navy holding any appointment under the Admiralty to requisition and take up for Our service any British ship or British vessel as defined in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, within the British Isles, or the waters adjacent thereto, for such period of time as may be necessary on condition that the Owners of all ships and vessels so requisitioned shall receive payment for their use, and for services rendered during their employment in the Government service, and compensation for loss or damage thereby occasioned, according to terms to be arranged as soon as possible after the said ship has been taken up, either by mutual agreement between the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Owners or failing such agreement by the award of a Board of Arbitration to be constituted and appointed by Us for this purpose.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Consequent on the above Proclamation the "London Gazette" of 14th August notified that His Majesty has been pleased to direct that a Board of Arbitration shall be formed under the Presidency of Lord Mersey, P.C., with Mr. William Walton as Vice-President. The Board will be divided into seven panels, namely, Government nominees, shipowners, bankers, underwriters, marine insurance companies, insurance brokers, and average adjusters. The names of the members of these panels are published in the above-mentioned issue of the "London Gazette."

The procedure set out in the following rules is to be followed so far as may be practicable in the circumstances of each case:

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

REQUISITIONING OF BRITISH VESSELS—*continued.*

RULES.

1. All claims whatsoever arising out of or in respect of the requisitioning of any British ship or vessel under His Majesty's Proclamation of the 3rd day of August, 1914, shall be made out in full detail and left in triplicate with or sent to the *Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*, so soon as may be, and in no case later than within one month from the taking up of the ship or vessel for His Majesty's service.

2. The claim shall be accompanied with all necessary vouchers and supporting documents, and such explanatory statement as may be required to make clear the nature of the claim and the grounds thereof.

3. Each claim shall be considered by the Admiralty, who shall negotiate with the claimant, with a view to the adjustment and settlement thereof by agreement.

4. If the Admiralty and the claimant fail to arrive at an agreement within a reasonable time, to be determined in each case by the President of the Board of Arbitration, the Admiralty shall report the matter, with the necessary papers, to the President, who shall refer the claim to two Arbitrators selected by him from the panels of arbitrators for consideration and report. The Arbitrators so selected shall have regard to any directions or instructions they may receive from the President; they may call for such further papers, evidence, and particulars as they may require, and, if they think fit, may call upon the Admiralty and the claimant either to argue the matter before them or to submit written arguments on any points.

5. The joint award of such Arbitrators shall be final. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the President of the Board of Arbitration as umpire, who may require such further papers, evidence, particulars, or argument as he may deem necessary. The award of the President shall be final.

6. Any matter or question of procedure not disposed of by these rules, or any question arising thereon, shall be determined by the President of the Board of Arbitration as in his discretion he shall think fit to direct.

7. The Vice-President of the Board of Arbitration may, by direction of the President, act in any matter hereunder for the President, and he may also act as President should the President, for any reason, at any time, be unable to act. Any direction or decision of the Vice-President when so acting for or as the President shall be as effectual as though made or given by the President.

LANDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CARGOES
CONSIGNED TO FOREIGN PORTS.**Suggestions for their Disposal.**

In continuation of the notice on p. 416 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to cargoes of ships which have deviated from their port of destination, the Board of Trade make the following suggestions with regard to such cargoes—not being contraband. The suggestions are made subject to any Proclamations issued or to be issued, and in no way override the statutory or common law rights of parties.

(1). In the case of a British or friendly belligerent or neutral ship in a British port with cargo belonging to a British or friendly belligerent or neutral owner, the shipowner or master should do his best to get into communication with the owners of the cargo or their agents to arrange for the landing and sale or disposal of the cargo at the British port at which the ship has arrived, or at any other safe port to be agreed upon.

Failing such arrangement within a reasonable time for delivery against the bills of lading, it will probably be convenient that the cargo should be landed at a dock, legal quay or suzeraine wharf, either in the port at which the ship has arrived or in some other safe port, and warehoused subject to shipowners' and other charges until sale or disposal can be arranged for. It may be found necessary to sell perishable foodstuffs at once.

(2). In the case of a British or friendly belligerent or neutral ship in a British port with cargo belonging to an enemy, while it may not be possible to communicate direct with the owners, this cargo might otherwise be dealt with in the same way as in (1). If sold, the proceeds should be held for subsequent distribution to those entitled to the cargo, subject to shipowners' and other charges, which may at law have priority to the claims of the persons entitled to the cargo or its proceeds.

Cargo seized as contraband will be put into the custody of a Prize Court, and it will be for that Court to decide any questions relating thereto.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN VESSELS IN BRITISH PORTS.

A Supplement, dated 16th August, to the "London Gazette" contains the following notice:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received information of a nature to satisfy him that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes in Austro-Hungarian ports is not less favourable than that accorded to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships and their cargoes in British ports, and he has accordingly addressed the undermentioned notification to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.,
15th August, 1914.

MY LORDS,

I have the honour to state that information has reached me of a nature to satisfy me that the treatment accorded to British

Austro-Hungarian Vessels in British Ports.

merchant ships and their cargoes which were in Austro-Hungarian ports at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is not less favourable than that accorded by Articles 3 to 8 of the Order-in-Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914, with reference to enemy ships being in British ports at the outbreak of hostilities, or subsequently entering them, which was extended so as to apply to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships by His Majesty's Proclamation issued on the 12th day of August, 1914.

Articles 3 to 8 of the said Order-in-Council,* as extended by the Proclamation dated the 12th August, 1914, will therefore come into full force and effect with regard to Austro-Hungarian merchant ships.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORDS,

Your LORDSHIPS' most obedient, humble servant,

E. GREY.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued by the Board of Trade:—

Italy.

13th August.—Entrance to Brindisi and Taranto is only permitted between sunrise and sunset, and both ports are mined.

Morocco.

19th August.—Ships are forbidden to enter Casablanca harbour at night.

Turkey.

19th August.—A new field of mines has been laid in the Dardanelles in the zone formerly sown with mines of the observation type. It may be assumed that some of these latter had previously been removed. The new contact mines, to the number of 41, were laid in a double line from Kephez to Suandere.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

With reference to the notice on p. 416 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 13th August publishes an "Aliens Restriction (No. 3) Order, 1914," making certain modifications in the previous Orders-in-Council.

The text of all these Orders-in-Council may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* Published on pp. 413-15 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN ITALY.

The Foreign Office has received a notification from the Italian Embassy in London to the effect that it is unable to make enquiry respecting British subjects in Italy, postal delays, and such-like matters. Application for information on these points should be made to H.M. Embassy at Rome or to the British consulates in Italy.

BRITISH SUBJECTS STRANDED IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Foreign Office has given notice that the arrangements relative to means of getting into touch with British subjects stranded in Germany, outlined on pp. 420-1 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," are, in consequence of the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, now extended to British subjects stranded in that country. It should be noted that all enquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Foreign Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and *not to the United States Embassy or Consulates*. All enquiries should contain the following particulars:—Name, age, and sex of the person about whom enquiry is made; country where believed to be and supposed address; and the name and address of the enquirer.

MILLING TRADE.

Increase in Price of Flour.

The President of the Board of Trade met the Consultative Committee of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers on 17th August.

The Committee represented that their cost of manufacture and distribution was considerably increased owing to war-risk insurance and other exceptional expenses caused by the war. They proposed, therefore, to make the following additional charges on all invoices for flour delivered against contracts entered into prior to 1st August, namely:—

South of England and East of	}	3s. per sack (280 lbs.) of flour.
England and Scotland ...		No advance on offals.
Midlands and West of England	}	10 per cent. on flour and offals.
and Scotland ...		

In the circumstances, the Board of Trade intimated to the Committee that they could not regard these increases as unjustified.

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to May, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the five months ended May. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	219,936,000	224,700,000	225,826,000	171,817,000	203,375,000	208,913,000
Belgium	74,920,000*	76,589,000	77,237,000	61,537,000*	67,977,000	61,842,000
France	138,999,000	141,197,000	148,149,000	107,725,000	112,740,000	113,212,000
Spain	16,069,000	21,259,000	19,200,000	17,150,000	17,492,000	15,569,000
Italy†	58,558,000	61,519,000	60,078,000	38,115,000	39,606,000	41,860,000
Austria-Hungary ...	62,299,000	57,816,000	64,274,000	43,174,000	46,702,000	46,590,000
Egypt†	10,155,000	11,241,000	11,988,000	14,911,000	12,930,000	14,025,000
United States ...	157,004,000†	155,904,000	171,433,000	197,255,000	205,447,000	181,963,000
Brazil	24,704,000	29,167,000	20,305,000	25,589,000	24,584,000	25,766,000
Japan|| ... ..	30,350,000	34,659,000	32,400,000	19,248,000	24,538,000	26,843,000
British India ...	42,902,000	51,258,000	52,283,000	70,876,000	71,351,000	74,049,000
British S. Africa ...	16,482,000	17,466,000	17,303,000	9,179,000	12,056,000	10,577,000
United Kingdom ...	251,155,000	269,939,000	267,116,000	190,341,000	214,219,000	215,585,000

* Value of principal articles only.

† Including silver bullion.

‡ Including bullion.

|| Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

A comparison of the total figures for the six months ended 30th June, 1914, is possible for four countries, as follows, *viz.* :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	260,588,000	267,048,000	269,314,000	205,391,000	243,050,000	249,243,000
Belgium	90,939,000*	91,931,000	92,186,000	74,115,000*	70,020,000	74,169,000
France	166,496,000	169,632,000	176,402,000	128,966,000	134,887,000	135,038,000
United Kingdom ...	296,066,000	319,690,000	316,607,000	225,313,000	257,056,000	255,468,000

* Value of principal articles only.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). SIX MONTHS ended JUNE.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (4 months) ...	32,860,000	36,637,000	48,808,000	38,992,000	37,255,000	42,579,000
Switzerland (3 months) ...	17,967,000	17,667,000	17,501,000	13,084,000	12,394,000	13,674,000
Mexico (2 months) ...	2,890,000+	3,805,000+	2,254,000+	2,928,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina† (3 months) ...	16,573,000	21,730,000	19,630,000	19,284,000	30,979,000	24,390,000
Canada (4 months) ...	37,426,000	45,591,000	34,845,000	15,829,000	20,374,000	18,547,000
Australia (4 months) ...	25,638,000	24,719,000	26,151,000	19,773,000	21,158,000	20,092,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Including bullion and specie.

‡ Including silver bullion.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values; for the first quarter of 1911, however, about one-third of the exports from Germany were returned at official values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of “nationalised” goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 15th August, 1914,” to be obtained (price 4½d., post free 6d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream’s Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Russia.—The following information was received from the Acting British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. F. B. Kirby) before the outbreak of the war.

There is undoubtedly a splendid opening for British-made goods in Russia, but United Kingdom merchants must go about this business in a very careful and methodical way in order to obtain satisfactory results and to avoid bad debts. In the first place, negotiations should not be entered into with any local agents or importers without first obtaining really reliable information as to their character and standing. In connection with

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

this it should be remembered that information obtained by letter from Russian banks as to the standing of firms is not always reliable. The best course for any firm expecting to do a large business in Russia is to send out a representative who could make enquiries on the spot, find a good agent and give him a large district, letting him make his own arrangements as regards sub-agents. Generally speaking, for import purposes, Russia may be divided into four large districts, *i.e.*, St. Petersburg (for that town and the Baltic Provinces), Warsaw (for Russian Poland), Moscow (for the Central Provinces and the Volga), and Odessa (for South Russia and the Caucasus). An agent established in any of those four towns will usually find sufficient scope to keep him busy for the first two or three years in his particular district, and it is only when his home district is thoroughly organised that he should think of launching out over the whole of Russia.

Of course, the usual question of selling on credit is bound to arise at the very outset, and any United Kingdom firm which is not prepared to meet its customers on this point had much better give up all idea of opening up business in Russia. Excepting in a few articles in which United Kingdom firms have a practical monopoly and can, therefore, dictate their own terms, they will meet with keen competition on the part of Continental firms who have long ago built up a large business in Russia, and are always ready to give credit when necessary. On the other hand, British goods have a reputation for superior quality, and, terms of payment being acceptable, will always find a ready sale.

There is, of course, an alternative to working with agents, and that is to send out travellers and get into direct touch with the larger shopkeepers and merchants, but few British firms have employes capable of handling business of this description in the proper manner.

If possible, United Kingdom firms should avoid dealing direct with small local commission agents in the provincial towns of Russia.

* * * * *

TEXTILES.

United States of America.—*Men's wear.*—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 25th July, fabrics known as beach cloths are being purchased liberally by the men's wear trade for next spring. The new goods are made from cotton and worsted, or cotton and mohair, and are woven in very light weights for hot weather use. A trade-marked cloth brought out early this year has been sold largely, and many other cloths of similar texture are being made.

It is thought that in future men will use much lighter fabrics in summer, and that a change in fashion of large importance in this respect is developing. The manufacturers of staple serges are apprehensive that this new vogue will affect their output adversely, although for the moment the effect is nothing more than is usually

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

noted when a novelty appears. The new goods can be offered cheap enough to be sold profitably in ready-to-wear suits at 10 dols. (41s.) or lower.

While some selling agents believe that goods of this class will only be worn by those who can readily bear the expense of frequent laundering or cleaning, others believe that the desire of men to secure lighter weight cloths for hot weather wear will finally bring about a large use of goods of this character. At present they are shown only in one or two colours, but it is understood that many fancy designs are being prepared, the purpose being to preserve the light weight and at the same time make an attractive cloth.

(C.I.B. 18,601.)

IMPORTATION OF COMPETITIVE MANUFACTURED MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has furnished the following table illustrating the share of the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States in the importation of "*competitive manufactured merchandise*" into the Commonwealth of Australia, which in 1913 totalled £60,551,516 :—

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Gross Imports	66,967,488		78,158,600		79,749,653	
Deduct warships... ..	...		...		2,495,000	
Deduct specie, gold, ores, live animals	2,365,246		1,918,729		1,698,759	
	64,602,242		76,239,871		75,555,894	
Deduct items non-com- petitive with United Kingdom trade (<i>e.g.</i> , rice, tea, sugar, oils, timber, &c.)	12,306,713		15,009,110		15,004,378	
Competitive Manufactured Merchandise: Total ...	52,295,529	100.00	61,230,761	100.00	60,551,516	100.00
United Kingdom (origin)	32,140,488	61.45	38,317,485	62.58	38,285,340	63.22
Germany (origin)	6,275,478	11.99	6,992,317	11.42	6,886,441	11.38
United States (origin) ...	6,036,285	11.54	7,199,669	11.76	7,125,145	11.77
All other countries	7,843,278	15.02	8,721,290	14.24	8,254,590	13.63

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, of the decrease of about £679,000 in the total imports of "*competitive merchandise*" into Australia in 1913 as compared with 1912, the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom only amounted to about £32,000 while the decreases in the imports from Germany and United States were approximately £106,000 and £74,000, respectively. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom to the total imports

*Importation of Competitive Manufactured Merchandise into
Australia.*

increased from 62·58 per cent. to 63·22 per cent.; the percentage of imports from Germany to the total imports decreased from 11·42 per cent. to 11·38 per cent.; and the percentage of imports from the United States showed only a slight increase from 11·76 per cent. to 11·77 per cent.

The position of United Kingdom trade with the Commonwealth in 1913 may, therefore, be said to have again shown improvement, the proportions for the last three years being 61·4 per cent., 62·6 per cent., and 63·2 per cent., whereas the shares of Germany and United States have remained almost stationary.

It is a notable fact that a considerable advance has again been witnessed in United Kingdom trade in machinery, metals, and metal manufactures, towards the extension of which H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office in Australia has directed particular attention during the past few years. The increase in the imports of machinery, metals, and metal manufactures from the United Kingdom into the whole of the Commonwealth amounted to about £458,000, whereas the imports from Germany increased by only £182,000, while those from the United States decreased by £247,000.

The United Kingdom's proportion of the total trade increased in paper, apparel, jewellery, fancy goods, and in other smaller trades, but there was a falling-off in the proportion in textiles, leather, indiarubber manufactures, earthenware, spirits, ammunition, explosives, and other classes.

Details as to the imports of the various classes of goods into the several States of the Commonwealth, showing the shares taken by the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, have been specially compiled by the courtesy of the Commonwealth Statistician's Department at the request of H.M. Trade Commissioner, and upon application from United Kingdom firms H.M. Trade Commissioner, whose address is Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne, will be glad to furnish detailed figures regarding any particular class of goods. Meanwhile a statement showing the imports into the Commonwealth under main headings, as well as of the imports from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, also the United Kingdom's share of the imports under these headings into the several States, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18,437.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND.

The following information is from H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan):—

The total imports into Switzerland in the year 1913 amounted to £77,000,000, one-third of this sum representing Swiss purchases of manufactured goods from foreign countries. The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of Switzerland is small as compared with the total imports from all countries, and, furthermore, it shows no sign of proportionate increase. In 1911 the United Kingdom only supplied 5·5 per cent. of Switzerland's total requirements, in 1912 it supplied 6 per cent., but in 1913 the percentage fell to 5·8 per cent.

Switzerland's imports of manufactured goods are steadily increasing year by year, notwithstanding that her own manufacturers are also increasing their exports. In 1903 the value of the imports of foreign manufactures amounted to £15,000,000 and in 1913 to £26,500,000, or an average annual increase of £1,150,000.

The desire has frequently been expressed, both in the Swiss Press and by Swiss merchants, for a more equally balanced trade in return for the large business done with the United Kingdom. Only recently one of the principal Swiss exporters to the British Empire expressed the opinion that the imports of British goods could certainly be considerably increased if United Kingdom manufacturers would follow the footsteps of their Continental competitors, and study German methods and terms, or at any rate establish branches or agencies in the principal Swiss towns. In his opinion United Kingdom manufacturers are either unaware of, or indifferent to, the very sympathetic attitude of the Swiss consumers towards British goods, particularly among the well-to-do classes.

Although the resident population is under 4,000,000, it must be remembered that the number of visitors to Switzerland in each year is very considerable. There are no official statistics for the whole country, but it is estimated that the number is upwards of 1,000,000. In Zurich alone 370,000 visitors were registered in 1913. In Switzerland the retailer orders direct from the traveller or from the agent. There is, therefore, all the more opportunity for selling goods of United Kingdom manufacture if they are offered to the shopkeeper. From all the principal visitors' centres in Switzerland the complaint is heard that very few British articles are to be found in the leading retail shops.

With a view to giving merchants and manufacturers some indication of the kind of goods in which there may be scope for an improvement in British trade with Switzerland, the following list has been prepared of articles in which the United Kingdom already does an export business to Switzerland to a certain extent; but it is only reasonable to assume that with increased efforts a much larger trade might be done therein. The total value of the Swiss imports of these articles in 1912 (the figures for 1913 for the United Kingdom are not yet published) amounted to £17,627,000 of which the United Kingdom supplied only £1,088,500, or 6 per cent. :—

British Trade with Switzerland.

	Total Imports from all Countries, 1912.	Imports from United Kingdom 1912.
	£	£
Woollen tissues	1,252,700	236,300
„ goods	156,000	16,700
Linen textiles	393,400	39,000
Ready-made clothing	1,997,800	145,800
Leather	1,087,000	111,000
„ boots and shoes	410,200	24,000
Finished leather manufactures and travelling requisites	135,000	11,000
Leather gloves	29,000	1,500
Machinery	2,266,300	124,000
Ironware	1,546,600	30,700
Metal goods	716,300	10,400
Chemical products	1,424,000	39,500
Pharmaceutical products	304,500	16,000
Colours	349,700	13,000
Perfumes and soaps	178,000	6,000
Paper (superior) and cardboard	799,400	33,800
Motor cars, finished	156,000	6,000
„ unfinished	152,000	4,000
Motor bicycles and tricycles	12,000	1,500
Ordinary bicycles and tricycles	112,000	9,000
Carpets	138,000	13,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	165,000	39,000
Indiarubber goods	430,500	35,300
Straw goods	308,000	1,700
Glassware	415,700	7,900
Porcelain and china	182,900	3,800
Instruments and apparatus	578,400	26,500
Jewellery and silverware	881,200	17,800
Fancy goods	573,900	22,700
Fish, fresh, dried and smoked	310,900	32,000
Tobacco	164,600	9,600

It might be thought that the share of the United Kingdom in the total imports under the category of manufactured goods, which works out at 11·4 per cent., is satisfactory considering that the four neighbouring countries (Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Italy) would naturally, owing to their geographical position, furnish the greater part of Switzerland's requirements. Of the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, however, no less than 60 per cent. represented purchases by Switzerland of cotton yarns and finished and unfinished cotton tissues required for the Swiss embroidery and weaving industries. If the imports of cotton goods are not taken into account it will be found that the United Kingdom supplies every year only about 5 per cent. of the Swiss requirements in all other categories of finished goods, as against 60 per cent. supplied by Germany and 16 per cent. supplied by France.

The exports of Swiss finished goods to the United Kingdom have for many years presented a marked contrast as compared with the Swiss imports thereof. The United Kingdom has long been Switzerland's best market for her manufactures of silk and cotton goods, embroidery, watches and clocks, and chocolate and condensed milk. In 1912 Switzerland supplied manufactures under these categories to the United Kingdom to the value of £7,529,000, this being 25 per cent. of her total exports thereof to all countries.

British Trade with Switzerland.

Although it is true that, in point of area and resident population, the country is small, Swiss trade with the markets of the world is steadily increasing, and in 1913 reached the considerable amount of £132,000,000, thus surpassing other countries of greater extent and larger population. Switzerland does not import manufactures for re-exportation. The only imports approaching this description are unfinished cotton textures, which are embroidered in the country and then sent abroad. Her purchases of manufactures, therefore, are almost exclusively for home requirements. The demand for goods of high class quality and for articles of luxury in Switzerland has gradually increased during the last few years in consequence of the steady commercial progress of the country.

A personal investigation of the requirements of the Swiss market, either by the principals of firms or by their representatives, is most desirable. There are many firms who send their travellers to Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and a visit to the principal centres of trade in Switzerland (Zurich, Basle and Geneva) might well be included at little extra expenditure of time and money. The representatives might first call on the British Consuls in these towns, who would be able to assist them by giving information as to the principal firms engaged in their branches of commerce. Season tickets, available for 14 days, on the Federal railways can be obtained at very reasonable cost. In 1913 only 72 British commercial travellers visited Switzerland, a number quite out of proportion to the extent of the Swiss imports. If, however, it is not possible to send travellers, the appointment of Swiss agents, able to correspond in English, would be the most likely way of securing a better share of trade.

A further aid to the development of British trade in Switzerland would be the sending of price lists and circulars in the French or German language. In the great majority of instances in which catalogues in the English language are sent no results can be expected. Price lists should be compiled with the weights and measurements given in kilogrammes and metres, and the prices quoted in francs, the latter including freight and duty to destination. It is almost useless to draw up these price lists giving English weights, measures and currency. Switzerland, in common with the whole of the Continent, is accustomed to the metric system, and British exporters will do well to adapt themselves to Swiss customs in this respect if they wish to increase their trade with that country.

If it is desired to open up business connections with good Swiss business firms, it will be necessary to meet them as regards terms of credit and to accept sample orders as a commencement. The usual Swiss terms of credit are three months net, but the Vice-Consul is informed that, in order to open up business with new customers, German manufacturers will extend the term of credit to one year, or even longer. A representative of a United Kingdom firm who has only a short period of credit to offer has, therefore, practically no chance of securing new customers against such favourable terms offered by his competitors. It is the general custom of foreign dealers to give sample orders, and German firms instruct their travellers or agents to accept these, thus frequently securing permanent customers.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 398-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th May, 1914, respecting a list of applications received by the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of a further list of applications made to the Inter-State Commission up to the 30th June, 1914, for tariff assistance in respect of a number of articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

The list of applications is of considerable length—some of the articles affected being as follows:—

Article.	Applicant's Suggestion.
Tobacco	Removal of excise duty in cases of factories manufacturing tobacco from Australian-grown leaf only.
Roofing felt and dampcourse	Opposition to grant of British preference.
Wheat and articles used in the wheat industry.	Removal of duty.
Machinery for testing materials in torsion, compression, tension, bending, shearing, &c.	Reduction of duty, and increase of British preference.
Motor cars	<i>Ad valorem</i> duty on complete car.
French chalk and other preparations of steatite	Increase of duty.
Polished plate glass; sheet glass, and sheet n.e.i.	Increase of British preference; and grant of same.
Bevelled and silvered glass	Increase of duty.
Soap, toilet, fancy or medicated	Opposition to increase of duty; or for increase of British preference.
Sails, tents and tarpaulins... ..	Increase of duty.
Explosives for mining, &c.... ..	Opposition to reduction of duty.
Spirits... ..	Opposition to alteration of export and import duties.
Hair cloths (horsehair and cotton); spun hair cloths	Grant of British preference.
Malleable castings	Opposition to reduction of duty.
Yarn, all classes, wool and cotton	Increase of duty.
Stoves, fires, &c.	Reduction of duty.
Glassware, scientific and analytical	Removal of duty.
Machinery for rope making	Removal of duty.
Axles (various types)	Reduction of duty.
Structural steel (such as joists and channels)	Assessment of duty on invoice prices.
Weighing machines	Opposition to grant of British preference.
Cocoanut oil, palm oil and tallow... ..	Removal of duties.
Straw hats, machine sewn or otherwise	Opposition to increase of duty.
Lacquers, glue, and gelatine	Increase of duty.
Spare parts for renewal of textile machinery	Removal of duty.
Rubber goods (including sporting goods, druggists' goods, machine parts and packings, gum and wading boots, goshes, sand boots and shoes, diving dresses, &c.)	Increase and imposition of duties.
Chemicals used in rubber manufacture	Removal of duty.
Woollen piece goods for rubber proofing... ..	Removal of duty.
Electrotypes, stereotypes, original blocks and matrices	Increase of duty.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in respect of the following articles:—

**Inter-State
Commission for Tariff
Investigation. Reports
of Evidence.**

Paints and painters' materials.

Dressings for leathers.

Kronoline—a sulphuretted oil based chiefly on fish oil for use in tanning.

Twine.

Corsets.

Stocking suspenders.

Woollens or articles containing wool.

Apparel and attire.

Spare parts for textile machinery.

Wrought-iron tubes, pipes and fittings.

Wire nails.

Wire, including barbed wire.

Steel and iron plates and sheets.

Spectacle cases.

Field and marine glasses.

Kinematographs and bioscopes.

Sensitised photographic films, dry plates, and negatives.

Miners' picks and pick eyes.

Coffee, raw and prepared.

Spirits for use in connection with the manufacture of bay rum and perfumery.

These Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,449.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 437 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 13th August respecting the landing in Great Britain of animals from Ireland, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a further Order ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 24)"], which modifies the previously existing Regulations regarding the landing of cattle, sheep, goats or swine brought from Ireland. Such animals may now be landed from any Irish port at any British Landing Place. After ten hours' detention in the Landing Place the animals may either be slaughtered in the Landing Place or be moved out of the Landing Place by licence of a Veterinary Inspector of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (a) to slaughter houses for slaughter within 96 hours of arrival at the slaughter house, or (b) to other premises

**Landing of
Animals from
Ireland.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

where, unless slaughtered on the premises, they must be detained and isolated and subjected to veterinary supervision for a further period of 14 days.

The text of the Order may be seen by British traders interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,978.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 765-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th June last, relative to the gauges of wire specified in an Appraisers' Bulletin No. 856 of the 1st June, 1914, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 891), dated 28th July, 1914, which cancels, with effect from 1st September, 1914, the above-mentioned Bulletin No. 856, and at the same time lays down certain regulations regarding the legal standard wire gauges applicable to metal sheets or plates or to wire imported into the Dominion.

The present Bulletin states that with regard to the legal standard wire gauge, sec. 2 (f) of the "Customs Tariff of Canada, 1907," provides as follows:

"Gauge, when applied to metal sheets or plates or to wire, means the thickness as determined by the Imperial Standard Wire Gauge."

Below are given the numbers and corresponding diameters of the British Imperial Wire Gauge, the legal standard referred to above, viz. :—

Descriptive No.	Equivalent in parts of an inch.	Descriptive No.	Equivalent in parts of an inch.
7/0	0.500	23	0.024
6/0	0.464	24	0.022
5/0	0.432	25	0.020
4/0	0.400	26	0.018
3/0	0.372	27	0.0164
2/0	0.348	28	0.0148
0	0.324	29	0.0136
1	0.300	30	0.0124
2	0.276	31	0.0116
3	0.252	32	0.0108
4	0.232	33	0.0100
5	0.212	34	0.0092
6	0.192	35	0.0084
7	0.176	36	0.0076
8	0.160	37	0.0068
9	0.144	38	0.0060
10	0.128	39	0.0052
11	0.116	40	0.0048
12	0.104	41	0.0044
13	0.092	42	0.0040
14	0.080	43	0.0036
15	0.072	44	0.0032
16	0.064	45	0.0028
17	0.056	46	0.0024
18	0.048	47	0.0020
19	0.040	48	0.0016
20	0.036	49	0.0012
21	0.032	50	0.0010
22	0.028		

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

The Bulletin further states, as in the cancelled Bulletin No. 856, that, in regard to wire subject to duty or dumping duty, as there is usually an extra charge for drawing wire smaller than the base size (No. 9), and as such charge varies according to the gauge of the wire, the following rules may be observed in estimating the charge for "extras" entering into the value of the wire, *viz.* :—

For the purpose of computing extras on wire in irregular gauge number, the size of the wire may be reckoned as represented by the next smaller gauge (higher number) as numbered on the Imperial Wire Gauge.

Under tariff heading No. 404, steel wire of Nos. 9, 12 or 13 gauges must not vary more than four one-thousandths of an inch from such gauges in order to be admitted free, otherwise such wire is dutiable.

[The tariff heading No. 404 reads as follows :—

"Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers 9, 12 and 13 gauge with variations from such gauges, not exceeding four one-thousandths of an inch and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines, Free."]

(C. 6,711.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 295 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th November, 1913, respecting the drawback of duty allowed on paints for ships' use under Customs Order No. 1681, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Customs Order (No. 1740), dated 1st July, 1914, which amends the previous Order, No. 1681, with the effect that drawback of duty may be allowed on anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paints of whatever origin used for painting the hulls of foreign-going ships, under certain prescribed conditions.

[Note.—Previously the drawback was only allowed on the above paints of *British origin* when used for the purposes stated.]

(C. 7,142.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor of New Zealand, stating that the exportation of linseed, peas, beans, bran, barley, and oats, to British ports from New Zealand is permitted.

The export of wheat, flour and oatmeal is prohibited—these stocks, it is stated, being required for New Zealand use.

(C. 6,973.)

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the "Nyasaland Government Gazette" for the 30th June last which contains a Government Notice (No. 123 of 1914), fixing, under the "Customs Ordinance, 1906," the Customs valuations for export and transit export purposes of the

**Export
Valuations.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE—continued.

undermentioned articles exported from the Nyasaland Protectorate, with effect from 1st July, 1914:—

Articles.	Export Valuations.
	£ s. d.
Coffee per lb.	0 0 6
Tea	0 0 6
Cotton—Nyasaland upland	0 0 7
" Egyptian	0 0 8
" seed—Nyasaland upland per ton	3 10 0
" " Egyptian	5 0 0
Chillies and capsicums per lb.	0 0 3½
Ginger	0 0 3½
Turmeric per ton	20 0 0
Oil seeds—Sesame per lb.	0 0 3½
" Castor oil	0 0 1
Strophanthus	0 1 0
Tobacco—unmanufactured	0 0 6
" manufactured	0 1 0
Maize per ton	3 0 0
" flour	5 0 0
Rice	5 0 0
Potatoes	9 0 0
Ground nuts	13 0 0
Rubber—cultivated per lb.	0 2 0
" uncultivated	0 1 6
Sisal hemp per ton	24 0 0
Mauritius hemp	21 0 0
Sansevieria fibre	20 0 0
Beeswax per lb.	0 1 0
Ivory	0 10 0
Hippo-teeth	0 2 0
Asbestos	0 0 6
Mica	0 1 0
Graphite per ton	20 0 0
Cattle per head	3 0 0
Sheep	0 6 0
Goats	0 3 0
Heads and skins of game	10s. to 20s.
Ox and cows hides per lb.	0 0 4

(C. 6,804.)

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 570 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th June, 1911, respecting the duty on rubber exported from the Uganda Protectorate under Ordinance No. 6 of 1911, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a further Ordinance No. 7 of 1914, dated 24th June last, which repeals the above-mentioned Ordinance No. 6 of 1911.

[Note.—The effect of the present Ordinance is that the export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on "India rubber (other than plantation rubber)" remains operative under the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, but that the definition prescribed for "plantation rubber" under Ordinance No. 6 of 1911 is now removed.]

(C. 6,854.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have received from the Acting Colonial Secretary, Grenada, copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of Grenada on the 10th July, 1914, applying the Preferential Tariff under Schedule A of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada* to certain products of all British Possessions which are parties to the Canada-West Indies Convention, or which may hereafter become parties thereto.

[*Note.*—The Preferential Tariff is already applied to similar products of the United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland under Ordinance No. 10 of 1913. The additional British Possessions—parties to the Convention—to which preferential treatment is now extended are:—

Trinidad,	Antigua,
British Guiana,	St. Kitts,
Barbados,	Dominica
St. Lucia,	and
St. Vincent,	Montserrat.]

(C. 7,158.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd August contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on certain metals. The Tariff was to come into force on the 1st August and is to remain in operation until the 30th September, or until denunciation:—

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent.
1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d. ; kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.]

Kind.	Valuation per kilogramme.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Copper and brass sheets, round and bottoms	73
Copper sheets, plain	70
Copper sheets in rolls, bars, round and flat	70
Copper ingots	67
Copper wire ; brass wire ; brass sheets, plain, 24 by 48, 8 lbs. to 5 lbs.	<i>ad valorem</i>
Tin ingots and bars	136½
Lead sheets	20
Lead shot	21
Lead pipe	20
Lead, pig	19½
Zinc sheets	26
Zinc ingots	26
Phosphor bronze	125
Antimony	40
Quicksilver	270

* For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty, see pp. 27-30 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 4th July, 1912.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Customs duty levied on tool handles made of hickory (American walnut) on importation into Norway has been raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, in accordance with the provisions of the recently amended Note to No. 413 of the Norwegian Customs Tariff.*

(C. 6,784.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copies of Circulars issued by the Danish Customs Department (Nos. 4 and 5 of 1914) containing decisions as to the tariff classification of certain articles on importation into Denmark. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

[Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs. ; 1 krona (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiabie.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Street sweeping machine</i> , with two, three, or four wheels, and with one or two circular brushes worked by a chain from the wheels, with levers for raising and lowering the brushes	167	<i>Kr. öre.</i> 5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Tread plates for stairs</i> made of cast iron in the form of indented plates, the hollows of which are filled with a granular material resembling carborundum : Weighing over 2½ kilogs.	182	Kilog. 0 03
Of less weight	190	" 0 10
<i>Cycle pumps</i> with barrel of nickelled iron plate not less than 1 mm. thick, with valve	190	" 0 10
<i>Electrical smoothing iron</i> with two metal contact screws for connecting to a conductor	190	" 0 10
<i>Travelling trunks</i> , rectangular, of barked willow, the outside having plain fittings of other materials, and the inside being lined with manufactured cotton tissue	273	" 0 40
<i>Telephone switchboard</i> with cast iron base, and apparatus fixed in a wooden framework and including metal parts, ebonite contacts, covered conducting wires, bone keys, &c.	301	7½ % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 6,203.)

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to the notice at page 445 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from the Netherlands, it should be noted that the exportation of the undermentioned articles is also prohibited in virtue of Decrees published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 5th August:—

Machine and lubricating oil; wheat and wheat flour; rye and rye

* See page 309 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th July.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—continued.

flour; pulse; barley; salt; automobiles and parts thereof, including tyres; vehicles drawn by horses; cycles; motor cycles; leather.

In the "Board of Trade Journal" notice referred to above, "horses including colts" should be "horses *except* colts."

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 13th August contains a Decree temporarily abrogating the prohibition of the exportation of *cocoa*, *glycerine* and *coffee* from the Netherlands, which was established by the Decrees of the 7th August. (C. 7,069.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, reporting that it is stated in the local press that the exportation of gold and silver from the Netherlands East Indies has been prohibited. (C. 6,833.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 3rd August contains a schedule showing recent decisions of the French Customs Department with regard to the tariff classification of a number of articles not specified in the French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

Articles.	To be classed, for Customs purposes, under the Tariff heading of—
Apparatus for removing chips and notches from rails.	Apparatus not specially mentioned (No. 525 <i>ser</i>).
Apparatus for printing or marking lamp glasses and lamp bulbs	" <i>Bimbeloterie</i> ," nickelled wares, aluminium wares, &c., according to kind.
Carbides—	
Of aluminium... ..	Chemical products, not specially mentioned: other (No. 282, 2nd paragraph).
Of barium	
Of boron	
Of aluminium and boron	
Of chromium	
Of lithium	
Of molybdenum	
Of titanium	Boots and shoes of rubber, trimmed with cotton, hemp, &c., tissue.
Of tungsten	
Boots and shoes for dolls, made of rubber, with or without tissue	Tubs and vats (No. 602 <i>ter</i>).
Tubs and vats lined with lead	
Axles for automobile carriages, furnished with their covers, lubricators, and ball-bearing boxes, weighing—	
50 kilogs. or more	Automobile chassis, weighing —
More than 25 and less than 50 kilogs. ...	2,500 kilogs or more.
25 kilogs. or less	500 to 2,500 kilogs.
Machines and apparatus for cutting the heads of screws	Less than 500 kilogs.
Waterproof coats, of oiled or rubbered tissue, for sailors.	Machine tools.
	Made-up articles of oiled tissue or of rubbered tissue, as the case may be.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—continued.

Articles.	To be classed, for Customs purposes, under the Tariff heading of—
Pickers for looms, of tissue or compressed material coated with rubber, balata, or gutta-percha, or made of rubber, balata or gutta-percha	Other wares of rubber (No. 620).

(C. 6,674.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The issues of the French "Journal Officiel" for the 13th and 14th August contain Presidential Decrees temporarily suspending the Customs duties leviable on the undermentioned goods on importation into France and Algeria:—

Horses, mules, asses; rice—in the husk, broken, whole rice, flour and grits; absorbent cotton, even impregnated or pharmaceutical; oilcake and other cake (*tourteaux de graines oléagineuses et tourteaux autres*). (C. 7,147.)

SWITZERLAND.

It is notified in the "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" for the 5th August that the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Switzerland was prohibited by Decrees of the Federal Council of the 31st July and the 2nd August:—

Horses and mules; motor vehicles (automobiles, automobile lorries, motor cycles, "*avions*"), cycles, and all detached parts of these vehicles (pneumatic tyres, &c.); petrol; wheat (*blé*), flour, oats; telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, searchlights, cables and detached parts of such apparatus; provisions (*denrées alimentaires*), forage, large and small cattle. (C. 7,048.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notices published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th December, 1912 (page 662) and the 16th January, 1913 (pages 143-144), relative to Spanish legislation respecting the acceptance by the Spanish Customs at their full value of coins, bank notes and cheques in payment of import and export duties, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 4th August contains a Royal Order which provides that, until further notice, payment of such duties shall be allowed only in gold coins of Spanish currency, in gold coins of the countries forming the Latin Union, in English and German gold coins, and in Spanish silver coins or notes of the Bank of Spain with a surcharge during the present month of 3.78 per cent., and subsequently with such surcharge as may be officially notified. (C. 6,710.)

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 7th August contains a Royal Order, dated the 6th August, prohibiting the exportation from Spain of fresh and salted meat of all kinds, and live and dead birds. (C. 6,861.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 364 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Italy, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of the Italian Royal Decree, dated the 1st August, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the 3rd August, by which the prohibition was established. The following is the detailed list of the articles the exportation of which from Italy is prohibited in virtue of the above-mentioned Decree:—

(a) Wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, Indian corn, and other cereals not specially mentioned; flour, semolina, bran, bread and sea biscuit, oilcake from nuts and other materials, hay, straw, and carob beans; (b) coffee and sugar; (c) horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, fresh meat, and live pigeons; (d) clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles; (e) all kinds of vehicles, including aeroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them, rubberlined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of any great tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction; (f) coal, petroleum, petrol, glycerine and lubricating materials; (g) copper, aluminium, lead, silicon, nitrate of sodium, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, calcium carbide, acetone, sulphuric anhydride, picric acid, and carbonate of sodium; (h) medicines and sanitary material in general, medicinal instruments and articles; (i) the goods enumerated in Article 216 of the Mercantile Marine Code.*

Exceptions to the regulations of the Decree may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

(C. 6,773.)

SALVADOR.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy and translation of a Decree of the Salvadorean Government which provides that rubber tyres for carriages, automobiles, bicycles, &c. shall, on importation into Salvador, be dutiable at the rate of 30 centavos† per kilogramme, gross weight. These articles are to be regarded as included in No. 259 of the Tariff.

(18,222.)

* These goods are such as come under the category of contraband of war, *e.g.*, cannons, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, sabres, and other arms both fire and portable, of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of all kinds, and, in general, everything which can be utilised immediately, without further manipulation, for military or naval armaments.

† This duty is the *aforo*, in addition to which several extra duties and imposts, payable partly in gold and partly in currency, are leviable. Detailed information as to these extra duties can be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COSTA RICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies and translations of recent Costa Rican Decrees providing as follows for the tariff classification of various articles on importation into the Republic :—

[1 colon (100 centavos) = about 1s. 10½d. ; 1 kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.]

Article.	Section of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Undyed drill cloth (cotton)	33	Colons cts. Kilog. 0 35
Lining- for men's hats—		
Of cotton or wool with weft of silk	50	" 2 50
Of pure silk	53	" 5 50
Potato flour... ..	97	" 0 07

It is also provided by a Decree (No. 5) of the 10th July that *all kinds of medicines used exclusively for curing diseases of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and poultry* may be imported into Costa Rica free of Customs duties. The Costa Rican Government is to determine what particular medicines are affected by this Decree.

(C. 6,694.)

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan "Gaceta Oficial" for the 4th July contains three Decrees providing that the undermentioned articles are, on importation into Venezuela, to be declared in the Consular Invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below :—

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
Paraffin	Parafina	III. (plus 50 %)	<i>Bolivares.</i> Kilog. (gross) 0·587
Preparations of all kinds, not specially mentioned (in the Tariff), composed principally of petroleum or of products and residues of its distillation.	Preparaciones de todas clases, no especificadas, en cuya composición entre como materia principal el petróleo o los productos y residuos de su destilación	III.	" 0·391
Accessories, not specially mentioned (in the Tariff) for automobiles.	Accesorios no especificados para automóviles	IV.	" 1·174

Note.—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the heading "Declaration for Consular Invoice."

(C. 6,797.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

PERU.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a despatch from H.M. Consul at Iquitos reporting that the Peruvian export duty (8 per cent. *ad valorem*) on rubber exported from Iquitos will henceforth be calculated on the price of the rubber at that place, and not, as heretofore, on the price at Liverpool. H.M. Consul adds that the practical effect of this change will be to reduce the export duty by about 25 per cent. (C, 6,782.)

**Export Duty
on Rubber
at Iquitos.**

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rubber at that place, and not, as heretofore, on the price at Liverpool.

H.M. Consul adds that the practical effect of this change will be to reduce the export duty by about 25 per cent. (C, 6,782.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of coined gold from the Argentine Republic has been prohibited. (C. 7,138.)

**Exportation of Gold
Coin prohibited.**

telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of coined gold from the Argentine Republic has been prohibited. (C. 7,138.)

The Argentine "Boletin Oficial" for the 30th June contains a Vice-Presidential Decree, dated the 24th June, amplifying the Customs Regulations concerning the temporary admission, as well as the exportation with duty-free readmission, of personal effects and goods not intended for sale.

**Temporary
Importation and
Exportation
Regulations.**

This Decree provides, *inter alia*, that the undermentioned goods, when imported into the Argentine Republic for eventual re-exportation to foreign countries within a period not exceeding six months, shall be entitled to temporary duty-free admission on condition that a bond is entered into for the amount of the Customs duty leviable on them:—

1. Automobiles, aeroplanes, cycles and motor cycles, which arrive with their owners.
2. Scientific instruments and apparatus, accessories of the profession or trade of the traveller.
3. Scenery, costumes, instruments, animals, and accessories belonging to theatrical companies and circuses entering into the country to give performances.
4. Commercial samples, and articles destined for exhibition at temporary exhibitions.
5. Machines and apparatus destined for experimental purposes.

The above-mentioned articles may also be exported from the Republic with privilege of duty-free re-admission, under conditions laid down by the Decree.

Samples which are indelibly marked or sealed by the Customs authorities of the country from which they are imported, so that they cannot be used otherwise than as samples, will be regarded as "articles without commercial value" for the purposes of Article 34 of the Customs Tariff Law.*

The text of the Decree (in Spanish) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* Samples without commercial value are free of import duty.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

Proposed Railway Construction in the Northern Territory. H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded a copy of a paper which the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs recently laid before the Commonwealth Parliament, containing some outlines of the Government policy with regard to the development of the Northern Territory, which has been assumed as a Commonwealth responsibility.

As regards railways, the line from Pine Creek to the Katherine River is under construction, and a survey is being made of the route from Katherine River to Bitter Springs. Proposals are to be submitted for the construction of railways to connect Oodnadatta and the Katherine River through the MacDonnell Ranges (1,026 miles); to connect Newcastle Waters, or some other point on the Transcontinental Railway, with the Queensland border at Camooweal or elsewhere (360 miles) when the Great Western railways system of Queensland is in course of construction to such place; and, as probably a later project, to link Anthony's Lagoon, on the branch line to Queensland, with the Pellew Islands (230 miles). These lines would take about eight years to build, and would probably cost £10,000,000, but no proper estimate has yet been made.

(C.I.B. 18,019.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

The Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) has forwarded a copy of the "Journal Officiel de Madagascar" of 27th June containing the text of an Order promulgating in Madagascar and its dependencies, especially the Province of the Comoro Islands, the Presidential Decree of 30th April, 1914, fixing the categories of coasting trade in Madagascar and its dependencies. The coasting trade is divided into the following three categories:—

(1) "Grand cabotage," or navigation between Madagascar and the coasts or islands situated in the seas between the Cape of Good Hope and Suez, as far as and including the Sunda Islands.

(2) "Petit cabotage," or navigation of the coasts of Madagascar and its dependencies, as well as voyages between these coasts and the Mascarene and Seychelles Islands.

(3) "Bornage," or navigation along the coasts of the colony or between the colony and its dependencies within sight of land by vessels not exceeding 100 tons gross tonnage.

(M. 21,305.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Acting British Consul-General at New York (Mr. R. L. Nosworthy) reports that the International Mercantile Marine Company has announced that a new passenger and cargo service, to be known as the Panama Pacific Line, will be inaugurated early next year between New York and San Francisco, *via* the Panama Canal. The sailings will

**Proposed New
Ss. Service from
New York to
San Francisco.**

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

be every three weeks; the steamships "Finland" and "Kroonland," of 22,000 tons displacement each, being used at first. These vessels are understood to be the fore-runners of a much larger fleet which will be formed as the traffic develops. The journey from New York to San Francisco will occupy sixteen days. (C. 6,462.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

With reference to the notice on p. 708 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June relative to the appointment of a Commission to consider the best methods for the transfer of goods at the Canal terminals of the Panama Railway, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Panama reports that, in the past, vessels have docked at the wharves at Colon, Cristobal or Balboa, and their cargo has been transferred to or from the Panama Railway wagons at the wharves. No change is contemplated in the principle of these operations, but the Commission has been appointed to examine and revise the methods employed and the charges made.

Vessels passing through the Canal or depositing cargo for transshipment will be subject to these charges and methods, and the Canal Administration, which controls the policy of the Panama Railway, desires to see that they are systematised and equitable in accordance with the principle of attracting shipping to the Canal.

A new set of conditions is expected to arise after the opening of the Canal, foremost among which is that the through cargo formerly carried across the Isthmus by the Panama Railway will go through by water, or else be transhipped at the terminals to other vessels. For instance, the present working agreement between the "Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores," trading on the West Coast of South America, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, is to come to an end, and the former company has entered into arrangements with the United Fruit Company, whose ships ply between the United States and Colon, under which the vessels of the "Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores" will proceed through the Canal as far as Cristobal, there tranship their United States cargo to the United Fruit ships, receive in return cargo brought from the United States for the West Coast, and turn back through the Canal to South America. This arrangement would seem unable to compete with ships carrying cargo right through in the same bottom, but the United Fruit Company's ships exist primarily for the transport of bananas to the United States from the West Indies and Central America, and the cargo they bring from the States is a "side line," so they are content to deal with it liberally. Moreover, the transshipment charges will be kept as low as possible.

New concrete docks and railway connections have been constructed on the most modern lines at Cristobal (adjoining Colon), and the cost of these has to be taken into account by the Commission in fixing charges. The wooden wharves hitherto in use at Colon will be

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE)—

continued.

gradually abandoned and in all probability eventually demolished, or replaced by concrete structures. No cranes, &c. have as yet been installed on the new docks, as it is impossible to say at the present time to what extent they will be required, but the docks have been so constructed that any type can be installed when required. This is a question which will have to be considered by the Commission.

(C.I.B. 18,028.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that the estimated production of iron and steel plates and sheets (excluding nail plate and skelp, but including black plates or sheets for tinning) in the United States in 1913 amounted to 5,751,037 tons, as against 5,875,080 tons in 1912, and 4,488,049 tons in 1911.

**Estimated
Production of
Iron and Steel
Plates and Sheets
in 1913.**

(C. 6,524.)

MEXICO.

The "Diario Oficial" of 4th July publishes regulations which have been drawn up by the Mexican Ministry for Industry and Commerce in order to prevent disputes between concessionaires in the petroleum zone.

**Registration of
Petroleum Claims.**

Anyone commencing boring for petroleum must immediately notify the fact to the Secretary for Industry and Commerce by telegraph or letter, and secure from the office of despatch a voucher showing the time when such notification was sent. The Secretary for Industry and Commerce will then despatch an inspector to examine the site; if he reports it as being favourable for the production of petroleum the Secretary for Industry will grant the concessionaire the exclusive right to an area of 1 kilometre (about 1,100 yards) radius round the bore. The concession will be forfeited if working ceases without just cause for more than three months. If a deposit of petroleum is struck and left unexploited for more than six months the concession will be forfeited.

The "Diario," containing the text of the regulations (in Spanish), may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

CHINA.

H.M. Legation at Peking reports that the cotton mills of China again enjoyed extraordinary prosperity in 1913, the profits exceeding those of the record year of 1912, in spite of a period of inactivity from May to August. So far the mills have been well able to meet the competition of Japanese and Indian yarn, and the number of spindles erected in Shanghai is constantly increasing. (C. 5,634.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 15th August 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	40s. 3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s. 4d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	25s. 1d.

For further particulars see p. 522.

A statement is published on p. 523 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 15th August, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 13th August, 1914, was 57,267 (including 325 bales British West African and 51 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty-three weeks ended 13th August was 2,816,187 (including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 12,478 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 13th August was 2,727, and during the thirty-three weeks, 281,960.

For further details see p. 522.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The following information was received from H.M. Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King), before the outbreak of the war:—

The cultivation of cotton by Europeans is still more or less in the experimental stage, but distinct progress has been made in the direction of a more scientific treatment of soil and crop, in which the planters are helped considerably by the Government experimental stations. The area under cotton cultivation was 19,515 acres in 1909-10, 35,517 acres in 1910-11, and 35,770 acres in 1911-12. The crop in 1912 was good as a whole and suffered much less from disease than in the

Cotton Cultivation.

Agricultural and Forest Products.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA—continued.

previous year. The only districts where the growth of cotton has so far attained any importance are Mohoro, Kilwa, Lindi, Morogoro and Muansa. It has been practically abandoned in the northern districts and in Bagamoyo. The efforts made to discover and cultivate a variety able to resist the parasites and diseases to which the plant is liable have not yet met with full success, the question being complicated by the fact that many districts are unfavourable for the Egyptian varieties but favourable for the Upland, particularly Nyassa Upland. In Morogoro the latter has met with marked success as compared with the Egyptian sorts.

Among the natives the cultivation of cotton is growing in extent and in popularity. One result of the numerous experiments is that the division between suitable and unsuitable lands for this crop is becoming more marked each year, and the Government is confining its efforts to furthering this crop in the districts proved to be adapted to its cultivation. There is a general tendency to plant American Upland varieties as opposed to Egyptian cotton. The former yields a crop of somewhat inferior quality, but it makes up for this shortcoming in quantity and in being more capable of resisting diseases and bad weather. The number of coloured pupils at the experimental stations, who are trained to give instruction to the natives, has further increased and the results of this system are satisfactory. The interest of the natives in this crop is evidenced by the steady increase in the amount of seed distributed, 414,000 kilogs. having been distributed for the 1913 crop as compared with 258,200 kilogs. in the previous year. The price guarantee of the Colonial Economic Society was not needed, as fair prices were everywhere paid for the native cotton.

It is impossible to distinguish in the statistics between cotton grown by natives and that grown by Europeans, as many of the latter, who own ginning machines, buy cotton from the natives. The crop in 1912 amounted to 1,882 tons, valued at £105,511, as compared with 1,080 tons, valued at £66,590, in 1911, and 623 tons, valued at £37,564, in 1910.

COSTA RICA.

H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports the publication, in

Concession for Exploitation of Coconut Groves.

the "Gaceta" of 30th June, of a contract between the Secretary for Public Works and the "Compañía de Cacaos del Pacífico," granting a thirty years' concession for the exploitation of coconut groves in a zone of the Pacific coast, 750 metres (about 819 yards) wide, extending from the river Sierpe to Point Matapalos. The company undertakes to preserve and replant the existing coconut palms, and to plant coconuts in those places where they do not already grow.

The company is to establish within a year a transport service between Golfo Dulce and Puntarenas. This service is to be given by sailing vessels of at least 15 tons register fitted with auxiliary

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***COSTA RICA**—*continued.*

petrol motors of 20 horse power. The Company also undertakes to establish a factory in San José or Puntarenas for the extraction of coconut oil.

The text of the contract, together with a translation thereof, may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 6,786.)

ECUADOR.

H.M. Consul-General at Quito (Mr. L. J. Jerome) reports that the 1914 cocoa crop of Ecuador bids fair to be a record one. The exports of cocoa from the port of Guayaquil during the five months ended 31st May, 1914, amounted to 545,535 quintals, as compared with 273,083 quintals in the corresponding period of 1913. The market value of the 1914 crop (*i.e.*, the crop for the five months January to May inclusive) is estimated at about £1,000,000.

(C. 6,848.)

Quintal = 101·66 lbs.

BRAZIL.

The following information is from the Third Secretary to H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro:—

The exports of cotton in 1913 showed a marked increase over those of the previous year, having risen from 16,773,942 kilogs. to 37,423,616 kilogs., four-fifths of which were exported to the United Kingdom. There has been a slight fall in the value of Brazilian cotton since 1910, but prices during the last two years have kept to the same level, *i.e.*, 928 reis per kilog. (about 6½d. per lb.). The growing importance of the cotton industry in Brazil has attracted capital from other less remunerative enterprises; the Jequié Rubber Company, for instance, has forsaken rubber for cotton "because it ensures better results and can compensate for the heavy losses which might attend the cultivation of rubber."

The system of cultivation is still very backward, but the Ministry of Agriculture has been endeavouring of late to introduce more practical methods in the cultivation of a plant, for the growth of which such favourable conditions exist in the northern States.

Formerly the cottons of North Brazil were looked upon in Manchester as some of the finest in the market; their cultivation has since been so much neglected that in 1911 the price of Pernambuco cotton was quoted much lower than Egyptian qualities. "This lamentable decadence," writes the Minister of Agriculture, "was due to ignorance of the proper methods of planting, to the lack of selected seeds, to failure to cultivate from seed of different varieties in order to prevent degeneration of the plant, to bad methods of opening the pods, and to the complete absence of regular preparation of the fibre, which was constantly damaged by the use of antiquated machinery or by the unskilfulness of the operators."

Agricultural and Forest Products.

BRAZIL—continued.

A special delegate was sent by the Government in 1912 on a tour of inspection through the chief cotton producing countries with the object of studying the most modern methods employed in the cultivation, harvesting and preparation of the plant. The Brazilian Government is also setting up an experimental station for the intensive cultivation of cotton in the State of Maranhão.

BOLIVIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 90-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th April relative to the rubber industry of Bolivia, it is notified that H.M. Minister at La Paz has now forwarded samples of rubber and caoutchouc from the Beni. These samples may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 17,369.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Foochow (Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.) writes that about 2,500 tons of tea seed cake are produced annually in the Foochow district, whence this product is exported to Formosa for use as a fertiliser for rice and other crops. The cakes are sold by number and weigh about 6 lbs. each when fresh and about 4½ lbs. each when old. The producing season is from November to January. Prices vary from about 34 dols. (about £3 3s.) to 26 dols. (about £2 9s.) per 1,000, delivered in godown. (C.I.B. 17,611.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for August,* based on 5,897 statistical returns, viz.,
Labour Market 3,138 returns from trade unions (relating to
in July. 988,946 members), and 2,759 returns from
 employers (relating to 1,282,322 workpeople), employment in July showed a further decline, but still remained good on the whole at the end of the month. There was little change in the building, iron and steel, tinplate, and engineering trades, but the shipbuilding trades were not so fully employed, and there was a decrease in the number of pig-iron furnaces in blast. There was some recovery in the lace and hosiery trades, but employment in other branches of the textile industries showed a further contraction, especially in the cotton trade.

In the trade unions, with a net membership of 988,946, making

* For list of principal contents, see p. 515.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

returns, 28,013 (or 2·8 per cent.) of their numbers were returned as unemployed at the end of July, 1914, compared with 2·4 per cent. at the end of June, 1914, and 1·9 per cent. at the end of July, 1913.

Compared with July, 1913, employment showed a falling-off in most of the principal industries. The decline was most marked in the pig-iron, iron and steel, cotton and woollen trades. In the tin-plate trade there was a considerable increase in the number of mills working.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has forwarded the following figures of the imports of cocoa and chocolate (in powdered form) into Australia in 1913, showing the share of the United Kingdom in this trade:—

State.	Total Imports of Cocoa and Chocolate (in powdered form).	Imports of United Kingdom origin.	
		Value.	Percentage of Total.
	£	£	
New South Wales	55,951	34,417	61·5
Victoria	51,179	29,929	58·5
Queensland	24,602	4,992	20·3
South Australia	20,365	18,232	89·5
Western Australia	14,997	10,597	70·6
Tasmania	5,174	4,821	93·2
Northern Territory	27	16	—
Total	172,295	103,004	59·8
Total in 1912	182,854	94,281	51·6

H.M. Trade Commissioner adds that United Kingdom manufacturers of cocoa should make every effort to obtain a larger share of the business in Queensland, which will no doubt prove to be of steadily increasing volume in the future.

(C.I.B., 18,435.)

MOROCCO.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that the "Banque d'Etat de Maroc," in agreement with the Moroccan Government, put into circulation on 27th July the new bronze Hassani coinage. The Rial Makhzani is to be divided into 500 mouzounis, so that the mouzouni may represent a hundredth part of a Hassani peseta. Coins of 2, 5 and 10 mouzounis have been struck. They are of the same type, differing only in size and the figure indicating their value.

The "Banque d'Etat de Maroc" will give Makhzani silver money in exchange for any of the new bronze issue presented to it.

Hassani peseta = 3s. (about).

(C. 6,637.)

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, with regard to the attention which is being paid in the United States to the fostering of commercial relations with the South American republics, that a party of American professors is now touring South America with the object of studying the educational systems of the different countries. Their itinerary includes Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Valparaiso, Huasca, Coquimbo, Antofagasta and Arica, and then Peru and Panama. (C. 6,511.)

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) has forwarded the following figures of the exports of meat and dairy products from the United States during the year ended 30th June, 1914, the figures for the previous year being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	Years ended 30th June.			
	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Dollars.	Lbs.	Dollars.
Beef, fresh	7,120,276	870,427	6,351,812	783,048
„ pickled	24,835,842	2,394,658	23,224,969	2,284,097
Bacon	195,171,978	24,844,441	193,260,434	25,763,495
Hams and shoulders...	152,975,919	20,716,500	163,334,805	23,422,612
Pork, pickled, &c. ...	40,318,233	4,191,587	45,999,930	5,015,046
Lard	476,201,909	53,417,398	477,589,306	53,880,453
Tallow	28,428,774	1,790,596	14,433,574	924,057
Oleo oil	92,834,333	10,864,531	97,017,065	10,156,659
Neutral lard	44,738,965	5,124,756	28,375,833	3,200,398

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C. 6 892.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that, according to official reports published in the local press, slaughter at all Federal inspected establishments in the United States during the year ended 30th June, 1914, shows a decrease in the number of cattle and calves killed and an increase in the number of sheep and swine, compared with the average for the seven years under the meat inspection laws.

There were 6,724,107 head of cattle slaughtered in 1913-14, a decrease of 775,088 head as compared with the seven years' average; 1,814,904 calves, a decrease of 279,710 head; 14,958,834 sheep, an increase of 3,551,213; and 33,289,715 swine, an increase of 849,078. (C. 6,889.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—The Labour Market in July; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Membership of Trade Unions in 1913; Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom; Expenditure of Working-Class Families in Denmark; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Increase in the Cost of Living in Canada; Labour Disputes in Massachusetts in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,362. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Havre in 1913. Price 3½d.

Harbour and port works.
Coffee and cocoa trade.
Pepper imports.
Cotton trade.

Reports from Caen, Dieppe,
Honfleur, Tréport, Fécamp and
St. Valéry-en-Caux.
Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,363. Trade and Commerce of Costa Rica in 1913. Price 1½d.**

Banana exports.	Shipping and navigation.
Parcel post.	Map.
Tariff changes.	

No. 5,364. Trade of the Consular District of Calais in 1913. Price 1½d.

The Port of Calais.	Lace industry.
Mail and passenger services in 1913.	

No. 5,365. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Vera Cruz (Mexico) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Industries.	Reports from Puerto Mexico,
Railways.	Tuxpam, Jalapa, and Frontera.

No. 5,366. Trade of the Consular District of Oporto (Portugal) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Raw cotton and textile imports.	Wine trade.
Imports of codfish.	Map.

No. 5,367. Trade of the Port of Progreso (Mexico) in 1913. Price ½d.

Sisal exports.	Trade of Sagunade Terminus.
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No. 5,368. Trade of the Consular District of Rome in 1913. Price 1½d.

Banking and finance.	Crops.
Tramways.	Bounties to agriculturists.
Industrial development.	Railways and roads.

No. 5,370. Trade of the Consular District of Erzeroum (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1913. Price 1d.

Road making.	Reports from Van and Diarbekir.
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No. 5,371. Trade, etc., of Pondicherry and Karikal in 1909-13. Price 1d.

Ground nut trade.	Mills and factories.
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No. 5,372. Trade of Pakhoi (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Trade conditions.	Sugar trade.
Kerosene imports.	Map.
Exports of pigs.	

No. 5,374. Trade of the Consular District of Constantinople in 1913. Price 3½d.

Municipal and port works at Constantinople.	Turkish coal.
Public works.	Reports from Panderma, Adana, Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Ismidt.
Opium crop.	Maps.
Barley and other grain exports.	
Mohair trade.	

Government Publications.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 802. Ceylon, 1913. Price 3½d.

No. 803. Bermuda, 1913. Price 1½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom for 1914. [Cd. 7,483.] Price 1s. 3d.

The Industrial Directory, of which this is the ninth edition, is issued by the Department of Labour Statistics of the Board of Trade. It comprises the names and addresses of the secretaries of all Associations of Employers or Workpeople concerned with questions affecting labour, so far as known to the Department. Of these there are 1,528 Employers' Associations, 1,133 Trade Unions, 111 Federations of Trade Unions, 284 Trade Councils, 4 Federations of Trade Councils, and 340 Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and Joint Committees. The names and addresses are also given of 3,346 Workmen's Co-operative Societies, and of 113 Friendly Societies, with branches ("orders"). Of Friendly Societies without branches only the principal ones are given; these number 441.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1913. Vol. XLVIII., Part IV. Imports and Exports of Cereals, Live Stock and other Agricultural Produce. [Cd. 7,551.] Price 5½d.

This volume of the Agricultural Statistics deals with the growth of the imports of food into the United Kingdom—live stock, meat, dairy produce, fruit and vegetables, &c. A special section is devoted to the trade in live stock between Great Britain and Ireland.

*Government Publications.***FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.**

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italics.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			EUROPE—continued.		
Austria-Hungary :			Netherlands and Colonies :		
5346	Hungary, 1913	2d.	5278	Netherlands, 1913	1½d.
Bulgaria:			5336	Netherlands, Finances, 1913	1d.
5320	Bulgaria, 1912-13	1½d.	5325	Netherlands East Indies, 1913... ..	3½d.
Belgium and Colonies :			5315	Rotterdam, 1913	6½d.
5274	Antwerp, 1913	2d.	5245	Surinam, 1910-12	3½d.
5260	Belgian Congo, 1912	3½d.	Norway :		
5303	Katanga, 1913	1d.	5250	Norway (Supplementary), 1912... ..	2d.
Denmark and Colonies :			Portugal and Colonies :		
5283	St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1913... ..	1d.	5284	Cape Verde Islands, 1913 ...	1½d.
France and Colonies :			5306	Chinde, 1913... ..	2½d.
5256	Algeria, 1912	7d.	5286	Goa, 1912-13	½d.
5319	Bordeaux, 1913	4d.	5353	Lisbon, 1913... ..	8d.
5279	Brest, 1913	1d.	5356	Madeira, 1913	1½d.
5364	Calais, 1912	1½d.	5366	Oporto, 1913... ..	1½d.
5287	Corsica, 1913	1½d.	5265	Portugal (Supplementary), 1912	1d.
5252	Dunkirk, 1912	2d.	5321	San Thomé and Principe, 1913... ..	½d.
5249	French Congo, 1911-12 ...	3d.	686	<i>Report on a Journey made from Chinde to Tete</i> ...	½d.
5362	Havre, 1913	3½d.	Roumania :		
5324	Lyons, 1913	4½d.	5326	Roumania, 1913	3½d.
5323	New Caledonia, 1913	1½d.	Russia :		
5371-	Pondicherry and Karikal, 1913	1d.	5296	Batoum, 1913	3d.
5312	Réunion, 1913	1d.	5354	Finland, 1913	4d.
Germany and Colonies :			5328	Russia and St. Petersburg, 1913... ..	6d.
5244	Danzig, 1910-12	4½d.	5259	Vladivostok, 1912	7d.
5282	Dresden, 1913	1d.	5329	Warsaw, 1913	2½d.
5352	German South-West Africa, 1913	3d.	Spain :		
5361	Mannheim, 1913	1d.	5299	Canary Islands, 1913	2d.
5246	Samoa, 1912... ..	1d.	5294	Corunna, 1913	3d.
Greece :			5327	Gulf of Guinea, Spanish Possessions, 1911-13 ...	1d.
5311	Corfu, 1913	2d.	5340	Seville, 1913... ..	2½d.
5275	Cyclades, 1913	2d.	Turkey :		
5297	Patras, 1913	1½d.	5302	Beirut and the Coast of Syria, 1913... ..	2½d.
5290	Piræus, 1913... ..	2½d.	5374	Constantinople, 1913	3½d.
5258	Thessaly, 1912	4d.	5370	Erzeroum, 1913	1d.
Italy :			5339	Jerusalem, 1913	2d.
5350	Genoa, 1913	3d.	5247	Smyrna, 1912-13	4½d.
5310	Italy, 1913	1½d.	5313	Trebizond, 1913	2d.
5314	Italy, Finances	2d.	AFRICA—		
5368	Rome, 1913	1½d.	Egypt :		
5330	Sicily, 1913	3½d.	5355	Alexandria, 1913	4d.
			Morocco :		
			5248	Morocco, 1912	5d.

*Government Publications.***Foreign Office Reports—continued.**

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
ASIA—			NORTH AMERICA—cont.		
China:			United States:		
5335	Amoy, 1913 ...	1d.	5285	Baltimore, 1913 ...	3½d.
5349	Canton, 1913 ...	1d.	5347	Boston, 1913 ...	3d.
5298	Changsha, 1913 ...	1½d.	5295	Chicago, 1913 ...	3d.
5308	Chinkiang, 1913 ...	1½d.	5253	Hawaii, 1912-13 ...	4½d.
5301	Foochow, 1913 ...	1½d.	5332	New York, 1913 ...	3d.
5305	Hangchow, 1913 ...	1½d.	5316	Philadelphia, 1913 ...	2½d.
5291	Ichang, 1913 ...	1½d.	5351	Philippine Islands, 1913 ...	2½d.
5309	Kiukiang, 1913 ...	2d.	5318	Portland (Oregon), 1913 ...	4d.
5270	Kiungchow, 1913 ...	1½d.	5331	San Francisco, 1913 ...	2½d.
5348	Nanking, 1913 ...	1½d.	5293	St. Louis, 1913 ...	2½d.
5272	Newchwang, 1913 ...	1½d.	5333	Savannah, 1913 ...	3½d.
5372	Ningpo, 1913 ...	1½d.	CENTRAL AMERICA—		
5343	Pakhoi, 1913... ..	1½d.	Costa Rica:		
5359	Shasi, 1913	1½d.	5363	Costa Rica, 1913	1½d.
5278	Swatow, 1913	1½d.	Panama:		
5344	Tientsin, 1913	1½d.	5338	Panama, 1913	2½d.
5341	Tsinan and Tsingtau, 1913	1d.	SOUTH AMERICA—		
5307	Wuchow and Nanning, 1913	1½d.	Argentina:		
5342	Wuhu, 1913	1½d.	5243	Buenos Aires, 1912-13 ...	8½d.
Corea:			687	<i>Report on the Wine and Fruit Industries of Argentina</i>	1½d.
5345	Corea, 1913	2d.	Brazil:		
Japan:			5262	Pará, 1910-12 and part of 1913... ..	2½d.
5334	Dairen, 1913... ..	3½d.	5268	Porto Alegre, 1913	2½d.
5337	Hakodate, 1913	2d.	5317	São Francisco do Sul, 1913..	1d.
5271	Shimonoseki, 1913	1d.	5280	São Paulo, 1913	1d.
Persia:			Chile:		
5264	Arabistan, 1912-13	1½d.	5304	Antofagasta, 1913	1d.
5267	Bahrein Islands, 1912-13 ...	3½d.	5276	Coquimbo, 1913	2d.
5263	Bunder Abbas. 1912-13 ...	3½d.	Paraguay:		
5255	Bushire, 1912-13	5d.	5269	Budget for 1914	½d.
5254	Isfahan, 1912-13	4d.	Peru:		
5266	Kerman, 1912-13	1½d.	5322	Iquitos, 1913	1½d.
5277	Lingah, 1912-13	2½d.	5292	Peru, 1913	2½d.
5261	Persia, 1912-13	1½d.	Venezuela:		
5357	Seistan and Kain, 1912-13...	2d.	5358	Caracas, 1912-13	2½d.
5257	Shiraz, 1912-13	3d.	5360	Ciudad Bolivar, 1913 ...	1d.
Siam:			WEST INDIES—		
5251	Bangkok, 1912-13	3½d.	5289	Dominican Republic, 1913...	2½d.
NORTH AMERICA—			5288	Hayti, 1913	2½d.
Mexico:					
5281	Colima, 1913	1½d.			
5367	Progreso, 1913	½d.			
5365	Vera Cruz, 1913	1½d.			

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Fruit Trade of South Africa.
"South African Agricultural Journal," (Pretoria) July.
- Olive Oil Market in Italy.
Norwegian Consular Report, 1st Aug.
- Grain Selling Methods in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.
- Wine Crop Prospects in France in 1914.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 10th July.
- Wattle Bark: Analysis.
"South African Agricultural Journal" (Pretoria), July.
- Cheese-Making: Development in Siberia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 3rd July.
- Tea Cultivation in Java
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 8th Aug.
- Merino Sheep: History of the Breed.
"South African Agricultural Journal" (Pretoria), July.
- Plantation Rubber in Burma
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 11th July.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Steam Ploughs in France: Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd July.
- Automatic Forgings Lathe.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Electrolysis in Concrete.
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), July.
- Oxy-acetylene Welding.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 1st Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Cupola Explosions: Device to Prevent.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Ore Deposits of Australia with reference to Mineralogy.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 9th July.
- Coal Production in the United States during 1913.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 1st Aug.
- Pottery Production in the United States during 1913.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 1st Aug.
- Sherardizing: Theory and Practice.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Assay of Tin and Mill Losses.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), 6th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Metals: Production, Consumption, Price, &c. during the last ten years (1st Article).
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.
- Petroleum Industry in the Caucasus.
"Berichte über Handel" (Berlin), 20th July.
- Iron Making in Connecticut.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Ore Deposits in South Australia.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), 6th July.
- Steel Production in the United States in 1913.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 1st Aug.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 9th July.
- Coal Output of the United States in 1913.
"Iron Age" (New York), 30th July.
- Magnetic Process Applied to the Treatment of Tasmanian Ores.
"Mining and Engineering Review" (Melbourne), 6th July.
- Tin Mining in the Federated Malay States in 1913.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 16th July.
- Gold Production in Siberia.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 6th July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Developments in Bombay Presidency.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.
- Trans-Australian Railway.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 9th July.
- Railway Statistics of the United States in 1913.
"Engineering News" (New York), 23rd July.
- Port Developments, proposed, at Karachi.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Cotton Crop Prospects in Bombay.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.
- Cotton Growing in the Gold Coast.
"Government Gazette" (Accra), 18th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

Jute Crop Forecast in India.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 24th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Canada: Industrial Situation, &c. in New Brunswick.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.

British East Africa: Increased Commerce of Mombasa.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 10th July.

France: Unemployment in 1913.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.

Belgian Congo: Economic Conditions in 1913.
"Renseignements de l'Office Colonial" (Brussels), July.

Canada: Bank Statement for June.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.

Mexico: Economic Conditions of Tamaulipas in 1913.
French Consular Report (Paris), 23rd July.

Switzerland: Finance and Commerce in 1913.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Montenegro: Trade and Commerce.
Austrian Consular Report (Vienna), July.

Canada: Finances of Ottawa.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 31st July.

Miscellaneous.

Artificially Hardened Oils in Competition with Copra Oil.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 9th July.

Useful New Facts in Testing Materials.
"Engineering News" (New York), 23rd July.

Glass and Glassware Trade of Chile.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd July.

Fishing Industry in Italy.
"Fiskets Gang" (Bergen), 29th July.

Straw Twine Fillings for Rugs.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd July.

Cycles and Motor Cycles in France in 1913: Numbers, Taxation, &c.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 8th Aug.

Hat (including Straw) Industry of Japan.
"Berichte über Handel" (Berlin), 24th July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) in 1913-14.
 Report on the Maritime Trade of Sind in 1913-14.

Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa—
 Report on Green Manuring Experiments in 1912-13.

Canada—

Report of Department of Trade and Commerce for year ended 31st March. 1913—
 Part IV., Miscellaneous Information.
 Abstract of Statements of Canadian Insurance Companies, 1913.

Canada—

Report of Ontario Public Roads and Highways Commission, 1914.

Victoria—

Report of Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for 1913.
 Geological Survey Bulletin, No. 36: Mineral Springs at and near Hepburn.

New Zealand—Annual Report of Bank of New Zealand for year ended March, 1914.

United States—Farmers' Bulletin No. 604—
 The Agricultural Outlook.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 33 weeks ended 13th August, 1914 :—

				Week ended 13th Aug., 1914.	33 Weeks ended 13th Aug., 1914.	Week ended 13th Aug., 1914.	33 Weeks ended 13th Aug., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	23,478	1,917,844	823	107,477
Brazilian ...	...	...	...	4,832	204,606	—	14,063
East Indian	...	...	...	21,028	191,050	1,864	47,153
Egyptian	...	...	...	250	354,826	40	102,897
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7,679*	147,861†	—	10,370
Total...	...	...	...	57,267	2,816,187	2,727	281,960

* Including 325 bales British West African and 51 bales British East African.

† Including 6,202 bales British West Indian, 12,478 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 15th August, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Week ended 15th August, 1914	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	40	3	29	4	25	1
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	33	7	25	0	19	8
1908	31	2	24	5	17	10
1909	41	6	23	11	19	8
1910	32	11	20	11	17	11
1911	31	6	27	8	17	10
1912	38	2	28	3	21	8
1913	34	3	24	7	18	7

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 15th August, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 15th August, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	521
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	179	261
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	196,215	184,405
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	69,224	108,143
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	1,370	5,613
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,426	14,539
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	66,890	105,645
Beef	"	1,555	722
Hams	"	14,929	20,428
Pork	"	2,789	3,353
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,471	1,895
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	15,195	16,597
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	43,042	92,160
Margarine	"	18,321	31,011
Cheese	"	72,014	64,045
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	120	295
" condensed	"	17,169	20,716
" preserved, other kinds	"	390	171
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	149,082	475,815
Poultry	Value £	810	1,335
Game	"	—	201
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	10,866	7,922
Lard	"	22,776	31,388
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,426,700	2,511,500
Wheat-meal and flour	"	161,500	217,800
Barley	"	383,400	321,100
Oats	"	168,600	239,800
Peas	"	24,989	16,643
Beans	"	2,450	14,860
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,007,200	1,056,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	775	12,774
Apricots and peaches	"	6	143
Bananas	Bunches	290,300	202,163
Cherries	Owts.	84	23
Currants	"	20	1,049
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	10,085	6,566
Lemons	"	8,170	15,385
Oranges	"	3,961	6,536
Pears	"	2,019	37,192
Plums	"	2,315	43,031
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	23,482	21,242
Hay	Tons	218	584
Straw	"	—	18
Moss Litter	"	127	1,555
Hops	Owts.	—	176
Locust beans	"	3,840	12,040
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	148,339	207,036
Potatoes	Owts.	5,094	40,437
Tomatoes	"	29,698	40,083
Unenumerated	Value £	2,022	6,536
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	2,480	3,729
" preserved by canning	"	2,101	4,690

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Briteom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 473.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.	
New South Wales	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.	
Victoria	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.	
Queensland	...	409, West Strand, W.C.	
South Australia	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	
Western Australia	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Tasmania	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Dominion of New Zealand	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Union of South Africa	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.	

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

Argentina	...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires. (Agent in London—Mr. D. Begg, 793, Salisbury House, E.C.)
Balkan States	...	<i>See</i> Turkey.
Belgium	...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.), 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
Egypt	...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London—Messrs. Back & Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.)
France	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
Italy	...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
Persia	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal	...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon Lisbon.
Russia	...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, St. Petersburg. <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
Spain	...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle de San Agustin, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
Tunis	...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
Turkey	...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.), 34-35, Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople. <i>Branches</i> —51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 7, St. Theodore Square, Athens, Greece. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. 47, Kniez Mihailova Ulitcha, Belgrade, Servia. (Correspondents at Salonica and Beirut).
		British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna, Local Honischer, 21, Smyrna.

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

318. Workmen engaged in **making odd-sides, in plaster, for cast iron baths.**

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 3rd September, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 7th September, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1466. A workman employed by a builder wholly or mainly as a yard labourer checking stuff in and out and keeping stock straight.

1467. Workmen employed in fixing and keeping in order sheets of iron on a factory floor to save wear and tear. (Application 315.)

Notes.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (SUPPLEMENTARY)
REGULATIONS, 1914, DATED AUGUST 10TH, 1914,
MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER PART II.
OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AND
THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II. AMENDMENT)
ACT, 1914.

Whereas, in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, Regulations have been made by the Board of Trade, entitled the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, and dated May 6th, 1912, and the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1913, and dated January 8th, 1913, respectively, now the Board, in further exercise of their powers under the said section of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and in exercise of their powers under the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914, and all other powers in this behalf, make the following Regulations:—

1. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1914, and shall be construed as one with the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, and the Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1913.

(2) These Regulations shall come into operation on the date hereof.

2. In these Regulations the expression "the Act" means the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the expression "the amending Act" means the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914.

The Unemployment Insurance (Supplementary) Regulations, 1914, dated August 10th, 1914, made by the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914.

3. The following sub-section (4) shall be added to Regulation 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

“(4) Whilst the employer is responsible for the custody of the book in accordance with these Regulations, he shall produce it for inspection at any reasonable time when required to do so by an inspector appointed for the purposes of Part II. of the Act.”

4. Regulation 13 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912, is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation shall be substituted therefor:—

Where a Court of Referees have recommended that a claim for unemployment benefit should be allowed, and the recommendation has been referred by the Insurance Officer to the Umpire, the workman shall be entitled to receive unemployment benefit as from the date of the recommendation until the claim is finally determined by the Umpire as if the Insurance Officer had not disagreed with the recommendation and in accordance with sub-section 3 of section 2 of the amending Act such benefit received by the workman shall, except as is hereinafter provided, be deemed to be duly paid, and shall not be recoverable from the workman,

Provided that where for the purpose of obtaining such benefit the workman has made any false statement or representation or has concealed any material facts, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability under section 101 of the Act or otherwise, be liable to repay to the Unemployment Fund the amount of such benefit received by him whilst the statutory conditions were not fulfilled in his case, or whilst he was disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, and the amount of such benefit may, in accordance with sub-section 5 of section 101 of the Act, be recovered as a debt due to the Crown.

5. The following paragraph shall be added after the words “on the Court” in Regulation 21 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912:—

“Provided that any claim or question which is reported or referred to a Court of Referees may be proceeded with in the absence of any member or members of that Court other than the Chairman, but only if the claimant or person or association in whose case the question arises consents, and in such case the Court shall be deemed to be properly constituted and the Chairman shall, if the number of the members of the Court is an even number, have a second or casting vote.”

6. The expression “Insurance Year” referred to in sub-section 2 of section 18 of the amending Act means:—

(i.) the period commencing on the 15th day of July, 1914, and ending on the 17th day of July, 1915;

(ii.) thereafter the period commencing on the day next after the last day of the preceding insurance year, and ending on the Saturday nearest to the 14th day of July in the following calendar year, and so on from year to year.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 10th day of August, 1914.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the Board of Trade

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

August 27, 1914.

[No. 926

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street**, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London**;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, **Central 12807**. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 584.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., 1914	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, "	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	540
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	584
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	585
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	580

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations which appeared on pages 314-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, pages 406-11 of the issue of 13th August, and pages 547-49 of the present issue, prohibiting entirely the exportation from this country of certain articles, and prohibiting the exportation from this country of certain articles to certain countries.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received the following may be noted:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Paraffin lamp chimneys. | Metal frames and other materials for ladies' hand bags. |
| Bored wood brush stocks. | Compressed asbestos fibre jointing. |
| Lumineux ribbons and crinoline trimmings. | Stay fittings, Broche cloths, and spiral springs for corset manufacturers. |
| Metal glove fasteners. | Millinery ornaments, similar to Gablonz ware, in mother-of-pearl, galalith and glass. |
| 22-carat gold leaf for bookbinders' use. | Aluminium powder. |
| Numbering, dating and perforating machines. | Coppered iron wire for chair springs. |
| Heat resisting glasses and globes. | Bent wood hoops for travelling trunks. |
| Glass wool. | Grained fibre board and kit bag frames. |
| Jacquard plush (samples on view). | Magnesia rings and nitrate of Thorium, used for manufacture of incandescent mantles. |
| Tin plates (in black, plain colours and fancy mottlings), for manufacture of buttons. | |
| Cotton back satins. | |
| Polonaise collar velvets. | |
| Watch glasses. | |

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

Markets Sought for.

Crayons.	Electrical fittings, &c.
Bandages—knitted tubular.	Christmas cards.
Bottles, glass, for chemists and doctors.	Fancy goods.
Cameos.	Gloves and chamois leather.
Card clothing for textile industry.	Electrical hair dryers.
Cotton cloths (sometimes called "velours" or "Duvetyn").	Electrical massage vibrators.
	Cheap leatherette papers.
	Gold lace.
	Glazed "presspahn."

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) *steel trough plates for bridges*, (2) *coachscrews*, and (3) *dogspikes*. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 1st September. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom makers of the articles mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 20,328.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries:—

A professor of a Canadian University is desirous of receiving catalogues and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of the following supplies:—*Air compressors; steel bridges; concrete bridges; concrete block machines; cement machinery; Portland cement; cement and concrete tools; concrete piles; concrete pipes; concrete reinforcing; concrete curbs; cranes; dams; pile drivers; cement, sand, &c. dryers; elevators; gas and oil engines; friction clutches; pumping engines; filters; fire brick and clay; fire-proofing materials.* See Note † on next page.

(C.I.B. 20,663a.)

The representative of a company in the Province of Alberta desires to receive catalogues of United Kingdom manufacturers and dealers in *architects' supplies, technical books, cement testing apparatus, draughting supplies, and engineering and surveying instruments.* See Note † on next page.

(C.I.B. 20,664c.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 20,062.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm desires to get into immediate communication with Canadian shippers of flax.
Flax.

In view of the possible shortage of paper in Scotland, enquiry is being made for large supplies of Canadian wood pulp,
Wood Pulp. and requests are received for names of manufacturers able to make immediate shipments.

Enquiry is made for names of Canadian suppliers of pit wood.
Pit Wood.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Nova Scotia firm desires to secure agencies for United Kingdom firms wishing to do business in the Maritime Provinces.
Agencies desired.

A correspondent at St. John, N.B., makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of chemical fertilisers open to undertake Canadian business.
Chemical Fertilisers.

A Vancouver firm of distributing agents, calling on grocers, druggists and confectioners, desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of securing representation in Western Canada.
Groceries; Druggists' Sundries; Confectionery.

A correspondent in the Province of Quebec desires to receive catalogues (preferably in French) of United Kingdom manufacturers of seeding machines, mowers, rakes, reaper-binders, hay-presses, potato-digging machines, threshing machines, alcohol motors, &c.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements; Alcohol Motors.

A Winnipeg firm makes enquiry for names of large United Kingdom producers of caustic soda, soda ash and bicarbonate of soda.
Caustic Soda; Soda Ash and Bicarbonate of Soda.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

An exporter of chopped hay in the Province of Quebec is desirous of getting into communication with London importers.
Market sought for
Chopped Hay.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 20,975.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm is desirous of purchasing large quantities of bran, and mill offals for shipment to Belgian ports, and invites offers from Canadian shippers.
Bran ;
Mill Offals.

A London manufacturing company is open to contract for supplies of paper felt, and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers able to execute orders promptly.
Paper Felt.

An agent at present in London, claiming a good experience of the Canadian market and who will be shortly returning to that country, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy goods, cutlery, or similar articles, wishing to extend their trade in Canada.
Fancy Goods ;
Cutlery, &c.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent now in London is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber sponges, hot water bottles, chemicals, water bottles, and other druggists' sundries ; also chemicals and lead pencils.
Rubber Sponges ; Hot
Water Bottles ; Chemicals ;
Lead Pencils, &c.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent at present in London wishes to obtain United Kingdom agencies in haberdashery and men's furnishings. He is also interested in cutlery, and biscuits.
Haberdashery ; Men's
Furnishings ; Cutlery ;
Biscuits.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

A Liverpool firm of manufacturers and exporters, having an established connection (as sellers of special machines) throughout Canada, chiefly with meat packers, provision merchants and large importers in general, wishes to obtain the sole agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of boots and shoes (cheap and showy), wearing apparel, &c.

All communications relative to this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, and marked "A. B."
 (C.I.B. 17,597.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Glasgow firm of electrical and mechanical engineers, claiming over twenty years' experience in the export trade, is open to advise buyers of machinery and to put them in touch with manufacturers who can meet their requirements. This would be done on a commission basis on the cost of the machinery, and the firm would undertake to see plant or machinery tested and shipped in good order.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow. (C.I.B. 21,007.)

* * * * *

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports that a mining company in Ontario is now engaged in excavating a site for a stamp mill and concentrator for the recovery of gold from ores, and will probably require machinery therefor.

**Plant for Gold
Stamp Mill and
Concentrator.**

The name and address of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 20,663*h*.)

AUSTRALIA.

An engineer from Melbourne, who is at present in this country, desires to obtain agencies for British machinery, manufactured iron such as tubes, plates, &c., hardware such as enamelled ware, electrical fittings, &c., and photographic chemicals.

**Machinery ; Iron
Tubes, Plates, &c. ;
Enamelled Ware ;
Electrical
Fittings ;
Photographic
Chemicals, etc.**

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (C.I.B. 19,752.)

A manufacturers' agent of Melbourne, interested in steel products and machinery, who is at present in London, is desirous of obtaining the representation in Melbourne of British steel makers and machinery manufacturers.

**Steel Products ;
Machinery.**

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. The name and London address of the enquirer may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (19,346.)

A manufacturers' export agent, with office and show rooms in London, claiming a good connection with hardware firms and general stores in Australia, is open to accept additional agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of goods other than soft goods.

**Commercial
Enquiry.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Bureau, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C., and marked "Austral." (C.I.B. 20,195.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 2.30 p.m. on 7th October, for the supply and delivery of (1) *various telegraph instruments*, (2) *various measuring instruments*, and (3) 10,400 *carbon and metal filament electric lamps* (Schedules Nos. 404, 405 and 406, N.S.W.).

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be seen by United Kingdom makers of telegraph and measuring instruments and electric lamps at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,594.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of merchants and commission agents in Dunedin wishes to get into touch with a United Kingdom firm of **Groceries ;** wholesale grocers and would also like to secure **Confectionery ;** the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **Chocolate.** confectionery, including chocolate.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, N.Z. (C.I.B. 19,693.)

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 3,000 *wall telephones*, (2) 50, or more, *telegraph typewriters*, (3) 6 *tons of copper binding wire*, and (4) 5 *tons of galvanised iron binding wire*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand. *Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £50 in the case of (1), £25 in the case of (2), £10 in the case of (3) and £5 in the case of (4).*

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—continued.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Government Printing Office, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, New Zealand, up to 5 p.m. on 8th September.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,574.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Auckland (Mr. A. J. Denniston) reports, on the authority of the local press, that the ratepayers of Mount Albert, a suburb of Auckland, have sanctioned the proposal of the Borough Council to raise a loan of £29,500 for municipal works. Of this amount £12,000 is set apart for road construction and improvement works, £1,500 for road-making plant, £9,500 for water supply extension, and £500 for drainage works. (C.I.B. 19,564.)

**Material and
Plant for Road
Construction,
Water Supply,
and Drainage
Works.**

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Yorkshire firm of belting manufacturers is desirous of appointing agents in South Africa for the sale of its leather belting.

Leather Belting.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Halifax (Yorks). (C.I.B. 17,961.)

EGYPT.

The Acting British Consul at Cairo (Mr. G. G. Knox) reports that tenders† are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of 150 safes of the approximate outside size of 63 centimetres high, 48 centimetres wide, and 48 centimetres deep.

Safes.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender, &c. may be *obtained* from the "Economat Central, Ministère des Finances," Cairo, where also tenders, accompanied by a sample of the safe it is proposed to supply, will be received up to noon on 1st October.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of safes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,785.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

† Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor. For conditions under which temporary (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city, being now unable to obtain supplies from Germany, wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of glassware, corks, sprays and tubes for the perfumery trade. The firm is also desirous of taking up the selling agency of a reliable United Kingdom manufacturer of celluloid articles, hair nets, &c. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 20,681.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm in Amsterdam desires to get into communication immediately with United Kingdom manufacturers of sanitary articles, chiefly water-filters of simple construction, for household use. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 20,682.)

Note.†—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

FRANCE.

The British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, has received enquiries from French firms who wish to know whether United Kingdom manufacturers of tools, machine parts, and ironware, can supply goods to replace similar German goods which have hitherto been imported into France.

All communications in this connection should be sent direct to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris, who will do everything possible to facilitate communications, transmission of samples, &c.

SPAIN.

The following information was received from H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. C. S. Smith) before the outbreak of the war:—

The hydro-electric schemes which are in course of realisation have discouraged the importation of steam engines and boilers, but have stimulated the imports of electrical machinery.

Oil engines are not imported, nor are they likely to be as long as the duty levied on oils is so high. Gas engines are not asked for at present. The price of gas supplied to the houses is 25 centimos (2·2d.) per cubic metre.

Openings for British Trade:

SPAIN—*continued.*

The importation of cotton-spinning machinery in 1913 was fairly active, and it is thought that some 20,000 new spindles were put down. Of these about 5,000 spindles would be for replacing old machines sent to scrap. Very low prices have ruled for these machines. The imports of jute machinery were also fair in relation to the limited number of spindles existing. The increase is estimated at 4,000 spindles. Only special looms, which are not made in Spain, are imported, as the duty is prohibitive. Little or no machinery for cloth, or yarn printing, dyeing or finishing was imported during 1913.

There was a considerable importation of machine tools last year to meet the requirements of the large electrical undertakings for the supply of current on a large scale for power and lighting purposes.

The trade in machinery and materials for the graphic arts generally shows steady expansion in consequence of the deficiencies still to be made good in order to bring Spain up to the standard of her neighbours. No printing or book-binding machinery comes from the United Kingdom; the greater part of the trade goes to Germany. Every printing shop and bindery is full of German machinery, whose makers have cultivated the market with complete success.

H.M. Consul at Valencia (Mr. E. Harker) reports that every year witnesses an increased demand in the Valencia district for small motor engines, chiefly petrol, for use in working small pumps for irrigating, and although a certain percentage of British makes is seen, the majority of such motors appear to be of Continental manufacture.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 7th August announces that tenders will be received, up to 11th September, by the "Direttore Generale delle Opere Marittime, Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici (Sezione Contratti)," Rome, for the construction of piers, wharves and breakwaters at the port of Spezia. The upset price of the contract is put at 2,778,560 lire (about £111,140), and a provisional deposit of 100,000 lire (£4,000) is required to qualify any tender.

Although the foregoing contract will doubtless be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials and accessories outside Italy.

German and Austrian Market to be Captured. See article on pp. 556-7.

*Openings for British Trade.***GREECE.**

The Acting British Consul at Piræus (Mr. J. Joannidis) reports that the Greek Government Gazette of 21st July/3rd August notifies that tenders are invited by the Ministries of the Interior, of Finances, and of Communications, for the construction, maintenance and working of the undertakings necessary for (1) the supply of water to Athens, Piræus, and their suburbs by using the springs at Stymphalie or Medas; and (2) for the laying of a distributing system in Athens, Piræus, and North Phaleron for water supply and sanitation. The estimated value of the contract is 56,000,000 drachmae (£2,240,000).

The plans, *cahiers des charges*, &c. may be seen at the "Bureau du service spécial pour l'alimentation d'eau et des égouts," Athens, where they may be copied at the tenderer's expense. Sealed tenders will be received by the Ministry of Communications, Athens, up to 11 a.m. on 27th March/9th April, 1915. A receipt for the payment of a provisional deposit of 500,000 drachmae (£20,000) to the "Caisse centrale d'Etat" or the National Bank of Greece must accompany each tender.

A copy of the Gazette (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,786.)

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Two gentlemen leaving this country shortly for Central America, with excellent introductions, are desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of machinery and supplies for the engineering trade; they also desire to take up general agencies.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Bureau, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C., and marked "W.H."

(C.I.B. 21,047.)

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" of 2nd July publishes a Law (No. 2,864) authorising the President of the Republic to arrange for the invitation of tenders in connection with the leasing of nitrate deposits in the Province of Tarapacá.

The text of the Law (in Spanish) may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Opportunity for British Trade Expansion.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. The trades dealt with in the memoranda already issued are:—

Boots and Shoes (except of rubber).	Implements and Tools.
Carpets, Rugs and Matting.	Internal Combustion and Explosion Motors, Gas Turbines, &c.
Cotton Hosiery (stockings and socks).	Iron and Steel Wire.
Cotton Prints.	Leather Gloves and Glove Leather.
Cutlery.	Men's Clothing and Underclothing.
Electrical Appliances and Apparatus.	Railway Wheels and Axles (complete) and Tyres and Axles.
Enamelled Hollow Ware.	Stoneware, Earthenware and Chinaware.
Felt Hats and Fezzes.	Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods.
Furniture.	

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain classes of machinery, toys and games, certain classes of iron and steel, incandescent gas mantles, painters' colours, &c., soap and perfumery, and photographic goods, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets. The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets. A summary of some of the replies is published on pp. 542-45.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

[N.B.—Attention is also drawn to the notice on p. 530.]

COMPETITION WITH GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND HUNGARIAN TRADE IN NEUTRAL MARKETS.

Special Telegraphic Reports received from H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consuls on the Commercial Conditions now prevailing in the Dominions and in certain Foreign Markets.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German and Austrian or Hungarian rivals, cables were dispatched on August 14th to H.M. Trade Commissioners in Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and to British Consular Officers in South America, China, Japan, and Egypt, asking them to report on the financial and commercial conditions in their districts, and as to the likelihood of regular payments being forthcoming for goods supplied. The following is a summary of the replies which have been received to date.

Australia.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia reports (August 17th) that the financial position in that market is strong. The Federal Government is prepared to support the banks if necessary, and the execution of Federal, Public, and State works will be continued. The commercial position appears to be sound, as the banks are adequately supporting merchants. He considers that there is a good opportunity for manufacturers to secure valuable trade. Firms should cable to their agents that they are able to fill orders if they are in a position to give this assurance. Particular attention should be directed to trade in fencing wire, mild steel, wire netting, cotton hosiery, minor articles for apparel, rubber goods and china ware.

*Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in
Neutral Markets.*

Canada.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (August 16th) that, according to the information which he has been able to obtain, the present financial condition of importers is generally satisfactory. The approximate value of the import trade from Germany is £3,000,000. The following is a list of certain goods in which, in his opinion, United Kingdom firms might extend their trade as the result of existing conditions:—

Bristles.	Ivory.	Fabrics for neckties.
Brooms.	Perfumery.	Gelatine.
Brass articles.	Purses.	Glassware.
Brass tubing.	Leather.	Gloves.
Boiler tubes.	Medicinal materials.	Gun wads.
Beans.	Chinaware.	Hides.
Combs.	Carbons.	Hops.
Clothing.	Cutlery.	Lamps.
Glycerine, crude.	Carding machinery.	Rubber.
Litharge.	Copper tubing.	Skates.
Lead pencils.	Electrical apparatus.	Socks.
Locomotive tyres.	Enamelled ware.	Toys.
Optical instruments.	Furs.	Velvets.
Piano-keys.	Ferro-silicon.	Zinc bars.

New Zealand.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (August 19th) that the present conditions of trade are disturbed, but he anticipates that this is only temporary and considers prospects to be good, and regular payments likely to be maintained. The demand for necessities is not likely to diminish. An increasing demand for United Kingdom goods may be expected, but prompt overtures should be made so as to anticipate competition from America.

South Africa.—H.M. Trade Commissioner reports (August 17th) the existence of depression due to drought, which was accentuated by the war. Prices for foodstuffs rose to a high level at first, but concerted action by the merchants and the reassuring statements which the Dominion Government was in a position to make resulted in prices of present stock being fixed at 10 per cent. more than the normal market price. The action of H.M. Government regarding insurance against war risks is highly appreciated. The banks are fully prepared to finance reputable merchants as hitherto, and merchants are ready to carry on trade. Indents supplied previously by Germany and Austria will be executed by the United Kingdom and France. The unavoidable decrease in the exports of diamonds, hides and feathers will affect the community proportionately.

Argentina.—H.M. Consul-General at Buenos Aires reports (August 14th) that the preponderating share of the trade is already in the hands of British firms. Banks refuse to give credit and there is no money to be had. Grain stocks cannot be moved because bills cannot be drawn on Europe, and the banks can no longer finance cultivators. Regularity of payments cannot be relied upon. There is a danger of depreciation in the value of currency.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Neutral Markets.

Brazil.—H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro reports (August 18th) that an opportunity certainly offers for British firms to secure trade now in German hands. Traders should make arrangements for payment in gold and not in paper currency, since the Government propose to make a large local issue of paper and in all probability exchange will decline sharply. British firms desiring to transact business should send competent representatives possessing the necessary technical knowledge to study local conditions. H.M. Consul-General adds that in Rio de Janeiro firms are in a good financial position, and it should not be difficult to secure regular payment, but the utmost caution should be exercised in the choice of customers.

China.—H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai reports (August 15th) that merchants there are fully alive to the situation. The difficulty in getting shipments away is re-acting on the import trade, but Chinese merchants are confident that business will shortly be resumed on a small scale. Silk spinning mills, cotton mills and industrial undertakings generally are working, but the market is oppressed by the stock of cereals which under normal conditions would have been shipped to the Continent of Europe.

Japan.—H.M. Commercial Attaché in Japan reports (August 26th) that, chiefly owing to rapid buying, the consequent rise in prices of accumulated stocks, and the special conditions resulting therefrom, payments have improved. The financial position is said to be fairly satisfactory, but it is difficult to say precisely whether regular payments will be possible in the event of the market becoming congested. H.M. Commercial Attaché is of opinion that the German Empire's large share of the trade is almost entirely due to excessive credit facilities and although (presumably under ordinary circumstances) he would not consider such a course desirable, it may be necessary for British interests to extend credit facilities.

Export trade is seriously disorganised owing to the stoppage of Continental purchases of silk and the big fall in prices in the United States. Transactions in *habutae*, braids, and in general export trade, are being very much interfered with on account of serious difficulties as to shipment and exchange, but the present position is slowly improving on account of assistance promised by the Japanese Specie Banks.

Prospects for the rice crop are encouraging. The following are German or Austro-Hungarian goods with which British manufacturing interests should be able to compete :—

Drugs (especially); galvanised iron wire, worsted yarns, and electrical machinery.

The iron and steel supply is calculated to suffice for six months; wire gauge No. 8 has advanced to £9 15s. c.i.f. and other gauges in the same proportion. Mild steel bars, round, basis sizes, have advanced by roughly 40 %₁₀₀, and sheets in the same proportion. The above prices are for stocks, and there is no forward business being

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Neutral Markets.

carried on. There has been a very large rise in the price of drugs, especially *santoninum*, acid carbolicum, cocaine, hydrochlor, morphia; German proprietary medicines. British manufacturing interests are strongly recommended to take advantage of the opportunity which must offer for the supply of enemies' goods, but it is absolutely essential that experts should pay a visit to Japan.

The present stock of yarns is believed to be small, on account of the depression in the mousseline trade early in the year. There has been a 20 per cent. rise in prices of paper owing to the shortage in the supply of pulp and other necessities for its manufacture. Domestic pulp is only suitable for newspapers. There has been no change of importance in the textile import trade. No better opportunity is likely to occur for the supply of dyes and malt if supplies are forthcoming. There has been a big rise in price of industrial chemicals and glass sheets.

The greatest energy is being displayed by American firms, and Japanese firms will also take advantage of the opportunity.

NOTICE TO BRITISH FIRMS TRADING WITH FRANCE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris, that, in order to alleviate any anxiety which may be felt by British firms having interests in France as to the situation of their stock, book debts, &c., the Chamber has formed a special department to respond promptly to all enquiries received from the United Kingdom in this respect. The Chamber also has a list of responsible men who could be employed, in case of need, for safeguarding as far as possible the individual interests of British firms.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Belgium.

H.M. Minister at Brussels has forwarded extracts from the "Moniteur Belge" containing the text of two Decrees, dated 2nd and 6th August, establishing a Moratorium in Belgium.

The Decree of 6th August supersedes that of 2nd August, and provides that the period during which all protests and appeals regarding negotiable instruments signed before 2nd August are to be made is postponed up to and including 15th September, 1914.

Payment cannot be demanded from the drawees, endorsers, or other responsible parties, during this period.

During the same period the holder is relieved of the obligation to demand payment on the due date. He is expected to inform the

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

debtor or the principal party that the bill can be paid at the domicile of the holder

Interest will accrue from the date of falling due until payment.

From 16th August until 15th September the withdrawal of cash on bank deposits effected before 3rd August cannot exceed 1,000 francs per fortnight. Deposits not exceeding 1,000 francs may be withdrawn entirely.

(C. 7,267.)

Brazil.

H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro has telegraphed, under date 16th August, that a thirty days' Moratorium has been declared in Brazil as from that date.

(C. 7,196.)

Italy.

H.M. Ambassador at Rome reports that a Royal Decree has been issued authorising the banks of emission, viz., the Banca d'Italia, the Banca di Napoli, and the Banca di Sicilia, to increase the maximum limit of their note circulation by one-third in each case.

Another Decree authorised the banks (other than the banks of emission) and pawn establishments, between the 4th and 20th August, to limit withdrawals to five per cent. of each individual account. By the same Decree bills payable in Italy which fell due from 1st to 20th August, inclusive, were prolonged for 20 days.

(C. 7,480.)

Salvador.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador reports, under date of 11th August, that the Government of Salvador has issued a Decree authorising the banks of the Republic to meet their obligations in their own notes until peace has been re-established in Europe for one year.

(C. 6,971.)

STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 21,143.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL. Modified List of Prohibited Exports.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

MODIFYING THE PROCLAMATIONS OF THE 3RD, THE 5TH, AND THE 10TH
AUGUST, 1914, RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN
WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation or Order-in-Council, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual, which may be used as food for men :

And whereas by the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Our Proclamations dated the 3rd August, 1914, the 5th August, 1914, and the 10th August, 1914, effect was given to the provisions of the above recited sections of the said Acts of Parliament by the prohibition of the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain military and naval stores and other articles as therein set forth :

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, now deem it expedient that the exportation of the articles mentioned in that one of Our Proclamations dated the 5th August, 1914, made under the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall no longer be prohibited to the Ports of Belgium, and also that the lists of articles of which the exportation is prohibited in the said Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, in the said Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, made under the first section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and in the said Proclamation dated the 10th August, 1914, shall be modified, both by way of addition to and deletion from the lists of articles therein mentioned :

Now, We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct that from and after the date hereof the prohibitions published

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL—*continued.*
in the aforesaid Proclamations shall be read as subject to the modifications shown in the First Schedule hereunto appended, and that from and after the 30th August, 1914, the said prohibitions shall be read as subject also to the further modifications shown in the Second Schedule hereunto appended.

FIRST SCHEDULE—TO TAKE EFFECT FORTHWITH.

Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

Add to the list of Ports excepted from the prohibition :—

The ports of Belgium.

Delete from the list of articles :—

Coal, steam, large ;

Fuel, manufactured ;

Nitrates of sodium ;

Tin plates.

Proclamation of the 10th August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom.

Delete from the list of articles :—

Lead in all forms.

Add to the list of articles :—

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.

Substitute for the list of provisions and victual which may be used as food for men prohibited to be exported the following list :—

Wheat and wheat flour ;

Barley and oats ;

Animals, living, for food ;

Butter ;

Margarine ;

Cheese ;

Eggs ;

Sugar, unrefined ;

Sugar, refined and candy ;

Molasses and invert sugar ;

Jams and marmalades ;

Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.

SECOND SCHEDULE—TO TAKE EFFECT FROM THE 30TH AUGUST, 1914.

Proclamation of the 3rd August, 1914.—List of Articles of which the exportation is prohibited from the United Kingdom.

Delete from the list of articles—

Creosote.

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 25 cwt. and upwards, whole or in parts.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL—*continued.*

Note.—In order to show clearly the effect of this new Proclamation as regards the foodstuffs prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, the original and revised lists of the articles included in the prohibition are given below in parallel columns:—

OLD LIST (now superseded).	NEW LIST (in force).
Corn, grain, rice, pulse, meal and flour of all kinds ;	Wheat and wheat flour ;
Animals, living, for food ;	Barley and oats ;
Meat of all kinds (including poultry and game), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, or in any way preserved ;	Animals, living, for food ;
Bread ;	
Biscuits and cakes ;	
Butter ;	Butter ;
Margarine ;	Margarine ;
Cheese ;	Cheese ;
Eggs ;	Eggs ;
Fish, fresh, cured, dried or salted (but not including pickled) ;	
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved, without sugar, all kinds ;	
Sugar, unrefined ;	Sugar, unrefined ;
Sugar, refined and candy ;	Sugar, refined and candy ;
Glucose ;	
Molasses and invert sugar ;	Molasses and invert sugar ;
Confectionery of all kinds, including marmalade, jams and fruit jellies ;	Jams and marmalades ;
Milk, condensed, sweetened or not ;	Milk, condensed, sweetened or not.
Tea, other than green tea ;	
Vegetables.	

The regulations have also been modified in other respects. The former prohibition of the export of lead in all forms is now confined to lead—pig, sheet, or pipe. The ports of Belgium are now added to those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal as exceptions from the prohibition of the export of warlike stores to Europe. Large steam coal, manufactured fuel, nitrates of sodium, and tin plates may also now be exported by United Kingdom firms to European ports. From 30th August it will also be possible to export creosote, and internal combustion engines and lorries.

British subjects are, of course, still absolutely prohibited from any commercial intercourse with either Germany or Austria-Hungary. (In this connection see the notice on p. 551).

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE.**

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of August, 1914.

PRESENT :

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS during the present hostilities the Naval Forces of His Majesty will co-operate with the French and Russian Naval Forces and

Whereas it is desirable that the naval operations of the allied forces so far as they affect neutral ships and commerce should be conducted on similar principles, and

Whereas the Governments of France and Russia have informed His Majesty's Government that during the present hostilities it is their intention to act in accordance with the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London*, signed on the 26th day of February, 1909, so far as may be practicable :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London shall, subject to the following additions and modifications, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government as if the same had been ratified by His Majesty :—

The additions and modifications are as follows :—

(1) The lists of absolute and conditional contraband contained in the Proclamation dated 4th August, 1914, shall be substituted for the lists contained in Articles 22 and 24 of the said Declaration.

(2) A neutral vessel which succeeded in carrying contraband to the enemy with false papers may be detained for having carried such contraband if she is encountered before she has completed her return voyage.

(3) The destination referred to in Article 33 may be inferred from any sufficient evidence, and (in addition to the presumption laid down in Article 34) shall be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the Enemy State or to or for a merchant or other person under the control of the authorities of the Enemy State.

(4) The existence of a blockade shall be presumed to be known—

(a) to all ships which sailed from or touched at an enemy port a sufficient time after the notification of the blockade to the local authorities to have enabled the Enemy Government to make known the existence of the blockade.

(b) to all ships which sailed from or touched at a British or allied port after the publication of blockade.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in Article 33, is liable to capture to whatever port the vessel is bound and at whatever port the cargo is to be discharged.

* The text (in French) of the Declaration, together with a translation thereof, is contained in an official Blue Book ("Miscellaneous No. 4 (1909)"), published in March, 1909. Reference number Cd. 4554. Price 11d. ex postage.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE**—*continued.*

(6) The General Report of the Drafting Committee on the said Declaration presented to the Naval Conference, and adopted by the Conference at the eleventh plenary meeting on February 25th, 1909, shall be considered by all Prize Courts as an authoritative statement of the meaning and intention of the said Declaration, and such Courts shall construe and interpret the provisions of the said Declaration by the light of the commentary given therein.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**Official Explanation.**

The following official announcement was issued by the Treasury on 21st August:—

Some doubts having arisen as to the meaning and application of the proclamation against trading with the enemy (see pp. 405-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August), the Government authorise the following explanation to be published:

1. For the purpose of deciding what transactions with foreign traders are permitted, the important thing is to consider where the foreign trader resides and carries on business, and not the nationality of the foreign trader.

2. Consequently, there is, as a rule, no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. What is prohibited is trade with any firms established in hostile territory.

3. If a firm with headquarters in hostile territory has a branch in neutral or British territory trade with the branch is (apart from prohibitions in special cases) permissible, as long as the trade is *bonâ-fide* with the branch, and no transaction with the head office is involved.

4. Commercial contracts entered into before war broke out with firms established in hostile territory cannot be performed during the war, and payments under them ought not to be made to such firms during the war. Where, however, nothing remains to be done save to pay for goods already delivered or for services already rendered, there is no objection to making the payment. Whether contracts entered into before the war are suspended or terminated is a question of law, which may depend on circumstances, and in cases of doubt British firms must consult their own legal advisers.

This explanation is issued in order to promote confidence and certainty in British commercial transactions, but it must be understood that, in case of need, the Government will still be free to impose stricter regulations or special prohibitions in the national interest.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***WAR RISKS INSURANCE.****Names of Committee.**

The Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade on the outbreak of the war to carry into operation the Government Scheme for the insurance of cargoes against King's Enemy war risks (see pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August last) and to advise the Board of Trade upon questions relating thereto consists of the following members:—

Mr. Douglas Owen (Chairman).	Sir Henry J. Johnson.
Sir Edward Beauchamp, Bart., M.P.	Mr. R. B. Lemon.
Sir Raymond Beck.	Mr. Arthur Lindley.
Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I.	Sir John Luscombe.
Sir Algernon Firth, Bart.	Mr. R. A. Ogilvie.
Mr. W. E. Hargreaves.	Mr. W. Richards.
Mr. E. G. Harman, C.B.	Rear-Admiral Sir E. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Mr. H. T. Hines.	Mr. J. H. Warrack.
Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Mr. J. A. Webster.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. Walter Carter of the Board of Trade. (19th August.)

WAR RISKS OF STEAM FISHING VESSELS.**State Insurance Scheme.**

The Board of Trade have arranged with an Association representing the owners of steam fishing vessels a scheme of State Insurance, which will, it is hoped, enable such vessels to pursue their occupation and maintain the supply of fish for the consumption of the population. The arrangement provides that, in return for a small premium, the King's Enemy risks to the vessels will be covered for a period of three months, the risks being shared between the State and the Association in the proportion of 80 to 20 per cent. Generally speaking, the scheme is based on that already in force in regard to merchant steamships, with the necessary adaptations to meet the circumstances of the fishing industry. Steam liners and drifters will be covered as well as trawlers—provided they are insured in the Association. Owners of steam fishing vessels who wish to insure should apply to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. H. Archer, British Fishing Vessels War Risks Insurance Association, St. Andrew's Dock, Hull. (Telegraphic address: Warisko, Hull.)

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

DIVERTED CARGOES.**Advisory Committee Appointed.**

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to advise as to the procedure to be adopted in dealing with the discharge and disposal of and other questions relating to diverted cargoes. The Committee, which held its first meeting on 24th August, is constituted as follows:—

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. (Chairman),
Sir Laurence Guillemard, K.C.B.,
Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.,
Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
Mr. E. G. Saltmarsh, and
Mr. Garnham Roper.

Mr. H. C. Honey, of the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS OF SUBJECTS OF ENEMY STATES.

The Board of Trade have issued Rules under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, regulating the procedure for the avoidance or suspension of any Patent or Licence granted to, or Trade Mark the proprietor of which is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

Where an application is made to the Board for this purpose they must be satisfied that the applicant intends to manufacture the article concerned or carry on the patented process, and also that it is in the public interest that this should be done.

The Rules provide also for the avoidance or suspension of any application for a Patent or Trade Mark by the subject of an Enemy State.

Copies of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1255, Patents Designs and Trade Marks, and No. 1256, Trade Marks, may be obtained, price 1d. each, from the Superintendent of the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C., or they may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

Copies of the Rules may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued by the Board of Trade:—

Bulgaria.

23rd August.—The port of Bourgas is closed and Varna can be entered in the daytime only. Vessels must stop at the mouth of the Kamitchia and wait for a pilot.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

France.

26th August.—The use of wireless telegraphy on merchant vessels is prohibited in French ports and territorial waters, and the antennæ of the apparatus must be dismantled. Foreign transports may be excepted from this requirement by special licence issued by the Naval Authorities.

Persia.

25th August.—It is possible that a derelict lightship has been sunk somewhere in the Shat-el-Arab, and that the river may consequently be blocked at Mohammerah Bar.

Russia.

20th August.—Entrance to Kertch Straits is forbidden from sunset to sunrise. Vessels disobeying this order will be fired on.

24th August.—It has been decided that vessels navigating between Ochakov and Odessa, and drawing over fifteen feet of water, must take a pilot at Ochakov, Odessa, or Nicolaiev.

Sweden.

24th August.—The Government of Sweden has issued an Order prohibiting the use of wireless telegraphy installations on board the vessels of belligerent powers within the radius of Swedish harbour areas.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**Belgium.**

H.M. Minister at Brussels has forwarded a copy of the "Moniteur Belge" (Brussels) of 8th August containing a Decree announcing that the Belgian Government is prepared to insure Belgian firms importing corn from America against war risks on condition that they agree to place such corn at the disposal of the Government. This insurance may also be extended to non-Belgian firms approved by the Belgian War Office.

Applications must be sent to the committee appointed by the Belgian War Office, accompanied by documents to prove the contracts and the insurance. The committee will then issue telegraphic instructions to the Belgian Consul at the port of embarkation.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,836.)

France.

H.M. Embassy at Paris has forwarded an extract from the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 14th August containing a Decree instituting a scheme of State insurance against war risks on vessels and their cargoes.

With regard to vessels, the insurance is restricted to vessels flying the French flag and registered in a French port, and is limited to 80 per cent. of their value as fixed in the ordinary insurance policy.

State War Risks Insurance Abroad.

With regard to cargoes imported, the war risks will be accepted if the goods are carried in vessels flying either the French, allied, or neutral flags, but in the case of exports the vessels must fly the French flag and be registered in a French port.

In both cases the cargo must be insured against ordinary navigation risks, and the war risk insurance will be accepted by the State for the same amount. The war risk premium will not exceed 5 per cent of the sum insured.

The text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 7,526.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Australian Commonwealth.—The Colonial Office has received a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth stating that the Prime Minister has announced that, as the result of a conference between representatives of the Commonwealth Legislature and State Premiers, all parties have agreed to support in every way the efforts of the Government of the Commonwealth during the war.

Public works will be continued at their full current volume and, if necessary, the Commonwealth Government will make money for general purposes available to the States.

With reference to commercial and industrial operations generally, arrangements were also made to place the credit of the Commonwealth and the State Governments behind the banks on such terms as would permit of the continuance and encouragement of employment.

(C. 7,197.)

* * * * *

Chile.—H. M. Minister at Santiago, telegraphing under date of 21st August, reports that it is estimated that by the end of the month 57 out of the 77 nitrate "officinas" in the Province of Prostinée will be closed or closing, and 15,000 more men thrown out of employment. Iquique being dependent on the nitrate industry, business there is already at a standstill and will become worse. The situation is similar in other towns in the Province dependent on the nitrate industry, and the Government proposes to commence public works which may occupy 3,000 men.

Reports from Antofagasta show that the local conditions are very bad there and likely to become worse because the nitrate industry is practically paralysed owing to Germany having been the chief consumer. It is understood that there are at present sufficient stocks on hand to supply markets other than European for two weeks, so that matters are extremely critical. All mining is also at a standstill and many men are idle.

(C. 7,730.)

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Italy (Venice).—The following information was received from H.M. Vice-Consul at Venice (Mr. G. Campbell) before the outbreak of the war :—

The following points must be borne in mind by those who would gain, or maintain, a footing in the Venetian market, *viz.*, that Venice is dependent upon outside sources for the necessities of life, that the purchasing power of the inhabitants is probably below the average, and that wages do not tend to rise in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. Thus the ardour roused by the first point is damped, as far as the United Kingdom manufacturer is concerned, by a consideration of the second, which implies that cost price and not durability is generally the determining factor in the purchase of an article. It is precisely on this account that German producers are displacing other firms. They produce goods which compare favourably with the Italian variety, even after payment of customs duties and transport, and they undersell other manufacturers of iron and steel, offering their products at a considerable reduction in order to entice consumers in spite of the recognised inferiority of the material supplied. In other words, they have taken the trouble, through their travellers or their houses in Milan, to study the market.

Like many towns which cater for visitors, Venice is not an industrial or commercial centre, and it would, perhaps, be misleading to write of "openings for trade." Yet there are undoubted opportunities for those who are ready to follow the only path which can lead to success, and study conditions on the spot, with especial reference to first cost, credit (three months and over) and methods. A list is given below of the branches of trade in which opportunities may occur or be made, and it is urged that firms interested should consider the advisability of instructing the travellers whom they send to Genoa, Milan, Turin and other commercial centres to extend their journey to Venice, while those who have already established a branch or an agency in Northern Italy might well recommend their representatives to visit the town from time to time. In order to avoid unnecessary expense it would be prudent, before taking such steps, to make enquiry of the British Vice-Consulate as to the benefit which may accrue. It is well to mention that local firms prefer to draw on stocks at Milan and other centres rather than order large supplies direct from manufacturers, and it is this consideration which prompts caution in suggesting that there is room for a British commission agent, although eventually he might meet with considerable success.

In the supply of the following goods the United Kingdom takes a minor part, and it would be well for manufacturers to consider whether it would not be possible for them to compete with the more successful countries whose names are given in brackets: *Paper* (Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary); *cotton goods* (Italy, Austria-Hungary and Greece); *woollen goods* (Italy and Austria-Hungary); *medical instruments* (Germany); *pig iron* (Austria-Hungary, United States, Germany and Roumania); *steel* (Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands); *lin* (Austria-Hungary); *hardware* (Austria-Hungary

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

and Germany); *vegetable oils* (Austria-Hungary, United States and Germany); *leather* (Austria-Hungary); *tiles* (Austria-Hungary and Germany); *arsenic* (Austria-Hungary); *pitch* (Austria-Hungary and Greece); *stearine* (Austria-Hungary, United States and Germany); *phosphates, chemical manures, &c.* (various countries); *stoves and central heating plant* (Germany); *electric light fittings and accessories* (Italy, United States and Germany); *cutlery* (Germany and France); *baize, hats, letter weights, football and rowing requisites, carpets* (Italy and Germany); *wall papers* (Germany); *cloth and ready-made suits, ice boxes and refrigerators, boots and shoes, hotel requisites and novelties* of all kinds.

* * * * *

New Zealand (Dunedin).—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reported, under date 15th July, that trade conditions in that district were, perhaps, rather below normal even for the time, which is the duller part of the year. There was a good deal of both skilled and unskilled labour waiting employment, which, however, was expected to be entirely absorbed by new building contracts, including the erection of a nurses' home at the Dunedin Hospital at a cost of about £14,000, which will shortly be in progress. In this activity the hardware firms will of course, participate. The hardware trade during the past year seems to have been very unsatisfactory, on account of the fall in the prices of metals, of which full stocks were held by most hardware firms when the reductions occurred, and also owing to the keen competition these firms have had to meet. More hopeful conditions prevail for the current year.

The weather has been very suitable for farm work, which has proceeded without much interruption and stock is in good condition. Until the winter is well past, however, no forecast of any value can be made in regard to the producing season. (C.I.B. 19,566.)

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL.

Changing Business Methods.

The following information has been received from a reliable source:—

Up to the end of 1912 the increasing prosperity in the foreign trade of Brazil gave little indication of the general decline that was to follow in 1913. Rubber and coffee, upon which Brazil mainly depends for the meeting of her foreign obligations, contributed 84 per cent. of the total value of exports in 1912. The increase in the value of coffee exports was almost entirely due to the high prices ruling. Rubber prices fell considerably, but there was a large increase in the amount exported. The balance in favour of exports *plus* capital imported from abroad enabled the country to meet punctually its foreign obligations, while the large importation of gold was taken as a further sign of prosperity.

Commercial Conditions in Brazil.

This prosperity was suddenly arrested through the stringency in foreign money markets which followed the outbreak of the Balkan war. Brazil had for so long grown accustomed to the unchecked inflow of foreign capital that her economic development suffered an immediate set-back directly such assistance was withheld. During the five years 1908-12 Brazil had only to ask for money to get it. Much of the capital borrowed was no doubt fruitfully employed, but much of it was expended in unproductive undertakings. The easy acquisition of capital led both the Government and private individuals to be extravagant from over-confidence. The withdrawal of capital was followed by a decline in the prices of the chief Brazilian products—rubber and coffee. The Government were unable to meet obligations they had incurred upon railways, quite apart from the indebtedness they were under to many enterprises of doubtful value. Many businesses founded upon apparently prosperous conditions, when pressed by their creditors, had to go into liquidation. It was the combination of all these causes which led to the present crisis. The serious character of the present situation has convinced the Brazilian authorities of the necessity of minimising its effects by practising strict economy in the various branches of the administration, but while the Treasury, aided by the Bank of Brazil, is setting an excellent example in this respect, there is still an inclination to embark upon undertakings which might well be left over to more prosperous times. However much individual Ministers may try to cut down expenditure, the finances of the country can never be kept under proper control so long as Congress has the power to vote huge sums outside the Budget in a series of special credits.

Information for British exporters to Brazil.—Ten years ago it was possible for most foreign engineering firms and manufacturers of apparatus of an engineering character to do business in Brazil by remitting catalogues through the post, or by appointing a local firm of merchants or traders as agents. A travelling representative at that time, furnished with a catalogue, not necessarily in the Portuguese language, could take any number of orders. In fact, he had the country at his call, and the payment for the goods in his pocket when the orders were given. Delivery was as suited his convenience, and a matter of six months was not considered in any way of material importance.

To-day that happy condition of affairs for the United Kingdom manufacturer has been entirely changed. With the exception of a few special lines, such as special engineering tools, drills, concrete re-inforcing, apparatus for specific uses, and specialities generally, it is not possible to take orders for deferred deliveries, as stocks of all general appliances are now held in Rio de Janeiro in large quantities. In the case of electrical apparatus, for example, nearly every conceivable article is on sale by several local firms. It is possible to select and buy on the spot complete sets of steam-driven electric generators, switch boards, instruments, dynamos, electric motors, and the whole series of electrical apparatus.

Commercial Conditions in Brazil.

The minor classes of engineering articles such as pumps, ventilators, tools (including lathes and other machines) are stocked ready for immediate delivery. Business is, of course, conducted in the Portuguese language, and all catalogues and descriptive matter are in Portuguese. It is, moreover, worthy of note that such enterprise is largely in the hands of Germans, Italians and Americans.

Such competition must, of course, be classed as both internal and external, but there is also a growth of purely internal competition by local manufacturers of engineering appliances, though not to a great extent. The domestic manufactures consist of such articles as enamelled iron baths, sanitary fittings, steel plate work, tanks, girder work, and foundries for both iron and yellow metal.

United Kingdom firms desirous of opening up business in Brazil should recognise that, with the present facilities for rapid ocean transit, deliveries are asked for in the shortest possible time, and that whenever it is possible the order should be transmitted by cable. Two months are now considered ample time in most cases.

The clearing and transportation of goods on arrival is one of the main difficulties to be faced by importers. A glance at a map of the railway systems will show how small a portion of the country is yet reached by railways, and even these in many cases are not yet sufficiently equipped for handling goods other than the agricultural produce of the particular neighbourhood which they serve.

At all the principal ports the dock accommodation is inadequate. At Pernambuco both passengers and goods are slung in cages, by means of the ships' derricks, into lighters, there being no docks. At Bahia there are shallow water docks, and deep water docks are now under construction. At Rio de Janeiro there are no docks, but only a wharf which cannot cope with all the business of the port. Consequently many ships have to discharge into lighters in the bay. At Santos there is also a wharf, but as this is a private concession the dues are very heavy. The most important port in Brazil is Rio de Janeiro, where the fine natural bay affords protection to shipping.

With regard to transportation in the city of Rio de Janeiro, each merchant has to provide for his own cartage.

The clearance of goods at the customs is accompanied by much delay. All goods have to be cleared through registered legal officials (*dispatchantes*) who charge a fixed fee according to the number and size of the goods. The average time to get possession of any goods is three weeks, and in the case of small articles a month to six weeks is usual.

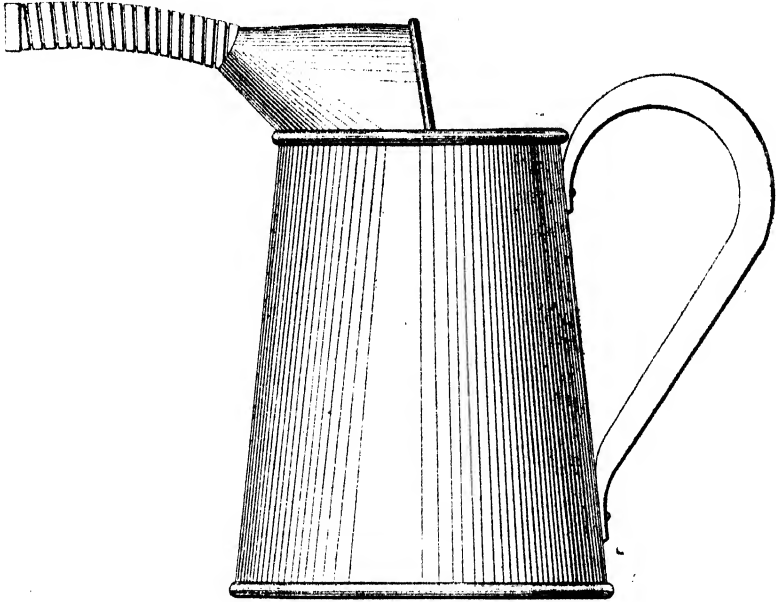
Payments for work done and goods supplied are notoriously behind-hand in Brazil. It is quite a common experience to have to wait 12 months for payment, or to take it in instalments, and then at a cost which practically wipes out all profit, unless the contingency has originally been allowed for.

The need for local representation cannot be too strongly urged upon United Kingdom firms trading, or desirous of trading, with Brazil. Numerous instances could be cited of foreign firms whose business success in Brazil has been entirely due to the intelligence and ubiquity of their representatives.

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 148) giving the results of the examination and testing of a $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon oil measure, for use in trade, that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(148.)



$\frac{1}{2}$ FULL SIZE.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon oil measure made of galvanised iron and fitted with a flexible nozzle, of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a Certificate (No. 109) that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in respect of the following articles:—

**Inter-State Commission
for Tariff Investigation.
Reports of Evidence.**

Perfumery.
Denatured methylated spirits.
Malleable iron castings.
Spices for condiments.
Arsenate of lead.
Mono service pails used for packing food and medicine.
Printing inks and type.
Leather dressings, dyes and polishes.
Electroplated goods.
Pyrites.
Superphosphates.
Timber: 3-ply veneer.
Roofing slates and other building materials.
Marine engines and boilers.

These Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 19,595.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1,797 B) has been received which contains the text of a Proclamation dated 6th August, 1914, prohibiting, under Sec. 291 of the Customs Act (Cap. 48 of the Revised Statutes, 1906), the exportation of certain warlike stores from Canada to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

The list of warlike stores specified in the Proclamation is practically identical with that given on pp. 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom.

The present Proclamation, however, provides for the prohibition of the exportation to the above-mentioned countries of the following articles:—

Brass wire for long spans, 450 lbs. per mile (instead of barbed wire), and
Transport service sets.

(C. 7,528.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

A copy of a further Customs Memorandum (No. 1,798 B) has been received which contains the text of a Proclamation, dated 7th August, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of the undermentioned articles from Canada to any places other than the United Kingdom or any British Possessions:—

Exportation of Military and Naval Supplies to certain places Prohibited.

- Arms of all kinds and their distinctive component parts;
- Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts;
- Powder and explosives, specially manufactured or prepared for use in war;
- Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts;
- Petroleum and its products, used for fuel or as a lubricant;
- Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable for use in war;
- Chrome and ferrochrome;
- Cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives;
- Cotton waste;
- Dimithylaniline;
- Fulminate of mercury;
- Blast-furnace oil;
- Fuel oil shale;
- Mineral lubricating oil;
- Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread suitable for cartridge charges;
- Surgical dressings and bandages;
- Clothing and equipment of a military character;
- All kinds of harness of a military character;
- Articles of military camp equipment and their component parts;
- Implements and apparatus, designed for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material.

The exportation from Canada to any places other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, the United States, Japan, France and Russia of the following article is also prohibited:—

Coal.

(C. 7,528.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation, dated 24th June, 1914, notifying, in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-1910, that the exportation of margarine containing any ingredient or material which has the effect of causing the margarine to resemble butter, is prohibited, with effect from 1st October, 1914, in consequence of the exportation of such margarine being considered by the Governor-General to be harmful to the Commonwealth.

Exportation of Margarine resembling Butter prohibited.

(C. 7,779.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

A Substitute Notice (No. 108), dated 27th June, 1914, has been received which cancels Notice No. 107* and, at the same time, provides, under sec. 139 of the Customs Act, 1901-1910, that the under-mentioned articles shall be dutiable at the same rate of duty as that leviable on "almond paste and meal" on importation into the Commonwealth, viz. :—

Articles.	Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.
Nut pastes and meals, with or without sugar, composed of the kernels of the peach, apricot, or plum, flavoured or not with almond essence or similar flavour	85 (c)	4d. per lb.	4d. per lb.

* For which, *see* page 168 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th July, 1914. (C. 7,780.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The "Western Australia Government Gazette" of the 10th July, 1914, contains an Order-in-Council, dated 8th July last, which has been issued under the provisions of the Western Australia "Explosives Act, 1895," and which amends the Order-in-Council of the 20th July, 1904, by ordering that the following explosives be added to those authorised for manufacture, keeping, importation and sale in the State, and that they be classified as follows :—

Class 6. Division 2. "Brock's Safety Fuse Lighters."

(C. 7,266.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 85 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th April, 1913, relative to the ports of entry for the admission of stock into the Union of South Africa under Proclamation No. 28 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Proclamation (No. 148 of 1914), dated 11th July last, which cancels Proclamation No. 28 of 1913, and, at the same time, provides, under the "Diseases of Stock Act, 1911," that the undermentioned places shall be the ports of entry for stock introduced into the Union :

**Ports of Entry
for admission of
Stock.**

Cape Town.
Port Elizabeth.
East London.
Durban.
Komatipoort.

Mafeking.
Rietfontein.
Raman's drift.
Koopan, and
Obobogorop.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The introduction of stock is only permitted through any such port of entry, unless, in accordance with section 3 (2) of the original Act of 1911, special arrangements have been made with the Department of Agriculture for the introduction of stock otherwise than through such ports of entry.

(C.I.B. 18,624.)

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" for 2nd July last contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1088), dated 1st July, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Ball cages, for free wheel bicycle hubs... ..	482	Free	Free
Paper, glazed manila, cut anglewise (<i>i.e.</i> , in the shape of a rhomboid), and declared for the purpose of manufacturing envelopes only ...			
*Steel balls, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and over, suitable for ball bearings			
Market reports, being plain reports on the produce markets abroad, and containing no special appeal or solicitation for business ...	355	Free	Free
Minor articles, viz.—	292	Free	Free
Boot ornaments of feathers on leather foundation for fixing to insteps of shoes.			
Dressmaker's circular—woven cotton petersham for skirt-bands			

* Revised decision.

(C. 7,391.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 334-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th May, 1914, relative to the management of the Customs under Act No. 63 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Supplement" to the "New Zealand Gazette" for the 2nd July last, which contains an Order-in-Council, dated 29th June, 1914, laying down the Customs regulations to be observed under the above-mentioned Act.

These Regulations, which take effect from the 2nd July, 1914, relate to various matters in connection with the management of the Customs in the Dominion, such as—

Ports of entry.

Arrival and departure of ships from and to ports beyond the seas, and coastwise.

Ships' stores.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

Entries of goods.

Licensed warehouses.

Warehoused goods.

Goods temporarily exported from New Zealand or exported for repair.

Samples allowed free of duty.

Stamping of playing cards.

Refunds and remissions of duty.

Goods damaged or deteriorated in condition.

Deposits of duty by commercial travellers and other persons.

Drawbacks.

Licences to Customs Agents or Customs Carriers.

Manufacture, use and sale of methylated spirits, and

Postal packets.

Certain specimen Forms are also prescribed in the regulations relating, *inter alia*, to the entry and clearance of goods, requisition for ships' stores, transshipment and warehousing of goods, and to the declaration required for *ad valorem* goods imported into the Dominion.

(C. 7,389.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office copy of **Petroleum Rules, 1914.** Government Notices (Nos. 1983-4) laying down certain Rules to be observed under the Petroleum Enactments, 1897, regarding the importation, storage and exportation of petroleum in each of the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan, with effect from 1st August, 1914.

Under these Rules, which are cited as the "Petroleum Rules, 1914," it is provided that, as regards importation, upon the arrival at any port of the State of a vessel bringing petroleum notice must at once be given to the Harbour Master, who will inform the Inspector. Such Inspector will then proceed on board and either pass the petroleum then and there or take samples which he will test on shore. Until the petroleum has been passed by the Inspector it shall not be landed, except with the written authority of the District Officer, who shall make arrangements for its safe custody until it has been passed.

No "dangerous petroleum" (that is petroleum having a flashing point below 73° F.) shall be landed, except in pursuance of a licence in that behalf under the hand of the Resident. Such petroleum shall only be landed at such places as the Conservator of the port may direct.

Regulations are also prescribed for the storage of petroleum (whether dangerous or not) in quantities exceeding and not exceeding 400 gallons.

Agents or masters of vessels which are intended to leave any port of the State with petroleum on board must give notice to the Harbour Master of their intention to export petroleum and of the maximum quantity intended to be exported and the manner of its storage—such notice to be given when applying for the port clearance.

The Petroleum Rules of 1904 and all amendments thereof are rescinded.

(C. 7,497.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS.

A copy of the "Plants Protection Act, 1914" (No. 23 of 1914), dated 22nd June last, has been received, which empowers the Governor in Council to prohibit, by Proclamation, the importation, directly or indirectly, from any country, of any plants, or any article packed therewith, or any package, which, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council are, or are likely to be, a means of introducing any plant disease into the Colony.

No plants whatsoever, nor the packages thereof, shall be imported into the Colony, except in accordance with rules prescribed under the Act.

The Act shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1915, and shall continue in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of the Legislature.

(C. 7,301.)

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office copy of the "Kerosene Oil Act, 1914" (No. 22 of 1914), which was assented to on the 22nd June last.

Importation and Storage of Kerosene Oil. The Act, which came into operation on the 1st August last, provides that no kerosene oil shall be kept in quantities exceeding 1,000 common or wine gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor in Council, and under such conditions as may be prescribed.

Any kerosene oil kept in contravention of the above provisions shall be forfeited to the Crown, and, in addition, the occupier of the premises in which such kerosene oil is kept shall be liable on conviction to certain prescribed penalties.

It is further provided that, in the case of kerosene oil imported into the Colony, the temperature at which such oil gives off an inflammable vapour shall, if so required by the Comptroller of Customs or the principal Customs officer at the port of entry, be ascertained in the manner prescribed by rules made under the Act.

The Governor-in-Council may make rules, *inter alia*, governing the importation, transportation, storage, and keeping for use, either by wholesale or retail, of kerosene oil.

The Act defines "Kerosene oil" to mean and include all kerosene and paraffin oils, naphtha, gasoline and all hydro-carbons, whether natural or manufactured, which give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature at or higher than 94 degrees F., when tested in the manner prescribed by rules made under the Act.

(C. 7,306.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of an Order in Council dated 20th April, 1914, which amends the "Wild Birds Protection Act, 1905," by extending the scheduled list of "wild birds" which are prohibited to be exported during the close season respectively assigned to them from the Colony of

Bahamas.

Exportation of Certain Wild Birds, &c., Prohibited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS—*continued.*

The following are the principal "wild birds" added to the original schedule by the present Order-in-Council:

Papaw bird	Red winged starling
Blue gnatcatcher	Snipe, including flamingo snipe
Spanish parroquet	Sea pie
Owl	Plover
Flamingo	Gaulding
Booby	Red and white billed coots
Pelican	Summer Duck
Cormorant	Purple Gallinule, and
Gull	Dove (wood, mourning and tobacco).
Tern	
Diver	

[*Note.*—The original Act provides that any person who, during certain periods of each year, shall export or attempt to export any scheduled "wild bird," or the skin, feathers or eggs of any such wild bird, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to certain prescribed penalties, unless he can prove that such wild bird was killed or captured, or that such eggs were taken outside the close season assigned to such wild bird.]

(C. 7,307.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian "Conventional" rates of Customs duty which are fixed by the Commercial Treaties between Russia and Germany of 1904 and between Russia and Austria-Hungary of 1906 will, in virtue of a decision of the Council of Ministers, continue to be applied to imports into Russia from allied and neutral States which accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Russian goods.

(C. 7,650.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the same channel, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the effect that the exportation of the undermentioned goods from Russia has been prohibited by Order of the Council of Ministers:—

Exportation of certain Articles prohibited.

All cereals, bran and all fodder, potatoes, vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry and game, cattle, animal fat, fish, tobacco, conserves, oilseeds, hay, straw, cotton waste, skins, leather, dressed and undressed, wool and down, coal and coke, birch tar, iron ore, naphtha, benzine, kerosine and petroleum products, all kinds of oil, automobiles, rubber tyres and rubber, wire, caps, fuses, nitric acid, all timber material, butter, and saltpetre.

The exportation of such goods from certain ports to allied or neutral States may, however, be authorised by the Russian Minister of Finance.

(C. 7,794.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN.

The "Post-och Inrikes Tidningar" (Stockholm) for the 14th August publishes a Royal Decree which prohibits, until further notice, the exportation of common (kitchen) salt from Sweden, either by sea or land.

**Exportation of
Salt Prohibited.**

(C. 7,360.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that Decrees have been issued temporarily abrogating the prohibition of the exportation of the following articles from the Netherlands:—lead; bicycles; cotton in any form; theobrominum and diuretinum.

**Regulations
respecting the
Exportation of
Various Goods.**

A further Decree prohibits the exportation from the Netherlands of surgical instruments, and of timber for use in coal mines.

(C. 7,533 & 7,697.)

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 14th August, which suspends temporarily the Customs duties leviable on crude or refined iodine on importation into FRANCE and ALGERIA.

**Temporary
Suspension of
Customs Duty on
Iodine.**

(C. 7,458.)

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to the notice at page 502 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 5th August, notified that it is forbidden to export not only cables (telegraphic and telephonic apparatus) but also all materials which serve for the establishment of electric conduits, *e.g.*, copper wire, iron or steel wire; also all insulating materials, such as insulators of glass or china, indiarubber and artificial substitutes therefor, as well as electric batteries.

**Exportation of
certain Articles
prohibited.**

By a further Decree, dated the 7th August, leather and raw hides and skins were added to the list of goods of which the exportation is prohibited.

(C. 7,275.)

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 503 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Italy, the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 7th August contains a Royal Decree, dated the 6th August, which adds the undermentioned articles to the list of goods which are

**Exportation of
certain Articles
prohibited.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ITALY**—*continued.*

prohibited to be exported:—raw hides and skins, sheep, pulse, alimentary pastes, hard cheeses, portable railways, gold bullion, and coin.

The Decree provides further that the prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary importation" permits.

The exportation of the prohibited articles to Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Erythrea, and Somaliland is permitted, under regulations to be issued by the Minister of Finance.

Goods subject to the prohibition will be allowed to be shipped, as stores, on vessels leaving Italian ports, in quantities strictly limited to the needs of each vessel, as determined by the maritime authorities.
(C. 7,371.)

A recent Bulletin of the "Direzione Generale delle Gabelle" notifies that, as a result of the conclusion and enforcement of the new Commercial Convention between Italy and Spain,* the

**Certificates of Origin.—
Revised Regulations.**

obligation to furnish certificates of origin, in order to obtain the application of the Italian "Conventional" Tariff to goods imported into Italy, ceases in respect of most of the articles for which certificates of origin were required by Circular No. 98 of 1905†.

The obligation in question is maintained only in respect of the following articles:—

Wine in casks and in bottles.

Goods falling under Category VIII. of the Italian Tariff ("Silk and Silk Goods")—excluding piece goods containing from 12 to 50 per cent. of silk, when there can be no doubt that such goods are of Japanese origin.
(C. 6,979.)

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Roumanian Government have prohibited the exportation from Roumania of all transport vehicles, including carriages, carts, motors and accessories, bicycles and all transport animals; also gold coin, petroleum residues, foodstuffs and vegetables, except maize, flour, beans, peas, lentils, and all forage.
(C. 7,831 and C. 7,906.)

* See the notice at pages 374-376 of the "Board of Trade Journal," for the 6th August.

† See the notice at pages 219-220 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st February, 1906.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TURKEY.

With reference to the notice at page 367 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of cereals from Turkey, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of all foodstuffs, animals and fodder has been prohibited.

Instructions to stop the exportation of cereals were sent to the Turkish local authorities on August 2nd, and have been in force since that date.

The prohibition applies to the whole Turkish Empire. (C. 7,978.)

URUGUAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy and translation of a Uruguayan Law, dated the 4th July, which provides that, for a period of four years, trucks and cars (*vagones y carros*) intended for use with agricultural engines, shall, on importation into Uruguay, be exempted from Customs duty and additional duties.

(C. 7,887.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 152 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th January last and to previous notices relative to the Murray River improvement scheme, the "Bulletin" of 16th July of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide states that, although the agreement arrived at between the Premiers of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales and the Commonwealth Government at the recent conference in regard to the complete locking of the River Murray will have to receive Parliamentary ratification before being finally adopted, there will be no delay in carrying out the South Australian portion of the scheme. Major Johnston (consulting engineer on Murray works to the Government) recommended the construction of six weirs and locks in South Australia above Blanchetown, and three weirs and locks in connection with the Lake Victoria storage scheme. Already considerable machinery has been purchased to facilitate the carrying out of the work, and it is anticipated that before long tenders will be invited for the construction of the first barrage, which will be located near Swan Reach and is estimated to cost £104,000. Mr. Robert C. Cutting, A.S.C.E., S.B., who has been appointed resident constructional engineer in South Australia, arrived in Adelaide early in July, and is now engaged in furthering matters in connection with this great undertaking.

*Shipping and Transport.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. TURKEY-IN-ASIA.**

H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. G. Parlett) reports that the South Manchuria Steamship Company recently started a passenger service for the conveyance of Moham-medan pilgrims between Singapore and Jeddah. The first steamer, the "Hokoku Maru" of 4,647 tons gross, left Singapore on 12th July, and a second steamer was scheduled to leave the same port on 25th July. If necessary a third steamer can be put on this service. The return fare is stated to be 110 Mexican dollars (about £11 4s.) per head. (C.I.B. 20,315.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The British Vice-Consul at Medan (Mr. A. L. Mathewson) has forwarded the text and translation of new regulations for the levying of harbour dues at Belawan, Sumatra, which will come into force on 1st October next.

The harbour dues are to be calculated on the gross tonnage of the vessel, expressed in registered tons (of 2·83 cubic metres), and are as follows for each stay of 24 hours in the port :—

- (a) For mechanically driven vessels, 6½ cents per gross register ton.
- (b) For sailing vessels and tug-boats of 150 tons or less, 4 cents per gross register ton.
- (c) For sailing vessels and tugs above 150 tons, 6½ cents per gross register ton.

In the case of (a) and (c), vessels staying not more than 30 days are only required to pay harbour dues for the first three days. The same applies in the case of (b) to vessels staying not more than 15 days.

The full text and translation of the Regulations may be seen by United Kingdom shipowners, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

100 cents. = 1 florin = 1s. 8d.

(C.I.B. 19,559.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 673 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March last relative to the promulgation of a Decree abolishing the light and anchorage dues on vessels entering or leaving ports in Indo-China, the Acting British Consul at Saigon (Mr. F. G. Gorton) reports that this Decree became effective as from 15th July. (C.I.B. 19,560.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

The Board of Trade have been informed by telegram by the Panama Railroad Company that, from the opening of the Canal on 15th August, it will supply Pocahontas and New River coals to steamers at Colon or

Coal Supplies for Steamers.

Shipping and Transport.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE)— *continued.*

Cristobal at 5 dols. 15 cents per ton gross delivered in bunkers when alongside piers, and 5 dols. 40 cents per ton gross when delivered from lighters. The rates at Balboa will be 1 dollar extra. The company will accept payment in cash or by captain's sight draft on owners' bankers or representatives in New York. These prices are net, with no commission. The rates are subject to alteration, but the company expects to continue them until the end of this year.

100 cents. = 1 dollar = 4s. 1½d. (M. 22,128.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice on p. 502 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May last, relative to the blockade of Puerto Plata, the "London Gazette" of 25th August states that the Foreign Office has received a telegram from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo, reporting that the blockade was officially raised on 14th August.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held at Leeds from 4th to 13th August into the circumstances attending the explosion of a cylindrical boiler used for generating steam for general power purposes which occurred on 26th August, 1913, at a steel works in the neighbourhood. As a result of the explosion nine persons were killed. The Court found that the explosion was caused by the failure of the first ring of the lower flue, which was in a bad and weak condition and practically worn out. The boiler insurance company concerned was ordered to pay the sum of £500 towards the cost of the investigation, and their assistant engineer and inspector £50 each. (M. 25,391/13.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to information recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington, the total production of sand and gravel in the United States in 1913, reported directly to the United States Geological Survey, was 79,555,849 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), valued at 24,217,508 dols., a net increase in quantity of 11,201,286 tons and in value of 1,104,300 dols. over the production of 1912. Sand for building purposes constituted nearly one-third of the total production. In 1913 a production of 25,397,383 tons of building sand was recorded with a value of 8,007,949 dols., an increase in quantity of 1,621,370 tons and in value of 39,822 dols. over the production of 1912. The average value per ton, which increased from 31 cents in 1911 to 33½ cents in 1912, fell to 31½ cents in 1913.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

Glass sand was marketed in greater quantity than ever, the total quantity produced in 1913 being 1,791,800 tons, valued at 1,895,991 dols., an increase in quantity of 326,414 tons and in value of 465,520 dols. over the production of 1912. The average value per ton rose from 97 cents in 1912 to 1.05 dols in 1913.

The Report of the United States Geological Survey on the production of asbestos in 1913 states that, though the production in the United States may be small, yet that country manufactures more asbestos products than any other country. The production of asbestos in

**Asbestos
Production in
1913.**

the United States in 1913 amounted to 1,100 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), valued at 11,000 dols., as compared with 4,403 tons, valued at 87,959 dols., in 1912, and 7,604 tons, valued at 119,935 dols., in 1911. This sharp decrease was caused by the closing of an asbestos mill in Vermont. The imports of unmanufactured asbestos into the United States in 1913 amounted to 86,737 tons, almost entirely from Canada.

The Report states that the deposit of asbestos discovered at Globe, Arizona (see p. 353 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th May last), has been found to yield an excellent quality of chrysotile asbestos especially suited for electrical insulation.

Dollar = 100 cents. = 4s. 1½d.

According to information recently published by the Department of Commerce at Washington, there has been increased activity in the mining of infusorial earth in California and Nevada, which produced nearly 90 per cent. of the total output of 6,528 tons last year in the United States. The value averaged 10½ dollars (about 43s.) per ton.

Heretofore, diatomaceous or infusorial earth has been largely used as an abrasive in the form of polishing powders and scouring soaps, but the United States Geological Survey finds that of late its uses have been considerably extended. Because of its porous nature it has been used in the manufacture of dynamite as a holder of nitroglycerine. Its porosity also renders it a non-conductor of heat, and this quality in connection with its lightness has extended its use as an insulating packing material for safes, steam pipes, and boilers, and as a fireproof building material. In the United States a new use of the material is reported in the manufacture of records for talking machines; for this purpose it is boiled with shellac, and the resulting product has the necessary hardness to give good results.

In Europe, especially in Germany, infusorial earth has lately found extended application. It has been used in preparing artificial fertilisers, especially in the absorption of liquid manures, in the manufacture of water glass, cements, glazing for tiles, artificial stone, ultramarine and various pigments, aniline and alizarine colours, paper, sealing wax, fireworks, gutta-percha objects, matches, solidified bromine, scouring powders, papier-mâché, and many other articles. In consequence, there is a large and steadily growing demand for this product.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 22nd August, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	38s. 9d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s. 10d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	24s. 3d.

For further particulars see p. 582.

A statement is published on p. 583 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 22nd August, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 20th August, 1914, was 20,609 (including 30 bales British West Indian, 274 bales British West African and 122 bales British foreign African), and the number imported during the thirty-four weeks ended 20th August was 2,836,796 (including 6,232 bales British West Indian, 12,752 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,329 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 20th August was 200, and during the thirty-four weeks, 282,160.

For further details see p. 582.

AUSTRALIA.

The Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government to enquire into the production, distribution, marketing and exportation of Australian fruit has now issued its final Report.

Development of the Fruit Industry : Report of Royal Commission.

Mention may be made of the following amongst the large number of recommendations made by the Commission:—

That the Government contract with steamship companies for the necessary refrigerating space for fruit exports, and allot the same *pro rata* according to the requirements of growers in the several States.

That self-registering thermometers be installed in the refrigerated chambers of all over-sea vessels carrying fruit cargo.

That cool storage facilities be established in suitable centres under Government or co-operative control.

That Commonwealth-owned lines of over-sea steamers and inter-State steamers be established.

That a sufficient supply of "louvred" vans be provided on the railways of each State.

That Produce Departments controlling exports be established in all States.

That enquiry be made abroad as to the possibility of securing more effective distribution of Australian fruit, and as to the charges and

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

practices of selling and distributing agents, methods of sale, handling, storage, and display.

That the exportation of inferior and diseased fruit be prohibited.

That to ensure uniform grading and branding central packing sheds be established in fruit-growing districts.

That all cases used in the transport of fruit be of uniform capacity—the bushel to be the standard.

That a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner, possessed of thorough business training and knowledge of Australia and its products, be appointed in London generally to superintend, control, and direct the marketing, sale and disposal of Australian fruit and other produce.

That the operations of the Commonwealth Bank be extended to permit the establishment of a Crédit Foncier system to enable advances to be made to fruit growers, and to provide necessary financial accommodation.

That a Commonwealth Bureau of Agriculture be established.

The text of the Report may be consulted by United Kingdom fruit importers, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of July, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for July, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison :—

---					1913.	1914.
					Tons.	Tons.
July	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,581
January-July	...	...	...	...	5,933	10,080

These figures include transshipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—(BAHAMAS).

The United States Consul in the Bahamas, in a recent report to his Government, states that an excellent substitute for horsehair, which might be more extensively employed in the manufacture of cheap upholstery, has been found there in the waste made in cleaning sisal fibre. This waste, which represents from 15 to 25 per cent. of the material concerned, is twisted into rope, then dyed, and finally untwisted. The fibre retains the twisted character and is springy.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Hakodate (Mr. G. B. Sansom) reports that the production of tinned salmon in Kamchatka in 1913 was as follows:—red salmon 103,600 cases (of 4 dozen 1 lb. tins), silver salmon 8,434 cases, pink salmon 20,200 cases, salmon trout 1,930 cases, and king salmon 3,150 cases. The total output was thus 137,314 cases; the output for the 1914 season is expected to reach 150,000 cases, or even more if there is a good run. The salmon fishing and canning industry of Kamchatka is largely carried on by Japanese firms with their base in the Hokkaido, and the three largest canneries have either extended their factories or put up fresh plant, so that they will be able to cope with the increased supply.

(C.I.B. 18,618.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare) reports that the construction of the bridge connecting the Ilha das Cobras with the mainland is rapidly approaching completion, and the opening ceremony has been fixed for 12th October.

The bridge is constructed on the "Arnodin" system, the roadway being suspended from two sets of duplicate parabolic cables. A local firm secured the contract at a price of about £57,000, but the materials were supplied by a Hanover firm.

The roadway of the bridge, which is intended only for pedestrians, is 30 metres (about 98 ft.) above sea level, so as not to interfere with maritime traffic. The height of the supporting towers is 50 metres and the distance between them is 170 metres. The bridge is being built to carry a normal weight of 32 tons but it will be tested up to 140 tons. In each tower will be installed an electric lift for the conveyance of passengers, who will be conveyed across the bridge by means of a travelling electrically-driven cable "transporter," with a capacity for 50 first-class and 350 second-class passengers. The time of transit in the "transporter" will be two minutes from tower to tower.

(C. 6,454.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—The Labour Market in July; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Membership of Trade Unions in 1913; Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom; Expenditure of Working-Class Families in Denmark; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Increase in the Cost of Living in Canada; Labour Disputes in Massachusetts in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,369. Trade of Basra (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1913. Price 2d.

Date cultivation and trade.

River, &c. navigation.

Harvest prospects for 1914.

Map.

No. 5,373. Trade of Chefoo (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Breakwater and railway projects.

Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,375. Trade of the Consular District of Brindisi (Italy) in 1913.**

Price 2½d.

Exports of wine and olive oil.
Map.Reports from Bari, Barletta,
and Taranto.**No. 5,376. Trade of Shanghai (China) in 1913. Price 2d.**Textile trade.
Tea exports.Cotton, cotton seed and cotton-
seed oil production.
Shipping.**No. 5,377. Trade of the Consular District of Marseilles in 1913.**

Price 3½d.

Oils and oilseeds industry.
Wool trade.
Inland navigation.Shipping.
Report from Toulon.
Map.**No. 5,378. Trade of Chungking (China) in 1913. Price 2d.**Economic and financial situa-
tion.
Imports of cotton yarn and
piece-goods.Silk trade.
Steam navigation.
Map.**No. 5,379. Trade of Germany and the Consular District of Düsseldorf in 1913. Price 3½d.**Harvest of 1913.
Coal and iron industries.Money market.
Labour conditions.**No. 5,380. Trade of the Consular District of Pará (Brazil) in 1913.**

Price 2d.

Rubber, cocoa, and tonca bean
exports.
Financial conditions.Reports from Manáos and
Maranhão.
Shipping.**No. 5,381. Trade of the Consular District of Stettin in 1913.**

Price 2½d.

Coal trade.
Imports of salted herrings.Shipping and shipbuilding.
Report from Swinemünde.**No. 5,382. Trade of the Faroe Islands and Iceland in 1913. Price 2½d.**Fisheries.
Livestock.
Maps.Reports from Reykjavik, Sey-
disfjord, and Westmann Islands.**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Bankruptcy, 1913. Thirty-first General Annual Report by the Board of Trade under Section 131 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1833. H.C. 413. Price 7½d.

This report shows that in England and Wales in 1913 there were 3,358 receiving and administration orders issued, the total amount of liabilities being estimated at £5,091,265, and the assets at £1,790,463. The number of deeds of arrangement was 2,411,

Government Publications.

liabilities being estimated at £2,765,929, and assets at £1,512,919. There were decreases in the numbers of failures under bankruptcies and under deeds of arrangement, compared with the figures for the preceding year, of 223 and 359 respectively. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of bankruptcies there was an increase in the estimated liabilities and loss to creditors, but the decrease in the number of deeds of arrangement was accompanied by a decrease in the estimated amount of liabilities and loss to creditors. Taking both classes together, with a decrease of 582 in the total number of failures, the estimated loss to creditors was £99,549 less than in 1912.

The report contains statistics of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement, a report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the general working of the Bankruptcy Acts, 1863 and 1890, and a report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade upon legal proceedings conducted by him during the year.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. July.
[Cd. 7,285-VI.] Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Return showing for the month of July, and for the seven months ending July, in each of the years 1913 and 1914:—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the number of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

Government Chemist. Report of the Government Chemist upon the work of the Government Laboratory for the year ended 31st March, 1914, with Appendices. [Cd. 7,562.] Price 3d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Sugar Refining in Roumania.
Italian Consular Report, No. 13, 1914.
- Casein and its Uses.
" *Indian Trade Journal* " (Calcutta), 23rd July.
- Timber Trade of Sweden.
" *Affärsvärlden* " (Göteborg), 12th Aug.
- Oil Seed Crop Prospects in Syria.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th July.
- Tea Industry in China.
" *Bulletin Commercial* " (Brussels), 15th Aug.
- Agriculture in Algeria
Italian Consular Report, No. 12, 1914.
- Crop Reports in India.
" *Indian Trade Journal* " (Calcutta), 23rd July.
- Fruit Cultivation in Greece.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 18th July.
- French Wines: Analysis.
Italian Consular Report, No. 12, 1914.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Re-inforced Concrete Slabs supporting Concentrated Loads: Their Effective Width.
" *Engineering News* " (New York), 30th July.
- Electricity in South Africa: Increasing Use.
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Energy of Hammer Drill Blow.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 8th Aug.
- Electric Fans: Openings in India.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st July.
- Speed in Pipe Threading.
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug.
- Heat Measuring and Indicating Appliances. (First article.)
" *Indian Textile Journal* " (Bombay), June.
- Commercial Efficiency of Paper Machines.
" *Pulp and Paper Magazine* " (Montreal), 1st Aug.
- Electric Air-Hammer Drills.
" *Engineering News* " (New York), 30th July.
- Special Tooling: Economic Advantages.
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Cyaniding a Furnace Product.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 25th July.
- Petroleum in Madagascar.
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Sherardizing: Theory and Practice. (Second Article.)
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug.
- Iron Pyrites and Sulphur Industry in New South Wales.
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 2nd July.
- Electro-Thermic Iron Ore Smelting in Norway.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 25th July.
- Petroleum Deposits of South Africa.
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Lead Poisoning in the Smelting and Refining of Lead.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 25th July.
- Gold Output in South Africa during June, 1914.
" *South African Mining Journal* " (Johannesburg), 18th July.
- Pig Iron Production in the United States in July.
" *Iron Age* " (New York), 6th Aug.
- Mining in Utah (United States).
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 8th Aug.
- Diamonds: Proposed World's Monopoly.
" *New Yorker Handels-Zeitung*," 25th July.
- Electrostatic Ore Separation.
" *Engineering and Mining Journal* " (New York), 8th Aug.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
- Fuel Consumption on the Finnish State Railways.
" *Mercator* " (Helsingfors), July.
- Trans-Australian Railway.
" *Australian Mining Standard* " (Sydney), 2nd July.
- Textiles and Textile Materials.**
- Textile Dyeing Industry in Madras.
" *Indian Trade Journal* " (Calcutta), 23rd July.
- Silk Cocoon Cultivation in Bulgaria.
Italian Consular Report, No. 13, 1914.
- Cotton Mills in China.
" *Indian Textile Journal* " (Bombay), June.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

France: Observations on the Moratorium.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 15th Aug.

Belgium: Labour Conditions, &c.
"Revue du Travail" (Brussels), 15th July.

Chile: Economic Condition, Trade, Commerce, &c., of Central Provinces.
Italian Consular Report, No. 7, 1914.

United States: Failures during January to July, 1914.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 8th Aug.

Austria-Hungary: Commercial Review of 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 28th July.

Finland: Strikes and Emigration in 1913.
"Mercator" (Helsingfors), July.

Canada: Trade with Australia.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 7th Aug.

British India: Joint Stock Companies in the United Provinces.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 23rd July.

Italy: Commercial Development of Eastern Sicily.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 16th July.

Belgium: Food Prices.
"Moniteur Belge" (Brussels), 15th Aug.

Sweden: Economic Condition in 1913.
Italian Consular Report, No. 8, 1914.

Miscellaneous.

Smoke Abatement.
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Aug.

Miscellaneous—continued.

Saw Mill Refuse and the Pulp and Paper Industry.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.

Canneries in British Columbia.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 7th Aug.

Fishing Industry of Norway.
"Fiskets Gang" (Bergen), 5th Aug.

Toys: Openings in China.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 20th July.

Paper-Making Industry in South Africa.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.

Factory Building in Canada.
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Aug.

Leather Trade in Finland.
"Mercator" (Helsingfors), July.

Sewer Explosions and their Prevention.
"Engineering News" (New York), 30th July.

Pulp and Paper Conditions in Scandinavia.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.

Pulp Manufacturing in Canada in 1913.
"Industrial Canada" (Toronto), Aug.

Wall Paper: Openings in various Countries.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 15th July.

Sulphite Fibre Manufacture: Reclamation of Waste Products.
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**British India—**

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Report for 1913.

Review of the Seaborne Trade of the Madras Presidency, 1913-14.

South Africa—*Laite's Commercial Blue Book* for 1914.

Hong Kong—Report for 1913 of Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

Argentina—

Commercial and Industrial Census: Bulletin No. 19.—Banks and Insurance Companies (in Spanish).

Belgium—Ministry of Industry and Labour: Monograph on the Machinery Industries of Belgium (in French).

Sweden—Swedish Chamber of Commerce Year Book for 1913.

United States—Geological Survey Report on the Production of Asbestos in the United States in 1913.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 34 weeks ended 20th August, 1914 :—

				Week ended 20th Aug., 1914.	34 Weeks ended 20th Aug., 1914.	Week ended 20th Aug., 1914.	34 Weeks ended 20th Aug., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	8,757	1,926,601	—	107,477
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	204,606	—	14,063
East Indian	...	...	...	4,388	195,438	—	47,153
Egyptian	...	...	...	—	354,826	200	103,097
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7,464*	155,325†	—	10,370
Total	...	...	...	20,609	2,836,796	200	282,160

* Including 30 bales British West Indian, 274 bales British West African and 122 bales British foreign African.

† Including 6,232 bales British West Indian, 12,752 bales British West African, 19,725 bales British East African, and 2,329 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 22nd August, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

				Average Price.		
				Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 22nd August, 1914	...	...	...	38 9	29 10	24 3
Corresponding Week in—						
1907	...	...	...	33 10	24 6	18 11
1908	...	...	...	30 10	24 5	17 1
1909	...	...	...	38 5	24 7	19 4
1910	...	...	...	32 7	20 10	17 2
1911	...	...	...	31 8	28 10	18 0
1912	...	...	...	35 6	28 1	20 10
1913	...	...	...	33 7	26 5	18 8

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 22nd August, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 22nd August, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	322
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	22	299
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	159,169	215,103
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	157,736	108,080
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	10,240	5,198
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	12,344	14,216
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	105,410	101,064
Beef	"	2,117	576
Hams	"	15,933	21,580
Pork	"	7,662	5,086
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,864	2,361
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	8,268	15,370
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	56,339	78,199
Margarine	"	47,354	29,008
Cheese	"	41,662	43,388
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	371	115
" condensed	"	18,519	22,468
" preserved, other kinds	"	—	12
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	153,660	372,457
Poultry	Value £	1,534	1,399
Game	"	54	361
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	11,328	15,111
Lard	"	47,825	36,232
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,841,700	2,301,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	105,900	183,100
Barley	"	875,800	223,400
Oats	"	118,100	302,700
Peas	"	12,440	27,100
Beans	"	8,470	9,070
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,874,800	895,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	602	11,428
Apricots and peaches	"	48	108
Bananas	Bunches	299,431	210,567
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	94	120
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	16,992	9,680
Lemons	"	16,887	8,036
Oranges	"	7,647	2,847
Pears	"	7,088	43,826
Plums	"	2,378	45,772
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	11,957	15,408
Hay	Tons	191	863
Straw	"	—	25
Moss Litter	"	586	1,548
Hops	Owts.	7	583
Locust beans	"	—	8,136
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	211,729	253,504
Potatoes	Owts.	890	27,811
Tomatoes	"	41,709	35,739
Unenumerated	Value £	1,869	7,209
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	1,635	455
" preserved by canning	"	2,646	3,279

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 540.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

319. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **small bellows-operated Vacuum Cleaners**. (Reconsideration of Decision 943.)

320. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **Spraying Machines**. (Reconsideration of Decision 1184.)

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 10th September, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 14th September, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1468. Workmen employed in machining cast-iron rope wheels for hoists.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, Central 12807; London Wall 4393, 4394, 7936. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 644.

Attention is called to the Sample Room at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa ...	3rd Sept., 1914	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony ...	" " "	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon) ...	" " "	637
Bubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia ...	20th Aug., "	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry ...	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose ...	23rd July, "	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina ...	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry ...	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering ...	11th June, "	606
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus ...	4th " "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao ...	7th May, "	356
Maize Waste from Spain ...	" " "	366
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands ...	30th April, "	286
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina ...	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry ...	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District ...	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor ...	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa ...	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia) ...	" " "	609

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade ...	599
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions ...	644
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions ...	645
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	640

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council which appeared on pages 344-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, pages 406-11 of the issue of 13th August, pages 547-9 of the issue of 27th August, and page 606 of the present issue, in regard to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received the following, in addition to those instanced last week (see page 530) may be noted:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

Aluminium discs, rods and sheets.	Cloths, felts, tapestries and velvets.
Asbestos fibre jointing.	Cutlery, knives and scissors.
Boot rivets and wrought iron tips.	Furniture, bentwood and general.
Brushes and bristles, camel hair, quill, and general.	Glass and glassware for electrical fittings, optical instruments, Jena glass, &c.
Cardboard, papier maché, strawboards.	Gramophone sound boxes and motors.
Celluloid, for fountain pens and general.	Hardware.
Chemicals, drugs.	Hosiery.
China and earthenware, for electric fittings and general.	Incandescent mantle fabrics.
Clothing, bathgowns, under-vests.	Lace, torchons and guipure.
	Lamps—acetylene, electric, and hurricane.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Lighters, automatic.	Printing picture and Christmas cards, embossed labels.
Machinery for making buttons, electric lamps, tablets, &c.	Stationery.
Mild steel billets.	Thermometers for dairies.
Nails.	Tinned hollowware.
Paper, wrapping, Morse telegraphy, impregnated discs and rolls.	Vacuum flasks and linings.
Portmanteaux, bags, &c.	Wire, barbed, enamelled copper, mild steel.
	Woollen cloths.

Markets Sought for.

Bedsteads.	Lamps, metal filament, arc, and vaporised oil.
Blankets, cotton.	Machine parts.
Brassware, plumbing and water fittings.	Machinery for making lace, boots, and paper.
Clocks and watches, general and electric.	Manures.
Clothing, tailor-made costumes, rubberless rainproof goods.	Metal goods.
Dextrines.	Motor car fittings and accessories.
Disinfectants.	Paints, varnishes, red and white lead, &c.
Dyes, aniline and vegetable.	Paper, grease-proof bags, packing, insulating, &c.
Electrical apparatus.	Photographic appliances and accessories.
Embossing and stamping machines for paper.	Polishes, boot, floor, and metal.
Enamelware.	Rubber goods.
Fire clay goods.	Scientific instruments.
Furniture.	Surgical appliances.
Gelatine.	Vacuum cleaners.
Glassware, bevelled mirror plates.	
Glove fasteners.	

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of about 700 tons of girder bridges, in accordance with the specification which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specification is £1 ls., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Girder Bridges," must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 15th September.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that an agent in Montreal, already representing several United Kingdom firms, desires to get into touch with a Huddersfield woollen manufacturer and a Bradford firm manufacturing dress goods. He also wishes to represent United Kingdom firms manufacturing haberdashery and similar goods, and in this connection states that large quantities of German-made hooks and eyes, pins, needles and similar wares are on the market in Montreal, the supply of which should now, in consequence of the war, be curtailed.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 22,495.)

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 22,792.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company desires the addresses of Canadian shippers of frozen cattle offal, and would also be glad to hear from packers of canned meats, tongues, and frozen fish, seeking a connection in the United Kingdom market.

A Midlands firm is open to represent Canadian manufacturers of broom, tool, and implement handles.

A Liverpool firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp, both mechanical and sulphite.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

An agent who is intending to go shortly to Australia and to take with him a partner stated to have thirty years' experience of the hardware trade is desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. The name and London address of the enquirer may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 22,210.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A Glasgow firm of electrical and mechanical engineers, claiming over twenty years' experience in the export trade, is open to advise buyers of machinery and to put them in touch with manufacturers who can meet their requirements. This would be done on a commission basis on the cost of the machinery, and the firm would undertake to see plant or machinery tested and shipped in good order.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow. (C.I.B. 21,007.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that the Municipal Council of Kalgoorlie invites quotations for the supply of a 5-ton electric wagon required for carrying road metal, for street watering purposes, and for drawing sanitary carts. The maximum speed is to be 6 miles per hour. The Council states that its requirements will probably best be met by a fore carriage, containing the motors, battery and controller, so arranged that vehicles for the purposes above-mentioned can simply be coupled on to it.

Quotations, c.i.f. Fremantle, accompanied by specifications and particulars of tyres, brakes, &c., should be sent, *as soon as possible*, to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Kalgoorlie, W.A.

A copy of the specification may be seen by United Kingdom makers of electric wagons at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 21,092.)

A report has been received from the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia to the effect that tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply, delivery and erection of (1) *wet air filters* (Contract No. 327); (2) *motor driven air compressors* (Contract No. 334); and (3) *vacuum cleaning plant* (Contract No. 336).

Copies of the specifications may be obtained* from the City Electrical Engineer, Sydney, N.S.W., and tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 26th October in the case of (1), and 9th October in the case of (2) and (3).

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender are expected to be received shortly, when they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B., 21,076.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to 3 p.m. on 15th December, for the supply of (1)

Switchboards.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to tender forms having to be obtained from Australia this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

an automatic or semi-automatic switchboard, together with associated apparatus (Schedule 291), and (2) a common battery multiple switchboard (Schedule 290).

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained* from the office of the Deputy Postmaster General, Brisbane. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. Copies of the specifications, &c. are expected to be received shortly, when they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of switchboards at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 21,087.)

Plant and Material for Harbour Works.

See notice on p. 632.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified

Brass Boiler Tubes; Galvanised Telegraph Wire; Copper Plates.

by the Agent-General for Victoria that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) 8,000 brass locomotive boiler tubes (Contract No. L 1); (2) 3,700 brass locomotive boiler tubes (Contract No. L 2); (3) 50 tons of galvanised telegraph wire, No. 8 gauge (Contract No. L 3); (4) 10 tons of galvanised telegraph wire, No. 12 (Contract No. L 4); (5) about 4 tons of copper plates (Contract No. L 5).

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained from the Consulting Engineers to the Victorian Government, Messrs. John Coates & Co., Ltd., 115, Victoria Street, S.W. Tenders, marked "Tender No. L 1—Brass Locomotive Boiler Tubes," or as the case may be, will be received at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., up to 11 a.m. on 9th September. *A deposit of £1 must accompany tenders for (4) and ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer is required for each of the other contracts.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 22,927.)

The Agent-General also notifies that tenders are invited by the

Iron Forged Billets.

Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of best quality Yorkshire iron forged billets.

* See note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c., may be *obtained** from the Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, and sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at that address, up to 11 a.m. on 14th October.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of iron forged billets at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 22,997.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A manufacturers' export agent, with office and show rooms in London, claiming a good connection with hardware firms and general stores in New Zealand, is open to accept additional agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of goods other than soft goods.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Bureau, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C., and marked "Austral."

(C.I.B. 20,195.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of 10 single truck double-decked electric tramcars, for about 58 passengers.

Electric Tram Cars.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained*† from the Town Engineer's Department, Johannesburg.

Tenders on the proper form will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to 9th October.

Copies of the specification and form of tender are expected to be received shortly, when they will be available for inspection by United Kingdom builders of electric tramcars at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 21,099.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a copy of the "Natal Provincial Gazette" of 30th July containing amended regulations relating to tenders and contracts for the Provincial Administration of Natal, which came into force on 1st August.

Amended Contract Regulations for Natal Government.

Under these rules, subject to certain reservations, all public works exceeding £250 in value, all new supplies and services exceeding £100 in value, and all recurrent supplies and services exceeding £50 in value, in any financial year, are to be put up to public tender.

The text of the regulations may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 21,098.)

* See note at foot of page 591.

† It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to firms having to be obtained from South Africa this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) reports that the Durban Corporation's estimates of expenditure on public works for the year 1914-15 include the following items:—

	£		£
Hardening of roads	20,000	Waterworks	20,000
Municipal abattoir (completion) ...	17,000	Tramways construction	23,000
Infectious diseases hospital	5,900	Telephone construction	10,000
Storm-water drainage	25,000	Electrical work	43,000
Sewerage	10,000	Native brewery, buildings for use	
Beach improvements, &c.	28,000	of natives, &c.	30,000
		(C.I.B. 21,093.)	

EGYPT.

Building Materials. See article on pp. 616-18.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders† are invited by the Kongsberg Arms Factory for the supply of about 830 metres of *iron girders*; about 165 metres of *broad-flanged "Differdinger"*; various *angle iron* and *flat iron*; and about 520 square metres of *arch corrugated iron*. Further particulars may be obtained from "Kongsberg Vaabenfabrik," Kongsberg, where tenders will be received up to 10th September. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential*. (C.I.B. 22,415.)

SWEDEN.

The following commercial enquiries have been received by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London (*See Note on next page*):—

A Gothenburg firm manufacturing hand-bags is desirous of purchasing complete metal frames with locks and keys, &c. used in the manufacture of cheap hand-bags. (Reference No. A/419/14.)

Enquiry is made for the names of London and Liverpool exporters of cedar wood and mahogany for making cigar boxes. (Reference No. A/420-1/14.)

A firm with works on the west coast of Sweden wishes to buy perforated galvanised steel, such as is used in manufacturing sieves, &c. (Reference No. A/422/14.)

† It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

Openings for British Trade.

SWEDEN—continued.

Enquiry is made for samples and offers from United Kingdom exporters of dried fruit, viz.:—*prunes, apples, Dried Fruit. apricots, and raisins.* (Reference No. A/396—9/14.)

Note.—Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the reference numbers, should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyds' Avenue, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 21,003 ; 22,337.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of wholesale and retail druggists in that city, which is now unable to obtain supplies from Germany, is confident of being able to do a profitable business in articles of United Kingdom manufacture, if the prices quoted are reasonable, and therefore desires to get into communication with manufacturers of the following articles:—*Air cushions for heels; articles for the hair; bed-pans and other sick-room articles; candles; baby scales; balances; tin boxes; catheters; combs; court plaster; celluloid articles; cambric bandages; cotton; cotton wool; dusters; enemas; elastic stockings; gas mantles; hot water bottles; indiarubber sponges, gloves, tubes, linen; menthol pencil; sponge cloths; safety pins; suspensory bandages; syringes; sanitary towels; trusses.* See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 21,498.)

H.M. Consul also reports that a firm in the Province of Hilversum, claiming a considerable export business with the Dutch East Indies, and which has hitherto obtained its supplies chiefly from Germany and Austria, desires to be placed in immediate communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:—*Earthenware; glassware; cutlery and table nickelware; petroleum lamps; and fancy metal articles.* See *Note†*.

(C.I.B. 22,059.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

The British Vice-Consul at The Hague (Mr. G. Barger) reports that a firm in that city has addressed the following **Photocopic Paper.** enquiry to him:—

“About 1,000 rolls of tracing paper for photo-reproduction of drawings are required annually, quality 150 grammes per square metre, which so far have been bought in Germany. A small trial of 3 rolls blue and 3 rolls white is required *at once* with invoice.”

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

The name and address of the firm making this enquiry, which appears to refer to ferro-prussiate and ferro-gallate papers, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 21,499.)

The British Vice-Consul reports that a commission agent at that place desires to get into communication with
Leather. United Kingdom leather manufacturers.

United Kingdom leather manufacturers may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, The Hague.
(C.I.B. 22,058.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 19th August states that a concession has been granted to the Bougie Chamber of Commerce for the construction, and control for a period of 75 years, of an outer and an inner harbour at that port. The estimated cost of the construction of the harbour is 8,000,000 francs (£320,000).
Plant and Material for Harbour Works.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 21st August contains a decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to invite plans for the construction of a railway from Estella, through Vitoria, to join up with the Durango-Zumárraga line at a convenient point between Los Mártires and Vergara.
Railway Material.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" contains a decree approving the project for the drainage of marsh land on the River Turón, in the Province of Málaga, at a total cost of 1,805,846 pesetas (about £66,883); of this amount 78,965 pesetas (about £2,925) is allotted for expenditure on these works during the current year.
Plant for Drainage Works.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" publishes a decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of irrigation works in the district of Santo Domingo de la Calzada by means of the waters of the Rio Glera, at an estimated cost of 138,052 pesetas (about £5,113).
Plant for Irrigation Works.

Openings for British Trade.

COLOMBIA.

The following information has been received from the British Vice-Consul at Bogotá (Mr. H. E. Bowle):—

In general, British machinery is considered the best made, not only on account of the material used, but also because of its careful finish. British machinery for the larger industries, and especially boilers and steam motors, has a very firmly established reputation, and practical results have always shown that it gives a complete guarantee both for durability and workmanship. During the past five years, however, British machinery has met with serious competition from the United States owing to the fact that freights are lower and, although American machinery is inferior in quality, that prices are at least 20 per cent. cheaper.

As regards agricultural machinery it is believed, in the absence of official figures on the subject, that British imports amount probably to 20 per cent. of the total, and of this part 5 per cent. is composed of ploughs and agricultural implements, and 15 per cent. of threshers and portable engines. A further 20 per cent. is imported from France and Germany, and the remaining 60 per cent. is supplied by United States firms, the market for whose products has greatly increased on account of their cheapness. British ploughs and agricultural implements are not adapted for use in Colombia on account of their weight as well as the unsuitability of the model adopted for standard use. They necessarily require strong traction and are unsuited to a country where oxen are used almost exclusively for agricultural purposes on the farms, which are small. In the hilly country and high temperatures (68° to 93° Fahr.) which characterise Colombia, except on the Savannah, the use of heavy ploughs and machines becomes almost an impossibility, and the difficulty is accentuated by the fact that much of the ground is stony and broken. Thus light models suited to small farms have obtained the preference, and the importation of United States machinery, which fulfils these conditions, is rapidly increasing.

As regards spades, hoes, picks, shovels and small implements, British imports are very numerous and hold 70 per cent. of the market. Such goods have a high reputation, and similar imports from other countries have decreased.

Horseshoes, iron tyres and barbed wire, a considerable quantity of which is used, are brought almost entirely from the United States, cheap iron bric-à-brac of all descriptions being imported from Germany.

The attention of United Kingdom firms is particularly called to the subject of packing. Although British exporters are more careful than others in this respect, many factors have to be considered by

Machinery.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements.

Horseshoes, Iron Tyres, Barbed Wire, &c.

Methods of Packing.

Openings for British Trade.

COLOMBIA—*continued.*

them, and there are many improvements to be made. The Colombian customs tariff is high, and packing, which is included in the assessing of the tariff, must at the same time be light and strong; the means of communication are bad; the merchandise is constantly transhipped from trains to steamboats and *vice versa* under the most primitive conditions; mule transport is still the chief method throughout the country, and the mule roads are largely narrow mountain trails. It appears that United Kingdom exporters, and particularly manufacturers, are still unaware of these conditions, and so it often happens that orders sent to the United Kingdom for mule-loads result in their being executed in indivisible quantities weighing from 11 to 18 quintals (1,212 to 1,984 lbs.). The Vice-Consul was informed by one of the leading firms of importers of machinery in Bogotá that much inconvenience has been caused them by inattention to these requirements. It is further to be observed that all indications for handling written on the cases are quite ineffective, the "peons" (labourers) for the most part being unable to read.

In conclusion, it is to be observed that there would appear to be a most important future for machinery of all kinds in Colombia. Agricultural methods are at present very backward, capital is scarce and holdings are small. In a recent journey along the eastern cordillera the Vice-Consul observed that threshing is still carried on by means of horses, mules, donkeys, goats and cattle, which are driven round a post to which they are attached in order to stamp out the grain. It is not uncommon to see all these animals being used at the same time, and two cases were noted of a flock of sheep, including lambs a few weeks old, being driven to and fro over the grain for the same purpose.

ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 333 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th November, 1913, relative to a call for tenders by the Argentine Government for the supply of three twin stern-wheel motor vessels and six twin-screw motor towing launches for use on the River Bermejo, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the call has been annulled owing to the fact that the sum authorised under the Budget for the current year for surveys, construction and maintenance of works and vessels on the Bermejo is insufficient for those purposes, and will not permit of the purchase of the proposed new craft.

(C.I.B. 21,804.)

The "Boletín Oficial" (Buenos Aires) of 27th July contains a copy of a decree, issued by the Ministry of Public Works, authorising the "Dirección General de Irrigación" to expend a total sum of 633,000 pesos currency (about £55,380) on irrigation works in the districts of Nonogasta, Sañogasta and Malanzán, in the Province of La Rioja.

Openings for British Trade.

JAPAN.

An English chemist, who is attached to a firm of general importers in Yokohama, and who is now in London for a short time, is desirous of securing the agencies for Japan of United Kingdom manufacturers of heavy and fine chemicals, zinc oxide, aniline dyes, and condensed milk.

**Chemicals,
Aniline Dyes,
Zinc Oxide,
Condensed Milk.**

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of the articles mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 20,405.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN OR HUNGARIAN GOODS.

An enlarged sample room will be established very shortly under the care of the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the purpose of exhibiting samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods or materials which have competed with British products at home or abroad, especially those which are necessary for the continuance of British manufacture, but which it is now impossible to obtain from their previous sources.

Firms who may wish to exhibit goods are invited to make application to the Commercial Intelligence branch. It should be expressly understood, however, that the *exhibition is intended exclusively for samples of goods which have formerly been obtained in Germany and Austria-Hungary alone and which firms may now desire to purchase in the United Kingdom.* Notice will be given of the opening of the exhibition.

A catalogue library will also be opened, and firms who may not desire to exhibit samples are invited to furnish catalogues of goods formerly received by them from Germany and Austria-Hungary; these catalogues to be classified by trades in order to be readily accessible to enquirers.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN HARDWARE AND TOOLS SOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

Exhibition of Samples at Birmingham and Sheffield.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne), under instructions from the Board of Trade, has recently collected certain samples of foreign hardware, hollow-ware, and tools which compete with similar goods of British origin in the Australian market. These samples, which include a large number of German goods, have just been received from Australia, and in connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade has recently started with a view to assisting British firms to secure trade formerly in German and Austro-Hungarian hands, arrangements have been made for their immediate exhibition in this country. The samples, numbering about 430 in all, divide themselves into the following main headings:—Aluminium ware, enamelled ware, general hardware (bolts, staples, hinges, butts, bells, choppers, hooks, padlocks, stoves, lamps, spoons, &c.), and tools. The aluminium ware, enamelled ware and general hardware have been despatched to Birmingham for exhibition at the offices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the tools to Sheffield for exhibition at the offices of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. All the samples will afterwards be exhibited in London and in any other industrial centres where it may seem desirable to send them.

A Report relating to these samples, giving full information as to country of origin, prices, &c., is being circulated to firms in the country who may be interested, and copies may also be obtained free by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned.

(C.I.B. 16,428.)

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	Iron and steel wire.
<i>Brass and brass wares, &c.</i>	Leather gloves and glove leather.
<i>Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.</i>	<i>Machine tools.</i>
Carpets, rugs and matting.	<i>Machinery belting.</i>
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).	Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Cotton prints.	<i>Oilcloth and linoleum.</i>
Cutlery.	<i>Printing and lithographic machines.</i>
Electrical appliances and apparatus.	<i>Products of the printing industry.</i>
Enamelled hollow ware.	<i>Pumps and pumping machinery.</i>
Felt hats and fezzes.	Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Furniture.	<i>Soups.</i>
Implements and tools.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.	<i>Toys and games.</i>
	Woollen and worsted piece goods.

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, and of railway material, painters' colours and varnishes, cycles and parts, buttons and studs, hollow glassware, jewellery, stationery, photographic goods, saddlery and harness, portmanteaux, pianos, medicines and drugs, and chemicals will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 588-9).

The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets. A summary of some of the replies appeared on pp. 542-45 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," and a further summary appears in article below.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

COMPETITION WITH GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND
HUNGARIAN TRADE IN NEUTRAL MARKETS.

Special Telegraphic Reports received from H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consuls on the Commercial Conditions now prevailing in the Dominions and in certain Foreign Markets.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German and Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published on pp. 542-5 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Egypt.—H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) reports that if the cotton crop is successfully financed the conditions and prospects of trade will be favourable. The United Kingdom should secure a large proportion of the German Empire's

*Competition with German, Austrian and Hungarian Trade in
Neutral Markets.*

very valuable trade with Egypt, in all manufactures of good quality such as machinery, especially artesian well apparatus, canvas hose, machine tools, gauges, wrought iron pipes and tubes, files, bolts, &c., and in textiles imitating popular patterns. Successful competition is improbable in inferior "cheap and nasty" goods such as crockery, pewter, ironmongery, hosiery and haberdashery. Our serious difficulty is that long credit (six or twelve months) is indispensable as fellaheen pay only by instalments.

South America.—H.M. Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) reports that according to telegrams from New York, United States firms are preparing to send a veritable army of commercial travellers to South America, especially to Brazil, Argentina and Chile, with a view to capture of German trade in those markets.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was held at 7, Whitehall Gardens on 27th August.

The President of the Board of Trade (the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.) was present at the commencement of the proceedings and addressed the meeting. The chair was then taken by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, and there were also present Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., Mr. Henry Birchenough, Mr. H. Brock, Captain Muirhead Collins, R.N. (Australia), Mr. G. H. Cox, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Mr. F. C. Drake (India Office), Sir Algernon Firth, Bart., Mr. C. A. Harris (Colonial Office), Mr. A. J. Hobson, Sir H. W. Just (Colonial Office), Mr. E. H. Langdon, Mr. Stanley Machin, The Hon. T. Mackenzie (New Zealand), Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., Sir Hallelwell Rogers, Lord Rotherham, Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., Mr. G. J. Stanley (Board of Trade), Mr. R. Thompson, M.P., Mr. T. Worthington, and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary).

A statement was laid before the Committee as to the action now being taken by the Board of Trade to assist British merchants and manufacturers in an endeavour to secure that share of trade in colonial and neutral markets which has hitherto been in the hands of their German and Austro-Hungarian competitors.

It was reported that arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade and Foreign Office for information to be furnished by the Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers in the various Dominions and other important over-sea markets as to the commercial and financial position there, and as to the likelihood of regular payments being forthcoming. A summary of the reports will be published from time to time.

It was reported that the number of enquiries received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch from 19th to 25th August in response to the circulars issued was 3,100. In order to cope with the greatly increased amount of work thrown upon the Branch immediate steps have been taken to enlarge its staff and offices.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Belgium.

The "Moniteur Belge" of 21st August notifies that all prescriptions and limitations in civil matters, as well as all time limits allowed for appealing against or serving the decisions of the several Courts, are suspended up to and including 1st October in the case of persons resident in a Province wholly or partly occupied by the enemy, or as regards actions which should be taken against persons resident in such a Province. This provision also applies generally to all acts which, according to law, should be accomplished within a given time.

The "Moniteur" of 24th August published a Decree modifying as follows the Decree of 6th August last relative to the Moratorium (see pp. 545-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August):—

The period during which all protests and appeals are to be made regarding negotiable securities which have fallen due or which mature before 13th September shall be extended up to and including 15th September.

The other parts of the Decree remain as before.

French Colonies.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 23rd August publishes a Decree authorising the Governors of the Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Réunion to relieve the colonial banks from their obligation to exchange their notes for gold.

The Governors are also empowered to regulate the limit for the issue of banknotes, as well as the proportion the metallic reserves must bear to such issue.

Italy.

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that a Royal Decree was issued on 16th August prolonging, until 30th September, the period during which banks (other than banks of emission) may limit withdrawals to 5 per cent. of the deposits (see p. 546 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"). This provision has also been extended to other banking commercial houses. Certain classes of withdrawals, such as money required for wages and for the purchase of material for carrying on business, are excepted from this restriction.

The Decree also grants a 40 days' Moratorium for bills, &c. falling due before 30th September; a 32 days' Moratorium is granted for Stock Exchange transactions, creditors having the right to charge $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on accounts.

(C. 8,172.)

Switzerland.

H.M. Legation at Berne reports the publication of a Federal Decree, of 17th August, providing that debtors domiciled in Switzerland should, until further notice, apply to their creditors domiciled in another country the same Moratorium as that in force in Switzerland towards creditors domiciled there.

(C. 8,678.)

The "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" (Berne) of 21st August publishes a Decree notifying that the 30 days' grace granted by the Decree of 3rd August to negotiable securities maturing after the end of July is applicable to bills of exchange (*lettres de change et billets de change*)

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

payable at the end of July and in August, the date of the beginning of the legal time limit for making protest for non-payment being likewise changed.

As regards bills of exchange payable in September, the legal time limit for protests for non-payment will commence to run from 1st October.

The Decree of 3rd August will cease to have effect from 1st October.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

MORATORIUM EXTENDED.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

VARYING THE PROCLAMATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS DATED RESPECTIVELY THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, AND THE TWELFTH DAY OF AUGUST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914. We have power, by Proclamation, to authorise the postponement of the payment of any bill of exchange, or of any negotiable instrument, or any other payment in pursuance of any contract, to such extent, and for such time, and subject to such conditions or other provisions as may be specified in the Proclamation :

And whereas, in pursuance of that power, We have issued Proclamations in relation to the postponement of payments due before We were in a state of war or due in respect of contracts made before that time, dated the sixth day of August, and the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen ; and on the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, We also issued a Proclamation which is confirmed by the said Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, and is deemed to have been issued under that Act :

And whereas, under the said Act, We have power to vary, extend or revoke any Proclamation under that Act by a subsequent Proclamation :

And whereas it is desirable in the best interests of Our Realm at the present juncture that all persons who can discharge their liabilities should do so without delay, but it is at the same time for certain purposes expedient that Our said Proclamations should be varied as hereinafter appears :

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :—

1. Our said Proclamation, dated the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall have effect as if the period of

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***MORATORIUM EXTENDED**—*continued.*

two calendar months were substituted therein for the period of one calendar month; and the sum mentioned in any form of re-acceptance thereunder shall be deemed to be varied accordingly without the necessity of further re-acceptance.

2. Our said Proclamation, dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as extended by Our said Proclamation, dated the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall have effect as if the fourth day of October were substituted therein for the fourth day of September therein wherever that date occurs, and as if two calendar months were substituted therein for one calendar month.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the payment of interest under the Proclamations extended thereby, or prevent payments being made before the expiration of the period for which they are postponed.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this First day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS AND VICTUAL.**Prohibition Removed as regards British Possessions.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 28th day of August, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect:—

That an Order should be issued withdrawing in respect of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands, and Egypt, the prohibitions established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th, 10th, and 20th August, 1914, on the exportation from the United Kingdom of the articles specified in the list of provisions and victual contained in the last-mentioned Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved:

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.****Prohibition removed in Certain Cases.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 1st day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect—

That an Order should be issued withdrawing the prohibition on the exportation from the United Kingdom of Jams and Marmalades and of Condensed Milk, sweetened or not, established by His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 20th August, 1914:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

REQUISITIONING OF BRITISH VESSELS.**Revised Rules for Laying Claims before the Board of Arbitration.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 481-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August, relative to the appointment of the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board to consider claims arising out of the requisitioning of British vessels for transport purposes by the Admiralty, the *London Gazette*, of 1st September, notifies that the following additions have been made to the panels into which the Board is divided:—General trading, coasting trades, oil tank steamer owners, cargo owners, deck officers, marine engineers, seamen, seamen and firemen, and ships' stewards, &c.

The rules have also been revised and the following procedure is to be followed so far as may be practicable in the circumstances of each case:—

RULES.

1. All claims whatsoever arising out of or in respect of the requisitioning of any British ship or vessel under His Majesty's Proclamation of the 3rd day of August, 1914, shall be made out in full detail and left in triplicate with or sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W., so soon as may be, and in no case later than within one month from the taking up of the ship or vessel for His Majesty's service.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*REQUISITIONING OF BRITISH VESSELS—*continued.*

2. The claim shall be accompanied with all necessary vouchers and supporting documents and such explanatory documents and such explanatory statement as may be required to make clear the nature of the claim and the grounds thereof.

3. Each claim shall be considered by the Admiralty, who shall negotiate with the claimant with a view to the adjustment and settlement thereof by agreement.

4. If the Admiralty and the claimant fail to arrive at an agreement within a reasonable time, to be determined in each case by the President of the Board of Arbitration, the Admiralty shall report the matter with the necessary papers to the President, who shall refer the claim to two arbitrators selected by him from the panels of arbitrators for consideration and report. The Arbitrators so selected shall have regard to any directions or instructions they may receive from the President; they may call for such further papers, evidence and particulars as they may require, and—if they think fit—may call upon the Admiralty and the claimant either to argue the matter before them or to submit written arguments on any points.

5. The joint award of such Arbitrators shall be final. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the President of the Board of Arbitration as Umpire, who may require such further papers, evidence, particulars or argument as he may deem necessary. The award of the President shall be final.

6. The President may direct that any claim coming before the Board may be heard and disposed of by a Tribunal consisting of the President or Vice-President sitting with two Arbitrators selected by the President from the Panel, and that the award of any two members of such Tribunal shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to appeal or review.

7. The President may, from time to time, vary or supersede the existing Rules for regulating the procedure of the Board, or of the Arbitrators nominated by him to such extent as he may consider necessary or desirable, and may also make additional rules of procedure.

1. The President may, from time to time, authorise the members of the Panel as a body, or any of them, and whether with or without the inclusion of himself or of the Vice-President, to act as a Board for the consideration of questions of general applicability such as the approximate monthly rate of hire for vessels of different classes and similar matters. Arbitrators nominated by the President in particular cases may have regard to, and consider, but shall not be bound by, the conclusions of any Board so constituted upon the questions submitted to such Board, and the fact that any Arbitrator appointed by the President in a particular case has been a member of any such Board, shall be no objection to his competency as an Arbitrator in such particular case.

The President may authorise any person or persons who, in his opinion, will efficiently and sufficiently represent the interests of parties concerned in any such question of general applicability.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

REQUISITIONING OF BRITISH VESSELS—*continued.*

submitted to any such Board, to appear before the Board and represent such interests accordingly.

9. The Arbitrators, or, in the event of their disagreement, the President, or Vice-President, may make interim awards as regards any of the questions submitted to them.

10. It shall be competent for the Arbitrators, adjudicating upon any claim, to receive as evidence any information, statements or testimony which may appear to them likely to be of assistance notwithstanding that the same may not be evidence according to law.

11. Any matter or question of procedure not disposed of by these rules or any question arising thereon shall be determined by the President of the Board of Arbitration as in his discretion he shall think fit to direct.

12. The Vice-President of the Board of Arbitration may by direction of the President act in any matter hereunder for the President, and he may also act as President should the President for any reason at any time be unable to act. Any direction or decision of the Vice-President when so acting for or as the President shall be as effectual as though made or given by the President.

NAVAL PRIZES.**Vessels Detained in British Ports or Captured at Sea by
His Majesty's Armed Forces.**

In order to furnish information to British and other traders who may be interested in cargoes carried on merchant vessels which have been either detained in British ports on the outbreak of war or have been captured by His Majesty's armed forces, it has been decided to publish lists of these vessels. A list was accordingly published in a Supplement, dated 29th August, to the "London Gazette," containing such information as was then available. This list cannot be taken as necessarily complete, and is subject to correction. Supplementary lists will be published from time to time as further particulars are received.

These lists will also be communicated to Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, to Shipping Associations, and to any other similar bodies who may intimate to the Foreign Office that they wish to receive them.

All persons having any claims in respect of cargoes which are the subject of proceedings in the British Prize Courts should take steps to have their interests represented in accordance with the Prize Court Rules, copies of which may be procured, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Breame Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., price 1s. ex. postage. With respect to vessels which may be in the custody of the Prize Courts established in the United Kingdom, attention is called to the following notice issued by the Prize Court:—

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NAVAL PRIZES—*continued.*

"PRIZE COURTS.

*"Admiralty Marshal's Office,**"Royal Courts of Justice,**"London, W.C.**"(Registry of the Prize Court in Great Britain
and Ireland),**"August 14, 1914.*

"ALL persons having any interest in cargoes, other than enemy cargoes, laden on enemy ships captured as prizes, and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make enquiries in London at the offices of His Majesty's Procurator-General, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, and in the case of the outports of the United Kingdom, at the offices of the agents for His Majesty's Procurator-General, whose addresses can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at such outports.

"His Majesty's Procurator-General will require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid."

In cases where the title of British subjects or of persons domiciled in allied or neutral States, or of friendly aliens domiciled in this country, who are interested in such cargoes, is clear and established without doubt to the satisfaction of the Procurator-General, such cargoes or portions of cargoes will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no question of contraband arises, and subject to the adjustment of any matters relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In more doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary. It will in most cases be convenient that the parties should communicate with the agent of the Procurator-General at the port where the ship is, rather than with the Procurator-General himself.

Due notice will be given of the institution of proceedings in cases in which vessels are in the custody of the Prize Courts in the United Kingdom. Vessels which have been detained in or brought into British ports outside the United Kingdom will be brought before the Prize Courts established in His Majesty's Dominions overseas, and interested parties should take steps to have their interests represented before those Courts.

It is hoped that arrangements may shortly be made for the publication of a similar notice in respect of proceedings in those Prize Courts.

His Majesty's Government are endeavouring to obtain from the Governments of France, Russia, and Japan lists of merchant vessels which may be similarly detained or captured by the armed forces of those States. All such information as soon as received will be published in the same way.

A further notification was also published in the same Supplement to the "London Gazette" as regards German vessels detained in Belgian ports on the outbreak of hostilities.

All the information in the possession of His Majesty's Government will in this way be made public, and it is hoped that the necessity of applying to Government Departments for information in particular cases will be eliminated.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***WAR RISKS INSURANCE.**

The Government War Risks Insurance Office has issued a memorandum, dated 25th August, explaining that the only risks covered by that office are King's Enemy war risks, viz., the risks of capture, seizure, and detainment by the King's Enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.

Cargo *only* will be insured; any cargo may be insured which is not enemy property, or of which the transport has not been prohibited or restricted. The cargo must be carried on a British steamer entered in one of the following associations:—North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association, Collingwood Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, Ltd., 10, Water Street, Liverpool; London Groups of War Risks Association, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. A War Risks Policy must also have been taken out on the vessel, covering the voyage in question, under the Government scheme for the re-insurance of hulls. The cargo must also be insured against marine risks with members of Lloyd's, British Insurance Companies, or other approved underwriters or insurance companies, as follows:—

(a) All policies (whether enemy or other) signed and dated prior to and including 4th August will be accepted; and

(b) All policies of recognised British or alien companies or underwriters (other than enemy) issued on or after 4th August, will be accepted.

As a general rule, cargo carried on a vessel which has already sailed cannot be insured under the Government scheme, but applications may be considered.

The premium is charged at a flat rate irrespective of the voyage or the cargo carried; changes in the rate will be notified in the press.

The brokerage to be deducted is one shilling per guinea of premium. No discount is allowed. The policy will be stamped by the Inland Revenue Authorities without further charge. Cheques must be made payable to the "War Risks Office" and crossed "Bank of England."

No interior or land risks are taken by the War Risks Insurance Office.

The value for the purpose of insurance against war risks must not exceed the value for insurance against marine risks.

Copies of the explanatory memorandum, application slips for insurance (which must be filled up in duplicate), and specimen policies, may be obtained on *personal application* at the War Risks Insurance Office, Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.).

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices Affecting Trade.***DIVERTED CARGOES.**

With a view to removing some apprehensions that have arisen, the Committee on Diverted Cargoes has issued the following statement as regards dealings with such cargoes :—

Except in cases of cargo in an enemy ship, or cargo in respect of which a question arises of its constituting enemy cargo or contraband (whether absolute or conditional contraband), the instructions issued to Collectors of Customs provide for their allowing :—

- (a) Discharge from the ship, and delivery out of Customs control, of all cargoes consigned to the United Kingdom :
- (b) Discharge from the ship, and delivery out of Customs control, of all cargoes in ships diverted from a foreign destination to a port in the United Kingdom, if the owners or their agents prefer to discharge the cargo in the United Kingdom :
- (c) Conveyance to a British, allied or neutral destination of all cargoes which have been brought to a port in the United Kingdom merely for the purpose of being immediately forwarded, in the same or another ship, to a British, allied or neutral destination.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS TO RESIDENTS IN ENEMY TERRITORY.

The Board of Trade warn all joint stock companies and their officers that

- (1) No dividends or interest declared or becoming due after the outbreak of war should be paid during the war to or in accordance with instructions from any person resident in enemy territory.

Such dividends or interest should be paid into a separate account at a bank, to be disposed of after the conclusion of the war.

- (2) No transfer of any shares or debentures from any person resident in enemy territory should be registered during the war.

SUPPLY OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.**Advisory Committee Appointed.**

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider and advise as to the best means of obtaining for the use of British industry sufficient supplies of chemical products, colours, and dyestuffs, of kinds hitherto largely imported from countries with which we are at present at war.

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane of Cloan, is the Chairman of the Committee and the following is a list of the other members :—

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices Affecting Trade.***SUPPLY OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES—continued.**

Dr. George T. Beilby, J.P., F.R.S., LL.D.	Mr. Max Muspratt, J.P.
Dr. J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S., LL.D.	Professor W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Mr. David Howard, J.P.	Mr. Milton Sharp.
Mr. Ivan Levinstein.	Sir Arthur J. Tedder.
Professor Raphael Meldola, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.	Mr. Joseph Turner.
	Mr. T. Tyrer.

together with Mr. John Anderson of the National Health Insurance Commission and a representative of the Board of Trade.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. F. Gossling. All communications should be addressed to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

The Committee held their first meeting at the Board of Trade on 28th August.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued:—

Bulgaria.

27th August.—The port of Bourgas is now re-opened during daytime. Vessels approaching the port must await the pilot off Sozopol.

China (Leased Territory of Kiao-Chau).

The "London Gazette" of 1st September notifies that the Japanese Ambassador in London has informed the Foreign Office that a naval blockade of the whole of the littoral of the leased territory of Kiao-Chau was established on 27th August. The coastline affected extends from a point 120° 10' East and 35° 54' North, to a point 120° 36' East and 36° 7' North.

A period of 24 hours was allowed within which vessels of allied or neutral States might leave the blockaded area.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issued on 11th August a statement, subject to final revision, of the acreage of certain crops and of the number of live stock in England and Wales this year, together with the estimated production of each of the crops (see pp. 428-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August).

The Board have now received from the respective Departments similar figures for Scotland and Ireland, and the following statement

Agricultural Returns of the United Kingdom, 1914.

gives the totals for the United Kingdom, the figures for 1913 being added for purpose of comparison :—

				1913.	1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
Acreage.				Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.
Wheat	...	...	...	1,790,000	1,940,000	+ 8·4
Barley	...	...	...	1,930,000	1,904,000	— 1·3
Oats ..	...	...	...	3,961,000	3,886,000	— 1·9
Potatoes	...	...	...	1,173,000	1,206,000	+ 2·8
Estimated Production.				Qrs.	Qrs.	
Wheat	...	...	...	7,087,000	7,799,000	+ 10·0
Barley	...	...	...	8,204,000	7,927,000	— 3·4
Oats...	...	...	...	20,660,000	19,333,000	— 6·4
				Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes	...	...	...	7,605,000	7,228,000	— 5·0
Live Stock.				No.	No.	
Cattle	...	...	...	11,896,000	12,152,000	+ 2·2
Sheep	...	...	...	27,552,000	28,109,000	+ 2·0
Pigs...	...	...	...	3,294,000	3,971,000	+ 20·6

The wheat crop is 10 per cent. larger than that of 1913, and is considerably above the average of the last 10 years. The production of barley, although less than in 1913, is larger than in any of the three preceding years. Oats are under average. The potato crop in Ireland is estimated at about 10 per cent. less than last year, so that the total for the United Kingdom falls about 5 per cent. below 1913, when the crop was the largest on record. In 1912 the total crop was only 5½ million tons.

The number of cattle in the United Kingdom is larger than in any previous year.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Italy.—H.M. Embassy at Rome reports, under date 17th August, that the measures taken by the Italian Government to restore public confidence and prevent a financial panic appear to have been completely successful, and trade is consequently reviving. It is said that the lack of small paper notes disappeared as soon as the Government announced the additional issue of a large number of State notes of 5 and 10 lire, and similarly the shortness of silver change ceased as soon as the Decree was published authorising the issue of notes of 1 and 2 lire.

The increase in the price of foodstuffs has been stopped by the publication of a daily list of prices and by the enforcement of severe penalties on speculators in food. The banks and savings banks are still thronged with people desirous of withdrawing their deposits, but the number has been diminished by the limitation of the withdrawals to 5 per cent. of the total deposit.

(C. 8,172.)

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Norway.—H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports, under date 24th August, that business in Christiania is still rather unsettled. Representatives of manufacturers proposing to visit Norway should have some clear understanding before leaving the United Kingdom as to providing themselves with funds which would be accepted as payment in Norway, in view of the fact that Norwegian banks will not cash English cheques and bank-notes, and that circular letters of credit are also useless. Affairs in Norway are in fact so unsettled that it is very doubtful whether the visit of a representative would warrant the expense of sending him.

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) writes, under date 27th August, that local dealers do not appear to be inclined to purchase largely at present, owing to the political situation, and the opinion of members of the commercial community is that little business is likely to be done yet by importers.

As, however, communication with Germany is considerably interrupted for the time being, it is possible that United Kingdom manufacturers might later on find an opening in the Norwegian market for articles in which Germany has hitherto successfully competed.

(C.I.B. 21,639 ; 22,480.)

* * * * *

LIVE STOCK.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 25th July, the recent advances in the price of cattle, and consequently of dressed beef and hides, give added emphasis to the necessity for Federal legislative action tending to alleviate the shortage of cattle in the country. Regulations restricting the age at which calves or young cattle may be slaughtered to not under two years would, it is advocated, make conditions normal again, and probably reduce the prices of beef down to a point where the United States could again become an exporting country.

Owing to the shortage and high prices the exports of live cattle have considerably diminished, the exports in 1913 being only 23,236 head, as compared with 164,087 in 1911, and it is probable that this year the exports will be even smaller than in 1913.

It is the opinion in the meat and hides trades that the present high prices will continue until the number of older cattle in the country is brought up to the standard of from five to ten years ago.

At the eleven principal western packing points the slaughter of cattle from 1st January to 11th July amounted to 2,426,800 head, as compared with 2,747,400 for the corresponding period of 1913, or a decrease of 320,600 head. Notwithstanding the lessened demand for leather this year, the prices of hides have been steadily advancing and are higher for some varieties than ever before in the history of the trade, while all kinds cost more than ever before at this time of the year.

(C. 7,327.)

EGYPTIAN TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS.

According to an article in the August issue of the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, the value of the imports of building material into Egypt during 1913 was £ E.2,311,885, of which the United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of £ E.343,071.

The following table shows the value of the imports into Egypt during 1913 of some of the principal items of building material, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Total Imports.	Share of United Kingdom.	Total Imports.	Share of United Kingdom.
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Timber	1,045,745	40	1,357,986	9,122
Bricks, ordinary, and fire bricks	34,895	29,870	14,971	11,179
Tiles	4,133	833	5,544	21
Earthenware pipes	10,595	10,025	11,424	11,339
Worked building stone	10,054	51	16,882	4,630
Lime	40,795	—	44,995	—
Cement	168,210	53,683	107,869	31,458
Sanitary articles, earthenware and cementware	26,805	13,888	32,186	16,724
Window glass	31,155	6,125	39,709	6,401
Paints	63,211	31,005	59,661	22,366
Varnish	13,747	7,790	11,672	6,072
Cast iron	6,319	6,319	7,348	6,599
Cast iron pipes	54,764	30,457	57,393	35,466
Wrought iron and steel pipes	129,377	69,350	158,114	86,015
Rolled steel joists	106,193	11,966	101,990	13,974
Sheet iron, including corrugated	82,065	29,658	89,196	22,643
Locks, window fittings, &c. ...	124,821	18,506	110,925	28,503
Lead pipes	10,052	693	7,503	26

Joinery.—The United Kingdom supplies worked timber to a limited extent in the form of office furniture and high class joinery, and it should be noted that there is a certain demand for good joinery—although, generally speaking, cheapness, not quality, is the principal recommendation to buyers in the building trade in Egypt—and a not insignificant trade might be done by English master joiners in good work, of well seasoned timber, at reasonable prices.

Lead pipes.—During 1913 lead pipes to the value of £ E. 7,503 were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of only £ E. 26. The principal suppliers were France £ E. 4,326, Algeria £ E. 1,497, and Germany £ E. 1,053.

Iron and steel pipes.—British wrought iron and steel pipes are acknowledged to be superior to any other, chiefly on account of the accurate threading of the ends, which always fit when jointed, and British makers will not depart from this accuracy for the sake of cheapness. During the year 1913 the United Kingdom supplied wrought iron and steel pipes to the value of £86,015, Germany £ E. 52,271, United States of America £ E. 10,143, Holland £ E. 5,636, and Belgium £ E. 2,949. The demand for pipes for artesian wells

Egyptian Trade in Building Materials.

has been extremely heavy since the latter part of 1913 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th May last, p. 306).

Earthenware pipes.—The British manufacturer of earthenware pipes is supreme. A large increase in the demand should be looked for during the next few years until the new drainage scheme in Cairo is completed. Sewage disposal works, on a considerable scale, are also being carried out in Port Said, and important extensions in the drainage system of Alexandria are contemplated in the near future. Many of the more important towns in the interior will also probably undertake similar works as soon as funds permit.

Tiles.—The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of tiles is practically negligible, only amounting to £ E. 21 in 1913, nearly all the rest coming from France, to the value of £ E. 5,544. This is explained by the word "Marseilles," where corrugated and many kinds of roofing tiles are made on the seaboard and shipped direct. As the United Kingdom succeeds in selling earthenware pipes, it is difficult to understand her inability to obtain a share in the trade of earthenware tiles.

Cement.—Portland cement of United Kingdom origin is being ousted in Egypt by brands of "Portland" cement made elsewhere, and the reason given is that the genuine British brands cannot be obtained because British manufacturers are too full of orders for other parts of the world to cater for the smaller Egyptian orders. This reason can hardly be accepted, and is probably offered by contractors as an excuse for supplying cheaper imitation Portland cement.

Belgium secures the bulk of the Egyptian trade in cement, although British cement holds its own as regards quality, and the falling-off in trade must be ascribed to the higher prices demanded by home manufacturers. Taking as a basis the quantities and values of cement imported from various countries during the year 1913, as given in the Customs statistics, the difference in prices would seem to be considerable, the average value per ton of British cement delivered in Alexandria being £ E. 2·291, followed by French at £ E. 1·828, Italian at £ E. 1·714, Belgian at £ E. 1·707, German at £ E. 1·653, and Austrian at £ E. 1·621. Austrian cement therefore works out at nearly 14s. per ton cheaper than British.

Steel joists.—Belgium heads the list of exporters of steel joists to Egypt, followed by the United Kingdom. The appended table gives the figures for the imports from the various countries supplying Egypt with this description of building material during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Imports from					1911.	1912.	1913.
					£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	8,608	11,966	13,974
Belgium	...	...	...	...	77,208	89,794	84,718
Germany	...	...	...	...	7,137	4,433	1,452
United States	...	...	...	...	—	—	1,846
Total imports...	...	...	...	...	92,953	106,193	101,990

Egyptian Trade in Building Materials.

Generally speaking, British steel for building purposes cannot be obtained in Egypt unless it is imported for special work; Belgian makes, on the other hand, are stocked. Certain non-British manufacturers state in their catalogues that, if requested, they will roll steel joists to the British and American standard specifications, a sufficient proof that their ordinary standard of rolling is inferior to the British standard. Some of the continental joists bear the standard mark "P.N." (profile normale), whereas in reality they are as much as 5 per cent. under the standard weight. This is taken advantage of by unscrupulous architects to the detriment of their clients. If, as in the case of the Belgian manufacturers mentioned above, British makers of steel joists offered greater facilities to their buyers or agents to hold stocks, it is probable that a greater share of Egypt's trade in this line might be obtained.

Ironmongery, locks, bolts, &c.—There is much room for improvement of United Kingdom trade in shutter and window bolts of the "espagnolette" type. Scarcely an English bolt of this description can be seen. Notwithstanding the fact that the general demand is for the cheapest, and often the flimsiest, quality of hardware, United Kingdom ironmongery, which is always of a good class, should be more in evidence, there being a fair amount of building done for which good quality fittings are specified. United Kingdom hardware is universally recognised as second to none, and there is much to be said for the refusal of home firms to turn out the low quality fittings. An obstacle to British trade is that local ironmongers, in view of the fact that English fittings are usually required in connection with British enterprises, add a larger proportion of profit to their prices than in the case of the cheaper continental fittings.

Stoves.—The English stove, which is recognised to be of good quality, is not much in evidence. With all the facilities for manufacture in England and Scotland this state of affairs seems to point to lack of enterprise and study of the local demand on the part of home manufacturers. The stove mostly in use is of the light type, not too light, with some white enamel front work. There is also a limited but increasing demand for fire grates.

In conclusion, it is suggested that in order to overcome the difficulty of obtaining British articles of hardware, more especially steel goods, for the building trade in Egypt, a group of British non-competitive manufacturers of the various classes of building material should combine in forming a large dépôt at Alexandria; not a small office, but a warehouse, where articles in general demand for the building trade might be stocked, and samples of other articles be placed on view, and where transactions could be made and orders sent home. United Kingdom manufacturers, if they wish to obtain a fair share of Egypt's trade in building materials, should grant their agents as extensive facilities as possible, both as regards credit and by allowing them to maintain a fair stock, in order that they may be in a position to compete successfully with their foreign rivals. A careful study of the articles in demand in the Egyptian market, which are at present supplied by other countries, might lead to remunerative business.

RAILWAY EXPANSION IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The following information was received from H.M. Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) before the outbreak of the war:—

There are two railway lines in the German East Africa Protectorate—the Usambara line and the Central or Tanganyika Railway.

The Usambara Railway is 220 miles long and runs from Tanga to New Moschi at the foot of Mount Kilimandjaro. The line was commenced in 1893, and the first section (to Mombo, 80 miles from Tanga) was opened to traffic in 1905. The remaining portion of the line was opened in February, 1912. The railway is leased by the Government to the Deutsche Koloniale Eisenbahnbau- und Betriebs-Gesellschaft (Lenz and Co.), which constructed the Korogwe-Mombo section. The line runs through the picturesque district of the Usambara Valley and the Pare Mountains, and numerous plantations have sprung up along its length. Its effect on the trade of Tanga is shown by the following figures: Exports from Tanga in 1898, £21,400; in 1907, £133,000; in 1912, £666,341.

The Central Railway, which runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, a distance of 780 miles, was begun in 1905. The first section was finished as far as Morogoro (130 miles) early in 1908, and in the same year the extension as far as Tabora (440 miles from Morogoro) was sanctioned. This work was carried on with such energy that Tabora was reached in February, 1912, more than two years before the date fixed in the original project. The continuation of the line to Tanganyika was sanctioned in 1911; the River Mlagrassi, the chief difficulty, was bridged in the spring of 1913, and the railhead reached the lake at Kigoma, near Ujiji, on 2nd February, 1914 (see p. 786 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March last).

This central line, which will become the main artery of traffic, with branch lines to the north-west and possibly to the south-west (Lake Nyassa region), is expected to play a most important part in the development of the trade of the Protectorate and in opening up the Tanganyika district. Lake Tanganyika appears to be regarded as the key to the trade of Central Africa, and the Germans have pushed on their railway with such remarkable energy that they are the first on the spot. It is now possible to travel from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika, in two days and two nights, a journey which it used to take the caravans 60 days to accomplish. When the short stretch of line (about 170 miles) between Lukuga on Tanganyika and Kabola on the Congo is completed, it will be possible to travel across Africa, from Dar-es-Salaam to Boma, in about three weeks by rail and steamer, if direct connection at each stage is assumed. The return journey will occupy more than a month, as the steamers take twice as long to go up the Congo as to go down stream. Communications between Europe and Rhodesia will also be greatly facilitated as, allowing 12 hours for the steamer journey between Kigoma and the south end of Tanganyika, and again assuming direct connection at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma, it will be possible to reach Abercorn from London in about 24 days. It is anticipated that the German Central Railway will deal with much of the traffic to and from the eastern portion of the Congo and Northern Rhodesia.

It is also expected that the line will ultimately draw a portion of the Katanga trade within its sphere of influence. The

Railway Expansion in German East Africa.

connection would be by rail from Elizabethville to Kambove and Bukama, thence by the River Lualaba to Kabola, and from there by rail to Albertville on Tanganyika. The River Lualaba, however, is said to be navigable for not more than six months in the year, and then only by vessels of not more than 100 tons. There are, moreover, other competitors in the field for the trade of the Katanga district. The Benguella Railway is expected to reach the Belgian frontier in a few years and, apart from the rumoured line from Leopoldville to Bukama, the Belgians are reported to be improving the existing route *viâ* rail and river Congo. A more serious competition is seen in the projected shortening of the railway connection between Beira and Elizabethville *viâ* Salisbury, Bulawayo and Broken Hill by linking up Salisbury with Kafue, which may be finished before the route Kambove-Bukama-Kabola is completed, *i.e.*, before Dar-es-Salaam is connected with the Katanga district.

Apart from the through traffic with other countries and the development of the trade of the Protectorate itself, it is hoped that the line will promote the inter-trade between German East Africa and the Belgian Congo in articles of European and native consumption. Apart from the interchange of native products, merchants in many parts of the Congo will be able to obtain their goods more quickly from Dar-es-Salaam than from Boma and more safely, as the numerous transshipments from rail to steamer on the Congo and *vice versa* will be avoided.

The principal articles which are expected to form the bulk of the traffic from the districts of German East Africa which will be opened up by the line are rice from the Gombe-Mlagrassi lowlands, salt from the Gottorp salt pans, oil-palm kernels from the Rutschugi-Ujiji districts, hides, groundnuts and palm kernels from Urundi, hides and groundnuts from Ufipa and Unjika, and cotton from the Ruckwa district. When the line has been opened about two years it is expected that the amount of freight carried towards the coast will be about 12,000 tons and the traffic receipts about £21,300.

FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING OF CHINA IN 1913.

With reference to the article on pp. 355-361 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, containing information extracted from the "Abstract of Statistics and Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1913," recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, the following further particulars on the subject, showing the value of the trade by ports and by countries, and the shipping at Treaty ports in 1913, may be of interest:—

III.—Foreign Trade by Ports.

The following table shows the value of the **net foreign imports** into each Treaty port, and of the **total exports** (excluding re-exports) of native produce from each Treaty port in the years 1912 and 1913:—

[NOTE.—The average value of the Haikwan tael is stated to have been 3s. 0½d. in 1912, and 3s. 0¼d. in 1913. 100 Haikwan taels = 111·40 Shanghai taels—for which exchange quotations are made. Picul = 133½ lbs. av.]

Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1913.

Treaty Ports.	1912.		1913.	
	Net Foreign Imports.	Exports of Chinese Produce.*	Net Foreign Imports.	Exports of Chinese Produce.*
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
Aigun ...	694,148	231,019	513,933	213,018
Sansing ...	171,218	1,643,780	228,602	2,572,073
Manchouli ...	11,310,975	1,954,983	11,410,617	1,780,193
Harbin ...	†	6,223,593	†	4,601,392
Suifenho ...	7,126,053	15,150,534	7,263,937	13,913,326
Hunchun ...	343,405	270,677	334,037	422,251
Lungchingtsun ...	352,504	119,877	671,199	174,315
Antung ...	4,468,292	5,539,462	6,870,965	6,818,152
Tatungkow ...	35,616	294,661	14,140	67,860
Dairen ...	27,967,552	28,885,944	29,073,341	39,047,743
Newchwang ...	17,911,289	22,776,065	16,050,574	24,480,087
Chinwangtao ...	3,755,946	3,672,700	4,834,883	4,275,705
Tientsin ...	47,922,251	37,442,156	70,900,368	37,828,623
Chefoo ...	8,672,023	12,863,731	8,905,028	14,184,363
Kiaochou ...	23,955,281	24,999,360	26,207,915	25,692,373
Chungking ...	7,815,401	11,078,507	11,208,460	12,132,622
Ichang ...	1,150,550	3,487,070	1,843,318	3,036,426
Shasi ...	3,868,831	1,118,501	3,183,836	896,421
Changsha ...	9,726,428	10,370,884	12,778,157	8,719,525
Yochow ...	1,194,793	2,490,471	2,133,257	3,635,050
Hankow ...	40,204,778	82,704,437	52,850,417	82,667,567
Kiukiang ...	12,271,518	18,104,415	12,130,915	15,514,494
Wuhu ...	9,498,935	16,973,910	7,437,630	9,859,001
Nanking ...	5,242,414	4,583,898	6,437,554	5,810,214
Chinkiang ...	10,807,866	5,533,885	9,290,347	9,040,429
Shanghai ...	73,067,301	81,716,733	98,567,484	83,966,453
Soochow ...	2,082,218	8,736,307	2,043,604	13,726,766
Hangchow ...	2,789,957	13,540,169	3,370,985	10,855,330
Ningpo ...	6,562,473	8,915,469	9,622,298	8,787,509
Wenzow ...	1,257,431	1,082,728	1,342,521	1,040,705
Santuaio ...	214,617	1,870,243	255,712	2,300,475
Foochow ...	7,577,226	8,467,961	8,755,323	9,693,337
Amoy ...	11,754,227	3,371,295	10,595,532	3,391,743
Swatow ...	18,947,348	16,181,795	20,302,376	13,027,300
Canton ...	25,646,119	47,765,145	31,268,432	60,938,010
Kowloon ...	22,196,285	12,877,468	30,442,932	13,081,021
Lappa ...	11,602,649	4,852,592	11,850,834	5,225,256
Kongmoon ...	4,923,414	1,688,663	6,841,140	1,815,649
Samshui ...	3,852,653	1,734,896	5,136,284	1,805,551
Wuchow ...	7,393,007	3,816,414	8,045,261	3,712,340
Nanning ...	3,040,467	3,321,507	3,260,000	3,330,820
Kiungchow ...	2,727,739	2,390,670	3,780,039	2,603,341
Pakhoi ...	1,444,586	1,082,319	1,848,649	918,091
Lungchow ...	76,532	7,303	99,257	10,024
Mengtsz ...	7,721,840	11,847,849	8,612,646	11,066,270
Szemaio ...	219,578	43,223	184,890	39,360
Tengyueh ...	1,824,908	681,997	2,401,798	730,277
Total ...	Hk. Taels. 471,809,192	554,507,271	570,064,611	579,448,851

* Original exports from each port, inclusive of exports to other Chinese ports.

† The excess of re-exports over imports amounted to 1,581,450 Hk. taels in 1912 and 1,136,816 Hk. taels in 1913.

NOTE.—The difference between the values of the net total foreign imports as given above and those shown on p. 357 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August is explained as follows:—The figures in the above table show the total foreign imports received at each port, whether as direct shipments from foreign countries or as reshipments from other Treaty ports, less re-exports to foreign countries and Treaty ports; while those previously given represent the *direct* imports of foreign goods at each port from foreign countries, less *direct* re-exports to foreign countries.

Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1913.

In addition to the net *foreign* imports shown in the above table, the value of the net *native* imports for all the Treaty ports in 1913 was 203,897,287 Hk. taels, as compared with 193,447,213 Hk. taels in 1912. The values of the exports of native produce from each port given in the foregoing table include those sent abroad and those sent to other Chinese ports. In the returns under review these figures are not distinguished separately for each port, but the values of the total exports from all ports are stated to have been made up in 1912 and 1913 as follows:—

Exports of Native Produce from Chinese Treaty Ports.

	1912.	1913.
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
Value of exports, abroad	370,520,403	403,305,546
" " home trade	183,986,868	176,143,305
Total exports Hk. Taels	554,507,271	579,448,851

IV.—Foreign Trade by Countries.

The following table shows the value of the imports (not deducting re-exports to foreign countries) into and the exports (domestic) from all the Treaty ports from and to the principal foreign countries in the years 1912 and 1913:—

From and To—	1912.		1913.	
	Imports (including re-exports).	Exports (domestic).	Imports (including re-exports).	Exports (domestic).
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
United Kingdom	74,856,196	15,899,621	96,910,944	16,346,413
Hong-Kong*	147,801,363	103,384,165	171,636,099	117,128,661
British India	46,645,977	7,572,703	48,292,190	6,190,307
Straits Settlements, &c. ...	8,604,904	6,339,483	8,935,416	7,552,710
Australia, New Zealand, &c. ...	988,288	554,155	702,017	536,343
South Africa and Mauritius ...	146	18,779	9	62,735
Canada	1,110,708	885,129	1,865,735	652,370
British Empire	280,007,582	134,654,035	328,342,410	148,469,539
Japan†	91,016,652	55,262,004	119,346,662	65,544,186
United States of America‡ ...	36,197,671	35,049,902	35,427,198	37,650,301
Russian Empire§	21,232,169	45,196,789	22,152,888	44,921,437
Germany	21,129,947	14,338,824	28,302,403	17,025,224
Belgium	8,751,495	6,554,975	15,830,838	6,546,398
France	2,932,373	38,809,138	5,299,517	40,749,782
Other foreign countries ...	24,458,191	40,654,736	31,588,515	42,398,679
Total	485,726,080	370,520,403	586,290,431	403,305,546

* The imports from Hong-Kong come originally from, and the exports to that Colony are further carried on to, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, and the Coast Ports of China.

† Including Formosa.

‡ Including Hawaii.

§ Including Siberia.

*Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1913.***V.—The Tea Export Trade.**

The Report also gives particulars of the export of tea direct to foreign countries. The total quantity thus exported for the last five years is stated to have been as follows:—

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Black	619,632	633,525	734,180	648,544	547,708
Green	281,679	296,083	299,237	310,157	277,343
Brick	584,976	616,540	416,656	506,461	606,020
Tablet	9,944	8,787	9,073	8,499	9,843
Dust	2,212	5,865	3,657	8,039	1,195
Total ... Piculs	1,498,443	1,560,800	1,462,803	1,481,700	1,442,109
All kinds overland to Siberia and Mon- golia from Hankow <i>via</i> the Han River and Fancheng ...	2,332	15	—	—	708
Grand total { Piculs { Lbs.	1,500,775 200,103,333	1,560,815 208,108,667	1,462,803 195,040,400	1,481,700 197,560,000	1,442,817 192,375,600

The following table shows the countries of destination of all kinds of tea exported in the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

Exported to—	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
British Empire—			
United Kingdom	147,742	97,905	76,086
Hong-Kong	116,561	95,788	103,377
British India	28,102	9,586	17,124
Straits Settlements, &c.	4,200	4,483	5,355
Australia and New Zealand	8,132	10,801	11,182
South Africa and Mauritius	54	456	858
Canada	21,564	24,586	10,256
Total British Empire	326,355	243,605	224,238
Russian Empire—			
European ports	232,119	134,993	130,033
Overland <i>via</i> Tientsin and Kiakhta	120,021	137,488	61,433
Pacific ports... ..	468,789	491,926	647,313
Amur ports	5,912	75,282	67,896
Total Russian Empire	826,841	839,689	906,675
United States of America (including Hawaii)	131,145	157,562	143,835
Europe (except Russia and United Kingdom)	137,053	170,351	127,198
Other countries	41,409	70,493	40,871
Grand total... { Piculs { Lbs.	1,462,803 195,040,400	1,481,700 197,560,000	1,442,817 192,375,600

Picul = 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

*Foreign Trade and Shipping of China in 1913.***VI.—Shipping at Treaty Ports in 1913.**

With regard to the shipping at the various Treaty ports, the following table shows the number and total tonnage of the shipping (steamers and sailing vessels) entered and cleared in 1912 and 1913, distinguishing the principal nationalities:—

Flag.	1912.		1913.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	31,909	38,106,732	32,186	38,120,300
Japanese	20,091	19,913,385	22,716	23,422,487
German	4,778	6,171,684	5,382	6,320,466
Russian	2,964	1,639,145	3,265	1,687,796
French	1,836	1,634,468	1,020	1,232,763
American	1,622	715,001	2,458	898,750
Norwegian	1,086	1,121,785	637	739,328
All other foreign vessels	612	800,274	1,306	1,008,996
Total foreign vessels	64,898	70,102,474	68,970	73,430,886
Chinese, Shipping*	31,682	12,885,599	36,136	14,744,325
„ Junks†	86,199	4,574,675	85,632	5,159,619
Total Chinese	117,881	17,460,274	121,768	19,903,944
Grand total	182,779	87,562,748	190,738	93,334,830

* Vessels of the foreign type, owned by Chinese, and sailing under the Chinese flag.

† Vessels of native type, built and owned by Chinese, entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs.

VII.—Share of the British Empire in the Trade of China.

The following table shows the share which the British Empire holds in the total volume of the trade and shipping at the Treaty ports of the Chinese Empire, and in the dues and duties paid at those ports, as compared with other nations, in the year 1913:—

	Tonnage employed (foreign and coast- wise).	Share of foreign trade.	Share of coasting trade.	Duties paid on cargoes (foreign and coast- ing trade).	Tonnage dues paid.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British	40·84	41·16	42·28	43·99	40·82
Japanese	25·10	22·20	16·94	22·21	26·02
German	6·77	9·71	6·82	8·60	12·59
All other foreign nations	5·97	15·73	3·16	9·20	14·76
Total foreign	78·68	88·80	69·20	84·00	94·19
Chinese	21·32	11·20	30·80	16·00	5·81
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia, further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff investigation in connection with the following articles:

**Inter-State Commission
for Tariff Investigation.
Reports of Evidence.**

- Marine engines and boilers.
- Super-heated steam semi-stationary engines.
- Parts of vehicles :
 - Motor bodies, axles, springs, bolts, wheels, &c.
 - Lampware and electric fittings.
- Felts for horse and cattle rug lining.
- Roofing felts and damp-courses.
- Meters and parts.
- Grain and fodder.
- Sheep skins, export duty on.

These reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 21,084.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received a cablegram from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada informing them that foreign merchandise originating in Germany and Austria in stock in the United Kingdom should be accompanied by a declaration of ownership bearing date of importation previous to the declaration of war, otherwise such merchandise will not be admitted into the

**Declaration of
Ownership required for
German and Austrian
Merchandise Imported
from the United
Kingdom.**

Dominion of Canada.

(C. 8,430.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 22) to the Customs Tariff Guide, dated 6th July, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

Customs Decisions.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.—			
Tapes, rim, for cycle tyres, made of cord with ends joined for placing in the rim under the tube	378	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Bolts, locking bolt	205 (B)	20 % „	15 % „
[A bolt in which a lock is incorporated.]			
Burners, petrol vapour gas lamp	141 (A)	25 % „	15 % „
[The petrol is vaporized in the burner.]			
Capsules, metallic, with a strip of foil affixed by an eyelet	196	5 % „	Free
Electrical appliances, &c.—			
Multipliers, used with electrical measur- ing instruments to increase the effective range of the measuring instruments	179 (A)	5 % „	Free
Iron and steel—			
Channels, galvanised steel	183	17½ % „	12½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery—			
Dies—Knives or cutters, round or other shaped, for stamping out flat paper- board shapes, and suitable for use in any power press, when imported separately	170 (A)	30 % „	25 % „
*Exciter for electric generator—			
When imported separately	177 (A)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
When imported with electric generator or alternator, accord- ing to h.p. of generator or alternator	177 (A) or 177 (B)	25 % <i>ad val.</i> or 17½ % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % „ or 12½ % <i>ad val.</i>
*Magnetos, imported in the same case as motor engines on which they are to be used, but packed separately (sub- ject to security that the magnetos will be used in the manufacture of motor cycles)	434	Free	Free
Pinking machine (not a leathworking machine)	162 (C)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Markers, lawn, the "Bowden"	170 (A)	30 % „	25 % „
Packages, outside—			
*Cases, being ordinary whisky cases imported containing empty whisky flasks	306 (A)	35 % „	30 % „
*Cases containing empty stone gin jars, marked "Bols"	306 (A)	35 % „	30 % „
Screws—			
Gold, ½-in. long, round head	175 (C)	5 % „	Free.
Seeds, fennel—			
Attention is drawn to the inclusion of one species of fennel, viz. :—Common fennel (<i>foeniculum vulgare</i>) in the list of weed pests prohibited under the Quarantine Act by Proclamation of 5th July, 1909	—	—	—

* Revised decision.

(C. 8,099.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GIBRALTAR.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 11 of 1914) which empowers the Governor to prohibit, by Proclamation, the exportation from the Port and City of Gibraltar of all or any of the following articles:—

Governor Empowered to Prohibit Exportation of Arms, &c. Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and

Any articles which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores

to any country or place therein named, whenever the Governor shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, &c. being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged, or which may be engaged, in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces.

The Ordinance, which was passed on the 7th August, 1914, came into operation forthwith.

(C. 8,468.)

A copy of the "Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1914" (No. 13 of 1914) has been received, which makes provision for the better protection of wild birds in Gibraltar. Under the Ordinance, which came into operation on the 17th August, 1914, it is provided, *inter alia*, that any person shall be guilty of an offence who exports, or attempts to export, the skin or plumage of any wild bird killed, wounded, or taken in Gibraltar, or the nest or eggs of any wild bird taken in Gibraltar.

No person may wilfully kill, wound or take, or attempt to kill, wound or take any wild bird in Gibraltar, provided, however, that bustards and quails may be killed, wounded, or taken outside the close season, which extends from 1st February to the 15th July inclusive.

Every person convicted of an offence against the Ordinance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

(C. 8,469.)

BAHAMAS.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "Copyright Act, 1914" (No. 11 of 1914) which was assented to on the 21st March last.

Under the Act it is provided that, as regards the importation of copies of copyright works, copies made out of the Colony of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in the Colony would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Comptroller of Customs, that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into the Colony, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be deemed to be prohibited imports within the meaning of the "Tariff Act, 1908," or any Act regulating the importation of goods, articles, or things whatsoever.

Before detaining any such copies, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof, the Comptroller of Customs may require the Rule prescribed under the Act whether as to information,

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BAHAMAS—*continued.*

conditions or other matters to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those rules that the copies are such as are prohibited to be imported.

The Governor in Council is also empowered to make rules, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of copies, the importation of which is prohibited.

The Act further prescribed penalties for dealing with infringing copies of copyright works. (C. 7,302.)

EGYPT.

A Supplement to the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 6th August contains a Decision of the Council of Ministers taken with a view to assuring the security of Egypt during the present war.

**Prohibition of
Exportation of
Certain Articles.—
Other Measures
in Connection
with War.**

The Decision provides, *inter alia*, that the following articles may not be exported from Egypt except in virtue of a special licence to be obtained from the competent authority:—arms and ammunition, and all component parts thereof; gunpowder and all other explosives; uniforms, military equipment and camping requisites; saddle, pack, and draught animals capable of being used in war; engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs. or more, and component parts thereof; petrol and benzine; four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 (metric) ton or more; two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs. or more; balloons, dirigibles and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof; coal sacks; coal and briquettes.

It is forbidden to export any goods from any Egyptian port to any German port, or to tranship in an Egyptian port articles or goods destined for a German port, without obtaining a special licence. No articles or goods embarked in a German port may be discharged in an Egyptian port unless such articles or goods were at sea at the date of the present Decision.

The full (French) text of the Decision may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 8,056.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, in virtue of a recent Norwegian Law, the exportation from Norway of the following articles is prohibited:—

**Exportation of
Certain Articles
prohibited.**

Gold or silver, worked or unworked, minted or unminted; food-stuffs, live horses, cattle, swine, goats and reindeer; also coal, coke, firewood, peat, mineral oils, forage, and such other articles and goods as may be determined by the competent authorities.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

The exportation of fish and fish products, condensed milk, butter, cheese, and berries is, however, to be permitted until further notice, and vessels about to leave Norwegian ports will, as a further exception, be allowed to ship such stores as are requisite for the voyage.

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods from the Netherlands, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the prohibition of the exportation from the Netherlands of the following goods has been temporarily withdrawn:—Rye and rye flour, tea, sulphate of quinine, salts of quinine, alkaloid compounds of quinine, nitric acid, soda, potash, alcohol, sulphuric acid, carbonate of ammonium, and regulus of antimony.

The prohibition of the exportation of leather applies only to wholly or partly finished manufactures of leather, such as men's shoes, harness, saddles, knapsacks, and further articles of equipment, and to such raw materials as sole leather, upper leather, harness leather, saddle leather, chrome leather, &c. for military purposes. The exportation of driving belts and of leather for driving belts is not prohibited.

(C. 8,595.)

SWITZERLAND.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting Swiss Decrees, dated the 31st July and the 2nd, 5th and 7th August, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from Switzerland, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Decree of the Federal Council, dated the 13th August, prohibiting the exportation from Switzerland of the following articles until further notice:—

Arms, ammunition, explosive and inflammable materials; raw materials for the manufacture of the same (walnut wood, gun-stocks; mercury, sulphur, sulphide of antimony, nitric acid, nitrate of soda, sulphuric acid, pyrites, Chili saltpetre, acetic acid, graphite, diphenylamine, dimethylaniline, nitrate of barium, carbonate of baryta, magnesium, rosin, paraffin, vaseline, shellac).

Greases for boots and shoes, for leather, for sabots, waxes for belting, cart-grease, and grease (not containing acid) which can be used for greasing weapons.

Copper, tin, zinc, lead, crude or in bars, sheets, pipes and wire; lead shot; sheet iron and steel; iron and steel wire, even galvanised, including barbed wire and wire with other impediments; wire-netting; tinplate up to 1 mm. thick; iron rails and joists; Decauville material.

Telegraph and telephone apparatus, and detached parts thereof.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

Cables and other material for the establishment of electric conduits; all insulating materials, such as glass or china insulators; indiarubber and substitutes therefor; electric batteries.

Motor vehicles (automobiles, automobile lorries, motor-cycles, "avions"), bicycles; motors and other detached parts of these vehicles, and accessories thereof, such as pneumatic tyres, &c.

Vehicles without motor, for the transport of persons and goods.

Mineral oils, tar oils and resinous oils (petrol, petroleum, petroleum residues, naphtha, &c.); alcohol; fuel of all kinds such as coal, lignite, coke, briquettes, firewood, &c.

Sanitary material, especially articles for dressing wounds, and all materials used in making such articles, including unbleached and bleached cotton gauze; medicaments of all kinds, except serums and vaccines; medical and surgical instruments, apparatus and utensils; disinfectants.

Clothing and unspecified articles of equipment for soldiers, such as clothing and underclothing of wool and half-wool, even knitted or of hosiery tissue, thick gloves (winter gloves), woollen blankets and finished bedding, finished boots for men; also raw materials and semi-manufactured articles used for making them, e.g., wool, woollen yarns for weaving and knitting, raw hides and skins, leather.

New and used sacks.

Horses, mules and asses, and articles of equipment therefor; materials for shoeing animals.

Bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats; poultry; military and police dogs.

Provisions (*denrées alimentaires*) of all kinds, and yeast, beer, wine, vinegar, spirit, eau-de-vie (the exportation of fresh milk being, however, permitted until further notice).

Forage of all kinds, such as hay, bran, *marcs* (dregs) of grapes and fruits; straw; litter of all kinds; seeds; starch.

The Federal Council reserves the right to authorise exceptions in the case of articles of Swiss production which are subject to the prohibition of exportation. All requests for such exceptions are to be addressed to the Federal Department of Commerce.

The present Decree abrogates the Decrees of the 31st July, 2nd, 5th and 7th August.

(C. 8,567.)

SPAIN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Spanish Royal Order has been issued which authorises the duty-free importation into Spain of wheat, flour and coal. The Customs duty on rye is reduced from 4 pesetas to 1 peseta per 100 kilogrammes, and that on maize from 2 pesetas 25 centimos to 50 centimos per 100 kilogrammes.

**Duty-free Admission of
Wheat, Flour and
Coal.—Reduction of
Customs Duties on
Rye and Maize.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SPAIN—*continue d.*

The duties on wheat and flour are to be re-imposed when the price of wheat falls to 29 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes during one month in the markets of Castile. The Tariff rates of duty on maize and rye will be re-imposed when the average price of maize in the markets of San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, Gijon, Corunna and Vigo falls to less than 19 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes. (C. 8,106.)

[Peseta (100 centimos) = 9·6d.; 100 kilogrammes = 220·46lbs.]

ECUADOR.

The Ecuadorian "Registro Oficial" for the 14th May contains a Legislative Decree which provides that an export duty at the rate of 10 centavos each shall be levied on sugar canes, rolled (*i.e.*, natural) or pricked; and an export duty on vegetable wool (*lana de ceibo*) at the rate of 1 centavo per kilogramme. (C. 7,194.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Law, enacted by the Legislature of the Province of Buenos Aires, which imposes a duty, at the following rates, on beer consumed in the Province :—

Beer contained in casks, barrels, or bottles, 2 centavos (paper currency) per litre.

For each ordinary bottle of $\frac{3}{4}$ litre, 1½ centavos (paper currency).

For each half bottle, 1 centavo (paper currency).

So-called small beers (*la cerveza llamada floja*) which are sold at less than 21 centavos (paper currency) per litre are to pay one-half the above rates of duty.

The tax is leviable on beer produced by breweries established in the Province and on beer imported into the Province from foreign countries or from territory outside the Provincial jurisdiction—in both cases provided that the beer is to be sold for consumption within the Province. (C. 8191.)

[Litre = 0·22 gallon : 5 centavos, paper currency, may be taken as approximately equivalent to 1d.]

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree dated the 4th July, and published in the "Boletin Oficial" for the 14th July, which lays down the formalities to be observed by the Argentine Customs authorities when taking samples of goods to be analysed by the National Chemical Laboratory for the purposes of Customs clearance.

The text and translation of the Decree may be consulted by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 7,885.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that, according to the local press, the Melbourne **Proposed Harbour Improvements at Melbourne.** Harbour Trust Commissioners have reached a final decision as to the scheme of port improvement for dealing with the river traffic. The plan adopted was prepared by Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, engineer to the Trust, and provides for the building of four docks, each of which is 800 feet wide, the estimated cost of their construction being £5,740,571. The intention is to commence with an expenditure of £1,326,921 for the construction of No. 1 Dock, which is to be next to the Victoria Dock, and will take about ten years to complete.

The depth of water throughout the docks is to be 32 feet; all warehouses are to be served on both sides by rails which connect with the sidings and general railway system. The total area to be covered is approximately 800 acres, of which 119 acres are at present held by the Trust.

The Commissioners have approved of the general lay out of the scheme and have made application to the Government for the necessary land to be included within the Trust boundaries. The port improvement scheme is being dealt with in sections, and the Commissioners have already authorised the construction of the pier in the Victoria Dock, which will provide six berths, and is estimated to cost £228,000 and take two years to complete.

An extract from the Melbourne "Age," containing further particulars, together with a copy of the approved plan, may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 21,079.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Minister at Panama reports that it has been agreed between the Panama Canal Administration and the Government of Panama that the manifests of vessels arriving at ports of the Canal Zone with cargo consigned to the Republic shall be presented to, and certified by, the United States Consul at the port of shipment. Two uncertified copies must also be provided, one of which will be delivered to the authorities of the Republic of Panama.

Shippers will still be required to have bills of lading and consular invoices certified by the Panamanian Consul in respect of cargo consigned to Colon, Panama, the Canal Zone, or the Panama Railroad Company.

A copy of a circular on the subject which has been issued by the United States authorities to the local agents of shipping companies, may be *seen* by United Kingdom shipowners, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 7,886.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held at Manchester on 18th, 19th, and 20th August into the circumstances attending the explosion of a steam pipe, forming part of the main range of pipes from the boiler to the machinery, which occurred on 16th August, 1913, at a steel plate works in that district. The evidence tended to show that the explosion was caused by the lower end of the pipe having become so loose in the flange on the top of the separator that it could be forced out by the ordinary pressure of steam under which the steam range worked. It was found that no blame attached to the owners or their officials and no order as to costs was made. (M. 24,917/13).

Enquiry under Boiler Explosions Acts.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded a sample of kaolin found in the Cape Province. The sample, together with a technical report thereon by the Imperial Institute, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18.276.)

Kaolin ; Sample on View.

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at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 18.276.)

GERMANY.

The following information was forwarded by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Frankfurt-on-Main (Sir F. Oppenheimer) before the outbreak of the war :—

The desire to save expensive labour has naturally led to an increased use of machinery in Germany. The change has not been without its effect upon the traditional spirit animating German manufacture. At one time it was the pride of German manufacturers that they entered more willingly than those of other nationalities into a customer's special requirements. No doubt the inclination still holds good to some extent—yet a careful student can discover a change ; the scramble is becoming more and more one for orders for standard patterns, and difficulty is beginning to be experienced in finding manufacturers willing to accept those stray orders for goods which differ from the ordinary patterns. Once the machine has been set for a while the experienced workmen of the older school cease to be available.

Growing use of Labour-saving Machinery and its Influence on Industry.

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BELGIAN CONGO.

With reference to the notice on p. 701 of the " Board of Trade Journal " of 24th December, 1913, relative to the erection of a petroleum pumping plant in the Belgian Congo, H.M. Consul at Boma (Mr. W. J. Lamont) reports that the 4-inch oil pipe connecting Matadi with Leopoldville and Kinshasa has not yet begun to supply oil to these latter places, and operations have been considerably delayed owing

Petroleum Pipe Line.

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*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***BELGIAN CONGO**—*continued.*

to difficulties of entering into contracts for oil supply. Difficulty has been experienced in forcing crude oil along the pipe and so the number of pumping stations is being increased.

The railway company (Chemins de Fer du Bas-Congo) has three locomotives that can work on oil and contemplates increasing this number. (C. 6,590.)

ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 382 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August last relative to the development of the oil fields at Comodoro Rivadavia, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires reports that a Bill has been introduced into the Senate to authorise the Government to call for tenders for the exploitation of these fields.

In a long message introducing the Bill, the Acting President of the Republic stated that the Government, after careful consideration, had decided that the oil fields could best be developed by private capital and initiative. The State would retain its rights of ownership and its control of the production and price of the oil.

It is not yet possible to estimate the value of the deposits, as the Commission of Investigation did not bore deeper than 2,070 feet, but it is believed, in view of the geological formation, that boring can be extended much deeper. The Commission has, accordingly, been given authority for boring to be continued to a depth of 3,920 feet.

The Argentine Government will not conclude a contract for the development of these fields with any individuals or companies who are not domiciled in the Republic for all legal purposes, and who do not accept unconditionally the authority of the Federal Courts. The Government also wishes to exclude all interference, open or veiled, in the working of the wells, by combinations or trusts in control of production, sale, or price, and for this purpose the contract must expressly state the legal penalties, including cancellation, entailed by violation of the agreements.

The text of the Bill, together with a translation thereof, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 7,846.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the two months ended May, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

		Two Months ended May.		
		1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	... .. Lbs.	117,833,682	112,922,066	115,919,660
Grey and bleached piece goods	... { Lbs. 35,067,861		34,610,809	37,345,129
	= Yards 154,683,741		154,042,581	159,367,701
Coloured piece goods	... { Lbs. 8,546,800		9,898,841	8,752,434
	= Yards 36,516,732		42,422,932	37,513,956
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	... .. Lbs.	203,612	283,165	261,766
Hosiery	... .. "	47,638	47,119	37,722
Miscellaneous goods	... .. "	35,193	40,130	33,447
Total of woven goods	... .. "	43,901,104	44,880,064	46,430,498

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 29th August, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	... ..	36s. 2d.
Barley	... ..	30s. 3d.
Oats	... ..	23s. 5d.

For further particulars see p. 642.

A statement is published on p. 643 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 29th August, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 27th August, 1914, was 27,511 (including 375 bales British West African, 2,485 bales British East African, and 220 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the thirty-five weeks ended 27th August was 2,864,307 (including 6,232 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,210 bales British East African, and 2,549 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 27th August was 6,925, and during the thirty-five weeks, 289,085.

For further details see p. 642.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 383 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, relative to the grading of South African wattle bark, it is notified that a set of standard grades of bark has been received from the South African Trades Commissioner in London.

**Wattle Bark;
Standard Samples
on View.**

These samples may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 21,395.)

BELGIAN CONGO.

H.M. Consul at Boma (Mr. W. J. Lamont) reports that the country lying between the Lualaba and the Kasoko River is fertile in palm trees, and the production of oil is considerable. It is marketed in earthen pots of four kilogs. (nearly 9 lbs.), for which 60 centimes (6d.) a pot are paid, which is equivalent to £6 per metric ton. As this raw product sells at £32 per ton in Europe, an opening for export would seem available, despite heavy transport freights. (C. 6,590.)

Palm Oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Board of Trade announce that the percentage of unemployment, at 28th August, among workmen in the trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act (i.e., building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle-making, &c.), was 6.2 as compared with 5.8 at 21st August, 5.1 at 14th August, and 4.0 at 7th August. Thus, while unemployment in these trades is still increasing, the rate of increase is becoming much slower.

The present unemployment percentage of 6.2 is well below the estimated average unemployment of the insured trades over good and bad years.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of workpeople on the register of the Labour Exchanges at 28th August was 80,687, showing an increase of 1,000 only in the week, as compared with increases of nearly 9,000 in the previous week, and 30,000 in the first fortnight of August.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to information received by H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, a cordage and spinning factory has been established in Johannesburg. Operations commenced in April last, and the works are now turning out 8 cwt. of twine and 6 coils of rope of

**New Cordage and
Spinning Factory
at Johannesburg.**

*Miscellaneous.***SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

100 fathoms per day, and 4 tons of packing a month. The quality of the products is highly spoken of, and it is stated that they can be sold at a price to compete successfully against the imported article. At present the raw materials have to be imported, but it is hoped to use the fibre now produced in Natal, if it can be submitted locally to the processes necessary for its conversion into yarn. (C.I.B. 21,094.)

SEYCHELLES.

According to the Report for 1913 of the Collector of Customs for the Seychelles, the value of the imports into that Colony in 1913, exclusive of specie, was 1,249,842 rupees, as compared with 1,139,511 rupees in the previous year. Various kinds of foodstuffs form the principal import, followed by cotton goods 203,305 rupees, haberdashery 48,865 rupees, hardware 45,177 rupees, and machinery 33,880 rupees.

The exports in 1913 reached the record total of 2,484,202 rupees, a net increase of 727,154 rupees over the previous year. The exports of copra are steadily increasing and amounted to 2,991,310 kilogs., valued at 1,080,736 rupees, as compared with 2,736,199 kilogs., valued at 801,196 rupees in 1912. Owing to a more energetic exploitation of the guano deposits in the Aldabra Islands, the exports of guano amounted to 34,720 tons, valued at 1,041,600 rupees, in 1913, as compared with 15,513 tons, valued at 465,414 rupees, in the previous year.

The Report may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 19,580.)

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. T. E. Erskine), reports that the canning of shad is an industry which has recently been started in that district, although shad roe has been on the market for some time past. The price of tinned shad is 2s. 5d. per dozen 1lb. cans, f.o.b. Astoria. The fish is considered a very palatable and good food.

Sample tins of shad, forwarded by H.M. Consul, may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 18,519.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of July, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—The Labour Market in July; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Membership of Trade Unions in 1913; Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom; Expenditure of Working-Class Families in Denmark; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Increase in the Cost of Living in Canada; Labour Disputes in Massachusetts in 1912.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 801. Seychelles, 1913. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Report to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland on Home Industries in the Highlands and Islands. [Cd. 7,564.] Price 11½d.

Port of London Authority. Copy of Fifth Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1914. H.O. 422. Price 2½d.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

East India (Trade). Tables relating to the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, 1908-9 to 1912-13. [Od. 7,550.] Price 1s. 7d.

West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited. Copy "of Agreement dated 10th August 1914, between His Majesty's Government, the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Crown Agents for the Colonies and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, for the reduction of rates in respect of telegrams passing over the Company's system; together with copy of the Treasury Minute thereon." H.C. 447. Price 1½d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913	3½d.
803	Bermuda, 1913	1½d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Maize Growing in Queensland.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal"
(Brisbane), July.
- Fruit Trade of Victoria.
"Agricultural Journal of Victoria"
(Melbourne), 10th July.
- Copra Oil Trade in Marseilles.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
5th August.
- Tobacco Production in the United States
in 1913.
"Western Canadian Tobaccoist"
(Winnipeg), April.
- Explosives in Agriculture.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal"
(Brisbane), July.
- Dairy Products in Spain.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
16th July.
- Dairying Season of Victoria in 1913-14.
"Agricultural Journal of Victoria"
(Melbourne), 10th July.
- Barley Cultivation in Tripolitania.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
5th Aug.
- Rice Growing in Queensland.
"Queensland Agricultural Journal"
(Brisbane), July.
- Olive Crop Prospects in France.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
1st Aug.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Irrigation Works in Bengal.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta),
25th July.
- Roasting Furnaces: Types Compared.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
(New York), 15th Aug.
- Textile Machinery Improvements.
"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Phila-
delphia), Aug.
- High Pressure Steam Mains under Streets.
"Engineering News" (New York),
30th July.
- Power Looms: Practical Tuning and
Construction.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Mon-
tréal), Aug.
- Motor Car Trade in Brazil.
"Italian Consular Reports", No. 12, 1914.
- Pumps: Openings in various Countries.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
3rd Aug.
- Boiler Scale: Graphite Treatment.
"Engineering News" (New York),
30th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Non-Ferrous Castings: Their Strength.
"Iron Age" (New York), 13th Aug.
- Ore Deposits of Australia (Second Article).
"Australian Mining Standard"
(Sydney), 16th July.
- Tin Industry in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 25th July.
- Sulphate of Copper: Use in Algeria.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
28th July.
- Sherardizing: Theory and Practice (Fourth
Article).
"Iron Age" (New York), 13th Aug.
- Oil Fields of Madagascar.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 1st Aug.
- Iron and Steel Corrosion: Resistance of
Various Brands.
"Engineering News" (New York),
30th July.
- Zinc Trade of Japan.
"Japan Weekly Mail" (Tokio), 25th
July.
- Lode and Alluvial Mining.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Syd-
ney), 16th July.
- Ferro-manganese: Its Importance.
"Iron Age" (New York), 13th Aug.
- Graphite Trade and Production in various
Countries.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
3rd Aug.
- Petroleum Deposits of South Africa
(Second Article).
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 25th July.
- Gold Mining in Peru.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
7th Aug.
- Tin: Prices, Sources of Supply, &c.
"Iron Age" (New York), 13th Aug.
- Mineral Output of Rhodesia in June.
"South African Mining Journal"
(Johannesburg), 1st Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Port Expansion at Calcutta.
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 31st
July.
- Peat Powder for Railway Locomotives.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
31st July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Sizing and Weighting of Fabrics.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Aug.
- Upholstery Fabrics Manufacture.
"Possell's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Aug.
- Sisal Waste Utilisation.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 16th July.
- Cotton Yarn Conditioning.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Aug.
- Silk Trade of Japan
"Japan Weekly Mail" (Tokio), July.
- Textile Industry in Canada: Effect of War.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Aug.
- Ring Spinning.
"Possell's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Aug.
- Cotton Production in Peru.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 16th July.
- Textile Industry in Austria before the War
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Aug.
- Artificial Silk (Second Article).
"Possell's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), Aug.
- Wool and its Manufacture.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- British Guiana: Development, &c. in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 6th Aug.
- United States: Immigration and Emigration in 1913.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 15th Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- France: Observations on the Moratorium.
"Economiste Français" (Paris), 22nd Aug.
- South Africa: Banking Progress.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 25th July.
- Italy: Commercial Development in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 5th Aug.
- Denmark: Labour Legislation in 1913-14.
"Denmark Abroad" (Copenhagen), Aug.
- Switzerland: Trade Review for 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st Aug.
- Russia: Trade with Mongolia.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg), 31st July.
- Corea: Commercial and Industrial Review in 1913.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 8th Aug.
- Japan: Market Prices of Various Commodities.
"Japan Weekly Mail" (Tokio), 25th July.
- South America: Trade Opportunities.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 15th Aug.

Miscellaneous.

- Leather Goods in Siam: Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 1st Aug.
- Sanitary Appliances in Argentina: Trade Openings.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 4th Aug.
- Linoleum Trade in Germany (before the War).
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 4th Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Department of Statistics:
 List of Factories in India in 1911.

Australia—

COMMONWEALTH—

- Royal Commission on Fruit Industry:
 Final Report.
- Royal Commission on Northern Territory
 Railways and Ports: Reports.

Australia—continued.

NEW SOUTH WALES—

- Statistical Register for 1912—Part XIII,
 Local Government; Part XIV.,
 Statistical Review.
- Statistical Register for 1913—Part I.,
 Population and Vital Statistics.

VICTORIA—

- Statistical Register for 1913—Part I.,
 Blue Book; Part II., Finance.

Seychelles—Trade Report for 1913.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 35 weeks ended 27th August, 1914 :—

				Week ended 27th Aug., 1914.	35 Weeks ended 27th Aug., 1914.	Week ended 27th Aug., 1914.	35 Weeks ended 27th Aug., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	6,999	1,933,600	1,027	108,504
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	204,606	—	14,063
East Indian	...	...	...	10,119	205,557	169	47,322
Egyptian	...	...	...	—	354,826	5,604	108,701
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10,393*	165,718†	125	10,495
Total...	...	...	...	27,511	2,864,307	6,925	289,085

* Including 375 bales British West African, 2,485 bales British East African, and 220 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,232 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,210 bales British East African, and 2,549 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 29th August, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Average Price.

					Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 29th August, 1914	...	...	...	...	36 2	30 3	23 5
Corresponding Week in—							
1907	...	...	...	...	31 11	24 2	17 7
1908	...	...	...	...	30 10	25 5	17 3
1909	...	...	...	...	37 2	26 3	19 6
1910	...	...	...	...	32 2	22 10	17 2
1911	...	...	...	...	31 7	28 4	18 3
1912	...	...	...	...	34 10	28 6	20 8
1913	...	...	...	...	32 7	29 0	17 10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 29th August, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 29th August, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	766
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	9	666
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	155,196	164,920
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	47,267	75,326
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	7,440	4,718
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	13,047	13,538
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	89,794	95,612
Beef	"	311	1,861
Hams	"	16,044	16,629
Pork	"	5,202	7,684
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,185	2,278
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	16,021	16,008
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	48,348	62,323
Margarine	"	37,402	23,019
Cheese	"	69,884	45,051
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	8
" cream	"	—	179
" condensed	"	14,461	25,334
" preserved, other kinds	"	316	125
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	55,142	361,041
Poultry	Value £	1,003	20,256
Game	"	48	718
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	11,519	4,552
Lard	"	55,624	31,325
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,339,800	2,184,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	164,300	171,700
Barley	"	869,100	357,700
Oats	"	144,300	185,200
Peas	"	9,860	20,707
Beans	"	60,810	40
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,152,500	1,562,200
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	1,377	6,917
Apricots and peaches	"	3	645
Bananas	Bunches	269,241	177,058
Cherries	Owts.	—	34
Currants	"	13	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	7,690	14,584
Lemons	"	10,654	11,148
Oranges	"	4,355	2,825
Pears	"	17,859	57,269
Plums	"	2,104	45,222
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	4,957	14,218
Hay	Tons	156	497
Straw	"	2	12
Moss Litter	"	914	1,871
Hops	Owts.	910	1,508
Locust beans	"	—	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	168,785	212,046
Potatoes	Owts.	67	32,337
Tomatoes	"	55,830	38,671
Unenumerated	Value £	1,936	4,992
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	5,885	5,779
" preserved by canning	"	1,426	5,962

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 599.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.	
New South Wales	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.	
Victoria	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.	
Queensland	...	409, West Strand, W.C.	
South Australia	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	
Western Australia	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Tasmania	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Dominion of New Zealand	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Union of South Africa	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.	

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

321. Workmen engaged in making dies for the purpose of making buttons.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 17th September, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 21st September, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1470. Workmen engaged in repairing typewriters by substituting new for defective parts, or otherwise repairing.

This decision supersedes decision B 354 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 11th July, 1912).

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.] September 10, 1914.

[No. 928

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, Central 12807; London Wall 4393, 4394, 7936. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 724.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 664 regarding the proposed exhibition of samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods. Attention is also called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry	10th Sept., 1914	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa	3rd " "	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony	" " "	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon)	" " "	637
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., "	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, "	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	663
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	724
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	725
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	719

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal Proclamations and Orders-in-Council which appeared on pages 314-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August, pages 406-11 of the issue of 13th August, pages 547-9 of the issue of 27th August, pages 606-7 of the issue of 3rd September, and pages 671-3 of the present issue, in regard to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom.

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information

regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 588-9:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

Bag and case frames and fittings.	Ice moulds.
Belts.	Jewellery—bearings and shoe buckles.
Brass—sheets, rods, seamless tubing, helmets.	Lamp carbons.
Building materials.	Linen cloths.
Capsules for bottles.	Motor tyre studs.
Casks, beer.	Metal foil, various.
Cigars and cigarettes.	Paper cutting machines.
Clocks.	Ribbons.
Clothing—hats, caps, and scarves.	Silks and artificial silk.
Cork, compressed and sheet.	Syphons.
Cotton cloths, mercerised.	Tools—cattle branding, jeweller's saws.
Dextrine.	Typewriter ribbons.
Drapery goods—table covers.	Vulcanite mouldings, rods and sheets.
Forks and spoons.	Zinc—blende, calamine, spelter.
Glass pearls and trinkets.	

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***Markets Sought for.**

Boilers.	Hoists—steam and electric.
Brake linings.	Jewellery.
Brush stocks or backs.	Lamps—acetylene, and miners'.
Cables—wire ropes.	Lead goods.
Capsules, metal.	Leather goods—cycle straps
Cardboard—insulating, box and	and tool bags, whips.
mounting boards.	Magnetos and sparking plugs.
Clips.	Motor lighting plants.
Clothing—leather livery, cor-	Machines for corn and oil cake
sets, blouses.	mills, and for rubber planta-
Cloths—fancy vestings, flannels,	tions, &c.
carriage linings, horse hair.	Paints—acid resisting and anti-
Cutlery—horn handles.	corrosive.
Engines—motor cycle, gas and	Paper fasteners.
oil.	Rubber—synthetic.
Filing appliances.	Sewing machines.
Foods—coffee essence, bottled	Soap substitutes.
fruits, fruit syrups.	Tools—needles for leather in-
Glass plates and dials.	dustry, farm tools, &c.
Gloves—leather and fabric.	Typewriters and accessories.
Gypsum.	Vacuum flasks.
Hardware—coal vases, blow	Wire—book-binding, picture.
lamps, gas heaters.	

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by a British company that it has been in the habit of buying very large parcels of horns, and, in fact, can consume 100,000 horns a week. These horns are mostly from Argentina and some from the west coast of South America, and are usually sent to Havre or Antwerp with the hides. The company states that it would like to buy these horns at a United Kingdom port, where it would be prepared to pay the same prices as have been current at the last sales.

The name and address of the company may be obtained by importers of horns in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 21,009.)

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion :—

A firm in Montreal, already representing several United Kingdom firms and claiming a connection with the largest factories in Canada, desires to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of dyes and chemicals suitable for factories making cotton goods, paper, matches, &c. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,207.)

Dyes and Chemicals for Industrial Purposes.
A lithographing company in the Province of Ontario desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers who are in a position to supply cutlery suitable for advertising novelties. Particulars as to prices the firm has been paying for such goods of German make may be *obtained*, and samples of pocket knives and sketches of paper knives and paper shears *seen*, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,208.)

Cutlery for Advertising Purposes.
An agent in Montreal wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of manicure scissors, nail nippers, and nail files in metal cases. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,213.)

Manicure Sets.
A brewing and bottling company in the Province of Manitoba wishes to secure United Kingdom agencies for bottle capsules and 6 and 12 hole cane bottle baskets, for which it is stated there is an increasing demand in the West of Canada. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,214.)

Bottle Capsules; Cane Bottle Baskets.
A Vancouver company desires to secure quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers for steel water pipes and lead iron pipes made to Canadian specifications. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,215.)

Steel Water Pipes; Lead Iron Pipes.
A firm in Victoria, British Columbia, wishes to receive quotations from United Kingdom exporters of goods suitable for the grocery trade. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,216.)

Groceries.
A Vancouver company, already representing United Kingdom firms, is desirous of taking up further agencies for groceries and confectionery on behalf of United Kingdom exporters desiring representation on the Pacific coast. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,217.)

Groceries; Confectionery.
A company in Alberta, stated to have a good connection in that Province, wishes to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of motor car specialities which would be applicable to American-made cars.

Motor Car Specialities.
H.M. Trade Commissioner points out that there are many specialities made in the United Kingdom which could be used in the Dominion, such as *accumulators, sparking plugs, spark coils, clocks, speedometers, carburettors, tyres, compressed air tyre pumps, &c.* *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,218.)

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A firm of manufacturing chemists in Toronto wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of pharmaceutical products not conflicting with its own goods. **Pharmaceutical Products.** A catalogue giving particulars of the latter may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 24,219.)

A Toronto company supplying a number of Canadian municipalities with school furniture and supplies wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom wholesale jobbers of school desks. **School Desks.** *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 24,220.)

A hardware company in the Province of Ontario, which has been purchasing large quantities of the following materials from Germany and Austria, desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers:—**Cyanide of Sodium; Quicksilver; Glassware; Porcelain Ware; Chemical Apparatus for Mines, &c.** *of sodium, 98-100 per cent., and 123-130 per cent.; quicksilver; sodium sulphide; glassware similar to "Jena"; porcelain ware and various assay and chemical apparatus such as is used in silver, gold and nickel mines. See Note†.* (C. I. B. 24,223.)

A Montreal company, desiring to purchase supplies of tungsten lamps, invites offers from United Kingdom manufacturers of such lamps of 10, 15, 25, 40, 60, 100, 150, and 250 watts in 110 and 115 volts. The lamps should be made of continuous drawn wire tungsten with screw socket suitable for the Canadian market. **Tungsten Lamps.** *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 24,224.)

A Montreal sanitary engineer, having a branch at Winnipeg, desires to take up agencies of United Kingdom firms for water filtration plant, sanitary devices, and engineering appliances. He would prefer to secure the representation for any engineering appliances for the sanitary and heating trades, as well as any general appliances. **Water Filtration Plant; Sanitary Devices; Engineering Appliances.** *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 24,225.)

An agent at Montreal wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of foodstuffs, particularly jams, pickles, sauces, tinned fish, and confectionery. **Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Tinned Fish, Confectionery.** *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 24,226.)

An electrical company in the Province of Quebec, whose representative will shortly be visiting this country, is open to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of the following electrical goods:—**Electrical Supplies.** *Alternating current motors; outside fittings for $\frac{1}{2}$ watt and general tungsten lighting, and special water-tight and fool-proof Dock fittings for same; cheap line of*

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

fittings for shop window and general illumination purposes with tungsten lamps; tungsten, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, and carbon lamps; lamp holders (Edison screw), key and keyless, ordinary and Goliath; cut-outs and fuses; house wires and cables and flexible lamp cord for electric cooking and heating apparatus; electric fans, of induction type only.

The company also desires to take up United Kingdom agencies for incandescent lamps, as its sources of supply in this connection from Austria are now cut off. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,227.)

A firm in Vernon, British Columbia, makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom firms sending travellers to Canada who are manufacturers of silverware, cutlery, fishing tackle, and motor car supplies, as it is desirous of purchasing those goods in large quantities. The firm also wishes to receive the names of reliable United Kingdom manufacturers of bicycles, motor bicycles and repair parts for standard motor cars, shock absorbers, carburetters, speedometers, &c. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,230)

A firm in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, stated to have a good connection in the northern part of British Columbia and carrying large stocks as dry goods merchants, wishes to take up United Kingdom agencies for general dry goods, such as articles of apparel, fishing nets and twines, &c. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 24,231.)

A Winnipeg company is willing to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of high-grade cutlery. The company has been purchasing of late from a source of supply other than British, but owing to the prejudice in favour of the better class Sheffield cutlery in Western Canada is desirous of securing British representation. *See Note †.* (C. I.B. 24,232.)

Note †.—United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 23,991.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm of grain and hay merchants is desirous of corresponding with Canadian shippers of chopped hay.

Chopped Hay.

A Welsh firm makes enquiry for names of Canadian shippers of pit props.

Pit Props.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA—continued.**

A West of England firm of importers, merchants and spinners of flax and hemp goods desires to get into touch with Canadian shippers of flax.

Flax.

A wholesale grocer in the North of England, in view of the failure in the supply of split peas from the Continent of Europe, wishes to get into touch with Canadian shippers.

Split Peas.

A Liverpool firm is desirous of corresponding with Canadian shippers of cod roe.

Cod Roe.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Montreal firm desires to communicate with a United Kingdom firm able to manufacture or supply large quantities of lantern globes to fit a standard Canadian lantern; colours red, green, yellow and blue. These have hitherto been bought in Austria or Germany.

Lantern Globes.

A Toronto firm, which imported from Germany last year about £5,000 worth of velvet and leatherette jewel cases, seeks a United Kingdom maker able to supply to sample.

Jewel Cases.

A Montreal firm, which has hitherto represented a number of German and Austrian firms, reports a good market for United Kingdom manufacturers of felt cloths and plushes, and similar goods, and is open to correspond with firms desirous of appointing an agent in Canada.

Felt Cloths and Plushes, &c.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:—

(C.I.B. 21,583.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company wishes to purchase supplies of wood naphtha, acetic acid, acetone, methyl alcohol and formaldehyde, and invites offers from Canadian manufacturers.

Wood Naphtha; Acetic Acid; Acetone; Methyl Alcohol; Formaldehyde.

Graphite.

A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian graphite mines.

An old-established London firm of merchants and manufacturers' agents wishes to get into touch with first-class Canadian packers of provisions and canned goods seeking an export outlet.

**Provisions;
Canned Goods.**

Bronze Powders.

A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powders.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.***CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A Toronto correspondent, claiming an extensive connection, wishes to secure United Kingdom agencies for good lines in showcards, art cuts, and advertising novelties.

Advertising Novelties.

A manufacturers' agent at Montreal states that his largest agencies being Continental ones, his connections have now ceased owing to the war, and he is therefore desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom firms for chemicals, oils, cutlery, and hardware.

Chemicals; Oils; Cutlery; Hardware.

A Toronto company makes application for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber specialities with a view to obtaining supplies.

Rubber Specialities.

An enquirer at Montreal states that he is in a position to undertake the purchase, shipping and loading of hay and other natural products on behalf of United Kingdom importers.

Hay, &c.

An Eastern Canada company, which states that it will be able to fill large orders for broom handles and dowels, asks to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom buyers.

Broom Handles; Dowels.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

An Australian indent agent, at present in London, who has offices in Melbourne, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of enamelled hollow-ware, table glassware, fancy goods, toilet combs and requisites, cutlery, and other similar goods which have hitherto been imported from Germany.

Enamelled Hollow-ware; Table Glassware; Fancy Goods; Toilet Requisites; Cutlery, &c.

Communications regarding this enquiry, quoting the reference number 1484/14, should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

(C.I.B. 24,538.)

The Agent-General for Victoria notifies that an agent, who is now on a visit to this country, is desirous of securing the representation for Australia of United Kingdom manufacturers of soft goods.

Soft Goods.

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. The name and London address of the enquirer may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 20,310.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia notifies that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 2.30 p.m. on 16th September,* for the supply and delivery of 7,000 strips of single pole protectors. (Schedule No. 416 N.S.W.).

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

A copy of the specification and conditions may be seen by United Kingdom makers of single pole protectors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23,615.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C., that he will receive sealed tenders up to noon on 12th October for the supply and delivery in Melbourne of three-phase motors for driving workshop and other machinery in connection with the electrification of the Melbourne suburban railways.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained, on deposit of £5 5s., from Messrs. Merz & McLellan, Consulting Engineers, 32, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., from whom further information may also be obtained by bona-fide tenderers.

(C.I.B. 23,279.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Extracts from the local Press have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken:—

The Borough Council of Masterton proposes to take a poll of the ratepayers for the raising of a loan of £29,000 for drainage and sewerage works.

(C.I.B. 23,612a.)

A number of cheese and butter factories in the Wairarapa District intend next season to instal plants for the manufacture of whey butter.

Dairy Plant.

Names and addresses of dairy, butter and cheese

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in Australia who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

factories in the district mentioned may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of dairy plant on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 23,612*b*.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Glasgow firm of electrical and mechanical engineers, claiming over twenty years' experience in the export trade, is open to advise buyers of machinery and to put them in touch with manufacturers who can meet their requirements. This would be done on a commission basis on the cost of the machinery, and the firm would undertake to see plant or machinery tested and shipped in good order.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow. (C.I.B. 21,007.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremear, D.S.O.) reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply of 133 coils (of 120 fathoms each) of coir rope. Copies of the specifications and conditions and forms of tender may be obtained* from the office of the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, where also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 19th October.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

In the event of shipment of the goods by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of coir rope at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 23,607.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

With reference to the notice on pp. 148-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th July, relative to calls for tenders by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of (1) two *rotary tram ticket printing machines and accessories*, and *melting furnace, platen machine, guillotine, wire stitching machines, &c.*, and (2) *tar and substitutes*, a report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa stating that the time for the receipt of tenders in connection with both of these contracts has been extended to noon on 18th September.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained in the case of (1) from the London agents of the Council, Messrs. E. W. Carling and Co., St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., and in the case of (2) from the Office of the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, should be addressed to the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23,627.)

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 19th August notifies that tenders† are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the installation of a drinking water system at Mattaria-Manzala. Copies of the plans, *cahier des charges*, &c., may be obtained, on payment of 250 piastres (£2 11s.), from the "Section des Municipalités et Commissions Locales, Ministère de l'Intérieur," Cairo, by whom also tenders will be received at a date which will be announced later. The original date for the receipt of tenders was 10th October, but it has now been postponed.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.

The same issue of the "Journal" also notifies that tenders are invited by the Egyptian War Office for the supply of drugs and material required by the Medical Department, Cairo, during the year beginning 1st April, 1915. Further particulars may be obtained from the Financial Secretary's Office, Cairo, where also sealed tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 3rd October.

[N.B.—It should be borne in mind that by the Proclamation dated

* See note at foot of preceding page.

† Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor. For conditions under which temporary (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

10th August and the Order-in-Council dated 8th September (published on pp. 407-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August and pp. 671-3 of this issue), certain drugs and preparations thereof are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom.]

With reference to the notice on p. 468 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian War Office for an open shed for Khartoum North and for steel roofing for Gedaref, the London agent for the Egyptian War Office (Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G.) has now notified that these materials are no longer required, and consequently the call for tenders is cancelled. (C.I.B. 18,512.)

**Open Shed and
Steel Roofing:
Call for Tenders
Cancelled.**

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reported, before the outbreak of the war, that it was stated that the Chief of the Department of Land Organisation and Agriculture had obtained the approval of the Council of Ministers for a Bill asking for funds for the construction of vessels for fisheries protection in various waters of European and Asiatic Russia. The Bill provides for the purchase of 60 vessels of various types and sizes at a total estimated cost of about £300,000.

**Fisheries
Protection
Vessels.**

(M. 20,765.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that an electrical engineer in that city wishes to secure the agency for Norway of United Kingdom manufacturers of general electrical goods.

United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding this enquiry to the British Consulate, Christiania.

(C.I.B. 22,412.)

Medical Drugs. See notice on p. 668.

SWEDEN.

The following commercial enquiries have been received by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London (*See Note on p. 659*):—

A firm of agents in South Sweden wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom makers of belting who desire to do business in Sweden. (Reference No. A/501/14.)

Belting.

A commercial bureau in Gothenburg asks for addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of ladies' felt hats for sale in Sweden. (Ref. No. A/505/14.)

Ladies' Felt Hats.

Openings for British Trade.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

Enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of black lacquered tin plate 0.09 centimetres thick and two centimetres wide, in rolls. (Ref. No. A/507/14).

Lacquered Tin Plate.

Menthol.

A firm of importers wishes to buy menthol, crystallised and double crystallised. (Ref. No. A/519/14.)

Enquiry is made for names of United Kingdom makers of tarring machines for tarring loose hemp, tow, rope, &c. Catalogues and prices are required. (Ref. No. A/513/14.)

Tarring Machines.

Note.—Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the reference numbers, should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 24,006.)

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm in that city, which has previously been representing German firms, is desirous of getting into immediate communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of *hoes, forks, axles, tools, chains, copper nails and rivets, galvanised hollow-ware (pails and tubs), washers, barbed and fencing wire.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications should be sent direct to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C.I.B. 22,405.)

The British Vice-Consul at The Hague (Mr. G. Barger) reports that a gold mining company, with offices at The Hague and working mines in Java, wishes to receive quotations for the supply of two tons of cheap commercial *calcined borax* for smelting gold slimes, and for *zinc discs* for making zinc shavings.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-named articles may obtain the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Vice-Consulate, The Hague.

(C.I.B. 22,058.)

The British Vice-Consul also reports that, in addition to the demand for *cement*, there is now a great demand in the Netherlands for *rolled iron bars*, **I, L, T** sections, and *ships' plates*, which have previously been obtained from Germany and Belgium. He adds

**Cement;
Rolled Iron;
Ships' Plates.**

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS—continued.

that it would be greatly to the advantage of United Kingdom manufacturers if they would offer these goods in metric system measurements, to which all people in the Netherlands are accustomed. (C.I.B. 22,799.)

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 30th/31st August announces that tenders are invited by the Netherlands Ministry for the Colonies, and will be received up to 16th September at the "Koloniaal Etablissement, Westerdoksdijk," Amsterdam, for the supply of the following materials:—

**Textiles,
Hardware,
Soap, &c.**

- (a) Articles for which tenders were originally invited for 5th August:—*Various linen goods, white curtain material, cotton counterpanes, flannel, white ribbon, &c.*
- (b) Articles for which tenders were originally invited for 19th August:—*Galvanised washhand basins, worsted cord, absolute alcohol, yellow and white soap, &c. &c.*

Specifications of the materials for which tenders are invited may be obtained from Gebrœders van Cleef, Hofspui No. 28A, Amsterdam.

FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 25th August publishes a decree granting to Messrs. Giros and Loucheur, 69, Rue de Miromesnil, Paris, concessions for the construction and working of a system of electric and steam railways in the Departments of Tarn and Haute-Garonne. The total length of the line will be 164 kilometres (about 102 miles) and the estimated cost 10,461,000 francs (£418,440).

The "Journal," containing the text of the concession (in French), together with the specifications of the lines to be constructed, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The "Journal," of 26th August publishes a Decree authorising the Havre Chamber of Commerce to negotiate a loan of 625,000 francs (£25,000) with a view to the acquisition of two grain elevators.

Grain Elevators.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 28th August notifies that the municipal authorities of Salamanca invite tenders, up to a period of 60 days from that date, for the supply and distribution of electric power for the lighting of the town. See Note †.

**Electric Power
and
Lighting Plant.**

The same issue of the "Gaceta" notifies that tenders will be received by the Municipality of Barcelona, up to 11 a.m. on 9th October, for the carrying out of street paving works in that city at a total estimated cost of 699,999 pesetas (about £25,550). See Note †.

**Material for
Street Paving
Works.**

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN**—*continued.*

The "Gaceta" containing the conditions of tender and particulars regarding the sand, cement, paving stone, &c. required, may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Note †.—Although the foregoing contracts will doubtless be awarded to Spanish firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials outside Spain.

The "Gaceta," of 29th August announces that tenders will be opened

at noon on 26th September at the "Direccion

Harbour Works. General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento,"

Madrid, for the carrying out of the first part of the harbour works scheme at Villagarcia (see p. 671 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June last), at an estimated cost of 1,587,760 pesetas (about £58,800). The time allowed for the completion of the contract is twelve years. *A preliminary deposit of 15,878 pesetas (about £588) is required to qualify any tender.*

The conditions of contract contain clauses to the effect that at the first competition materials to be used will be confined, with certain exceptions, to products of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being arrived at, a second competition, in which foreign products may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

The "Gaceta," containing the conditions of contract, may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

ITALY.

Arc Lamp Carbons, Magnesium, Silica, Bricks, and Steel. See notice on p. 667.

TOGOLAND.

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 685.

ECUADOR.

The "Registro Oficial" (Quito) of 4th July announces that a contract

Mole Construction; Rails and Rolling Stock. has been entered into between the Ecuadorian Government and Señor Don Pablo Gonzembach for the extension of the mole at Manta, and the construction of an extension of the railway from Manta to Santa Ana. The length of the new portion of the mole is to be 200 metres. The new portion of the railway is to extend from the 66th kilometre of the existing line between Manta and Santa Ana, as far as the town of Pajan, passing through Jipijapa.

The "Registro," containing the conditions under which the contract is granted (in Spanish), and showing the material to be used in the construction of the mole and the railway, including the rolling stock, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

ECUADOR—*continued.*

The "Registro" of 9th July announces that a contract has been granted by the Municipal Council of Babahoyo to **Railway Material.** Mr. Alfred Maurry for the construction of the Los Rios railway.

A copy of the "Registro" containing the conditions of contract may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 23rd June publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Colombian Government and Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, Limited, for the drawing up of plans for the improvement and sanitation of Cartagena. The works at present contemplated include the construction of an approach channel to the port, the construction and dredging of an inner harbour, the erection of a sanitary station and administration buildings, the laying of a sewerage system, and the electric lighting of the town. The company undertakes to present the necessary plans and specifications to the Government within a period of one year from 23rd June last.

**Material for
Harbour Works
and Sewerage
System;
Electric Lighting
Plant, &c.**

ARGENTINA.

The United States Consul at Rosario, in a recent report to his Government, states that Argentina offers a growing market for sanitary appliances. Imports of these appliances have rapidly increased, and the tendency to provide new houses with the most modern apparatus is very pronounced in the leading cities. Further evidence of the market is found in the considerable number of large Buenos Aires and Rosario importers making a speciality of such articles and keeping up important stocks of baths, sinks, washstands, &c. The public demands modern porcelain or enamelled appliances throughout, and the best demand is, of course, for medium-priced grades. *Plain white baths, washstands, and water-closets* are the rule, and while decorated articles are seen dealers state that they find little demand. *Nickel-plated accessories* also find a good market. One of the principal importers in Rosario states that some five years ago miscellaneous *bathroom accessories* (not including parts of appliances that are imported with the apparatus itself) came almost exclusively from the United States, but that in the last few years United Kingdom and German manufacturers have gained ground. Another Rosario importer recently received a good-sized shipment of *galvanized iron joints and elbows* for plumbing, for which he believes there is a good market in Argentina.

Enamelled bathtubs find a good market; the best demand is for tubs selling for 10 dollars f.o.b. New York, although importers

*Openings for British Trade.***ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

stock tubs up to 32 dollars or more f.o.b. New York. There is also a slight demand for *fireclay tubs*.

The United Kingdom has almost a monopoly of the Rosario market as far as *porcelain appliances* are concerned, and dealers are unanimous in the opinion that other countries cannot compete in this line. As regards *enamelled ironware, bathtubs, and washstands*, the United States takes the lead.

EXHIBITION.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

Notification has been received of the British Pottery and Glass Manufacturers' Second Annual Fair to be held at Stoke-on-Trent from 22nd to 27th February, 1915. Particulars may be obtained from the joint Secretaries, Mr. J. A. Wood, Oriol Works, Hanley, and Mr. J. Paterson Brodie, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Burslem.

(C.I.B. 21,972.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN OR HUNGARIAN GOODS.

An enlarged sample room will be established very shortly under the care of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (at Wakefield House, 30 and 32, Cheapside, E.C.) for the purpose of exhibiting samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods or materials which have competed with British products at home or abroad, especially those which are necessary for the continuance of British manufacture, but which it is now impossible to obtain from their previous sources.

Firms who may wish to exhibit goods are invited to make application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch (Exhibition of Foreign Samples) at Wakefield House, as above. It should be expressly understood, however, that the *exhibition is intended exclusively for samples of goods which have formerly been obtained in Germany and Austria-Hungary alone and which firms may now desire to purchase in the United Kingdom.* Notice will be given of the opening of the exhibition.

A catalogue library will also be opened, and firms who may not desire to exhibit samples are invited to furnish catalogues of goods formerly received by them from Germany and Austria-Hungary; these catalogues to be classified by trades in order to be readily accessible to enquirers.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN HARDWARE AND TOOLS SOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

Exhibition of Samples at Birmingham and Sheffield.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne), under instructions from the Board of Trade, has recently collected certain samples of foreign hardware, hollow-ware, and tools which compete with similar goods of British origin in the Australian market. These

German and Austrian Hardware and Tools sold in Australia.

samples, which include a large number of German goods, have just been received from Australia, and in connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade has recently started with a view to assisting British firms to secure trade formerly in German and Austro-Hungarian hands, arrangements have been made for their immediate exhibition in this country. The samples, numbering about 430 in all, divide themselves into the following main headings:—Aluminium ware, enamelled ware, general hardware (bolts, staples, hinges, butts, bells, choppers, hooks, padlocks, stoves, lamps, spoons, &c.), and tools. The aluminium ware, enamelled ware and general hardware are on exhibition at the offices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the tools at the offices of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. All the samples will afterwards be exhibited in London and in any other industrial centres where it may seem desirable to send them.

A Report relating to these samples, giving full information as to country of origin, prices, &c., has been circulated to firms in the country who may be interested, and copies may also be obtained free by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (a) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (b) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned. (C.I.B. 16,428.)

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.**Further Issue of Special Memoranda.**

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

Anchors, grappels and chains.
 Boots and shoes (except of rubber).
 Brass and brass wares, &c.
 Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.
Buttons, studs, &c.
 Carpets, rugs and matting.
 Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).
 Cotton prints.
 Cutlery.
Cycles and parts thereof.
 Electrical appliances and apparatus.
 Enamelled hollow ware.
Engine and boiler packing.
 Felt hats and fezzes.
 Furniture.
Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).
 Implements and tools.
 Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.
Iron and steel plates and sheets.
 Iron and steel wire.

Leather gloves and glove leather.
 Machine tools.
 Machinery belting.
 Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
 Oilcloth and linoleum.
Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
 Printing and lithographic machines.
 Products of the printing industry.
 Pumps and pumping machinery.
 Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
 Soaps.
 Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
 Toys and games.
Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
 Woollen and worsted piece goods.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, and of railway material, women's and girls' clothing, lace and embroidery, jewellery, stationery, photographic goods, saddlery and harness, portmanteaus, pianos, medicines and drugs, and chemicals, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 648-9).

The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets. Summaries of some of the replies appeared on pp. 542-45 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August, pp. 602-3 of the

German and Austrian Foreign Markets,

issue of 3rd September, and a further summary appears on pp. 667-8 of this issue.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

COMPETITION WITH GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND HUNGARIAN TRADE IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Telegraphic Reports on Commercial Conditions.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German and Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Italy.—The British Ambassador at Rome has cabled that he is informed that the present moment would be a favourable one for a competent commercial traveller or agent to go to Milan and obtain orders for goods hitherto supplied by Germany. Amongst such goods for which there would be a demand are *carbons for arc lamps, magnesium, silica, bricks* and special types of *steel*.

Japan.—In continuation of his previous report (see pp. 544-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August), H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama reports that business is being very seriously hampered by international difficulties which have arisen. It is suggested that United Kingdom firms transacting business with Japan should consult exchange bankers with a view to having their shipments to the Far Eastern markets financed. The attitude of the Japanese banks is exceedingly cautious.

It is estimated that at present the stocks of dyes in Japan are sufficient for six months' requirements. Large Australian contracts for wool and lead are being held up owing to difficulties of finance.

As regards exports, shipments of silk continue to show a falling-off, while copper shipments are at a standstill. Exports to China of cotton yarn for the manufacture of gun-cotton have fallen off 50 per cent. It is officially stated that the rice crop is expected to exceed 57,000,000 koku (about 282,885,000 bushels).

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Foreign Markets.

Norway.—H.M. Minister at Christiania has cabled that supplies of medical drugs, which are usually drawn from Germany, are reported to be very low in Norway at present. Representatives of the drug industry who were sent to America have reported that drugs are very expensive there, and it is considered that there is a good opening for British products of this nature in Norway.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL
MEASURES ABROAD.

Cyprus.

The "Cyprus Gazette" (Extraordinary) of 10th August publishes a Proclamation by the High Commissioner notifying a general Moratorium in Cyprus from 10th August until 13th September inclusive. During this period the execution of all judicial decisions is suspended, excepting with regard to wages, salaries, rates or taxes. Similarly all petitions in bankruptcy are stayed.

Withdrawals may not be made from the Government Savings Bank or any demands for money made on any banks in the island until after 13th September.

No payments can be demanded during this period on any bills of exchange, cheques, bank notes, or other negotiable instruments, or on money orders or postal orders; neither can any protests of bills of exchange or any other instrument of commerce be noted until after 13th September.

France.

H.M. Embassy at Paris reports that the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 30th August publishes a Decree extending for a further 30 clear days the Moratorium proclaimed on 9th August (see p. 402 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August). As regards negotiable securities signed on 4th August it is provided that they are payable on their maturity, but their payment or protests against failure to pay them can be postponed for 10 days from the date of maturity.

Except for certain specified services, such as for wages, purchase of factory supplies, rates and taxes, &c., depositors may not withdraw from their bank balances more than 250 frs., together with 20 per cent. of the amount then remaining.

The Moratorium is optional, and persons availing themselves of it will have to pay interest on the amount at rates varying with the nature of the debt.

The "Journal Officiel" containing the text of the Decree (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 9,310.)

The "Journal" of 22nd August publishes a Decree providing that, during the war and until date to be fixed later, no proceedings in bankruptcy can be instituted against French soldiers serving with the colours, and all such proceedings instituted before mobilisation must be suspended.

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

All other persons suspending payment between 31st July and a date to be fixed later will only be declared bankrupt in cases where the Court refuses to confirm the composition or, in confirming it, will not declare the debtor a discharged bankrupt.

Greece.

H.M. Minister at Athens has forwarded a translation of a Greek Royal Decree of 26th July/8th August re-imposing certain provisions of the Moratorium Law of 1912.

With certain exceptions the Decree suspends until 31st August/13th September the compulsory execution of civil decisions and any other executive deeds. All cases concerning declarations of bankruptcy are also suspended during the same period. Conventional terms of delay referring to the carrying out of personal obligations, the expiry of which falls within the above period, are suspended, their expiration being deferred until 31st August/13th September, provided only that penal clauses and forfeiture of rights depend upon the lapse of the time limit.

A translation of the Decree may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 9,312.)

Norway.

H.M. Minister at Christiania has telegraphed that a notice to the following effect relative to the Moratorium in Norway (see p. 402 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August) was published on 3rd September:—

The time when obligations due abroad must be paid is postponed as follows:—

(a) For obligations due on or before 6th September, the period is prolonged for two calendar months from the original date of maturity, but at least until 6th October.

(b) For obligations due from 7th September to 6th October inclusive, the date of payment is prolonged for one calendar month.

Otherwise the Moratorium is prolonged only in the following cases:—

(a) For bills of exchange falling due between 8th and 17th August, inclusive, payment is deferred for one month from the date on which they were due.

(b) For bills of exchange falling due between 17th and 21st September inclusive, the date on which they must be paid is postponed for 14 days. (C. 9,326.)

Portugal.

H.M. Minister at Lisbon reports that the "Diario do Governo" of 24th August publishes a Decree suspending all stock exchange settlements for two months, subject to interest at the bank rate; also prohibiting, until 10th October, demands for cash payment of loans, or the exaction of interest at rates above those current on 10th August. (C. 9,076.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

MORATORIUM EXTENDED.

Amended Proclamation.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

VARYING THE PROCLAMATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENTS, DATED RESPECTIVELY THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, AND THE TWELFTH DAY OF AUGUST, AND REVOKING THE PROCLAMATION DATED THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS under the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, We have power, by Proclamation, to authorise the postponement of the payment of any bill of exchange, or of any negotiable instrument, or any other payment in pursuance of any contract, to such extent, and for such time, and subject to such conditions or other provisions as may be specified in the Proclamation :

And whereas, in pursuance of that power, We have issued Proclamations in relation to the postponement of payments due before We were in a state of war or due in respect of contracts made before that time, dated the sixth day of August, and the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen ; and on the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, We also issued a Proclamation which is confirmed by the said Postponement of Payments Act, 1914, and is deemed to have been issued under that Act :

And whereas, under the said Act, We have power to vary, extend or revoke any Proclamation under that Act by a subsequent Proclamation :

And whereas it is desirable in the best interests of Our Realm at the present juncture that all persons who can discharge their liabilities should do so without delay, but it is at the same time for certain purposes expedient that Our said Proclamations should be varied, and for that purpose We issued a Proclamation, dated the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen :

And whereas it is expedient to revoke the last-mentioned Proclamation and to substitute therefor such variations of Our other Proclamations as are hereinafter set forth :

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :—

1. If on the presentation for payment of a bill of exchange which has before the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, been re-accepted under the terms of Our said Proclamation, dated the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the bill is not paid, then, the said Proclamation shall, in its application to that bill, have effect as if the period of two calendar months had been in the Proclamation substituted for the period of one calendar

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***MORATORIUM EXTENDED—AMENDED PROCLAMATION—**
continued.

month, and the sum mentioned in the form of re-acceptance under the said Proclamation shall be deemed to be increased by the amount of interest on the original amount of the bill for one calendar month calculated at the Bank of England rate current on the date when the bill is so presented for payment as aforesaid.

2. Our said Proclamation, dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as extended by Our said Proclamation, dated the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall apply to payments which become due and payable on or after the fourth day of September and before the fourth day of October, nineteen hundred and fourteen (whether they become so due and payable by virtue of the said Proclamations or otherwise) in like manner as it applies to payments which became due and payable after the date of the said first-mentioned Proclamation and before the beginning of the fourth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the payment of interest under the Proclamations extended thereby, or prevent payments being made before the expiration of the period for which they are postponed.

4. Our said Proclamation, dated the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby revoked.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.**Order-in-Council Supplementing and Amending Previous Lists.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 8th day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order-in-Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words:—

(1) That the heading "Cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts," in His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 3rd August, 1914, should read "Cartridges, charges, of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges, and their component parts."

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*PROHIBITED EXPORTS—*continued.*

(2) That there should be deleted from the list of articles included in His Majesty's Proclamation, dated 5th August, 1914:—

Field-glasses and telescopes,
Tin,
Tungsten,
Nitro-toluol.

(3) That there should be deleted from the list of articles included in His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 10th August, 1914:—

Castor oil,
Boric acid,
Digitalis and its preparations,
All fine chemicals.

(4) That the heading "Manganese" in the Proclamation dated the 5th August, 1914, should read:—

Manganese, including ferro-manganese.

(5) That the exportation of:—

Iron ore,
Raw rubber,
Bladders, casings and sausage skins,
Castor oil,

should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

(6) That there should be added to the list of prohibitions to all destinations contained in former proclamations:—

Field-glasses and telescopes,
Tungsten,
Wolfram ore,
Nitro-toluol,
Acetanilide,
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and salicin,
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids,
Adrenin, adrenalin, and its preparations,
Ammonium sulphocyanide,
Antipyrine (phenazone),
Balsam of Peru,
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates,
Cantharides and its preparations,
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid,
Chrysarobin,
Citrate of magnesia,
Citric acid, alkaline citrates and calcium citrate,
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture,
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium
Dulcite,
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar,
Emetin hydrochlor,
Eucaïne hydrochlor,
Ergot of rye and its preparations and alkaloids,

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***PROHIBITED EXPORTS**—*continued.*

Gentian and its preparations,
Glacial acetic acid,
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations,
Hydrobromic acid,
Hydroquinone,
Mannite,
Neo-salvarsan,
Novocain,
Oil of turpentine,
Paraldehyde,
Paraffin, liquid, medicinal,
Pastilles, jujubes, lozenges and cachous generally containing prohibited ingredients,
"Peptone Witte,"
Phenacetin,
Pilocarpine salts,
Potassium and its salts and preparations (including bichromate and prussiate of potash),
Pyrogallie acid,
Saccharin (including "saxin"),
Santonin and its preparations,
Sulphonal,
Sulphate of zinc,
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates,
Thymol and its preparations,
Trional.

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

RESTORATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FACILITIES.**Official Announcement.**

The following official statement has been issued by the Treasury:—

The breakdown of the foreign exchanges has caused, and is still causing, very great inconvenience to traders throughout the country, and strong representations have been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject. It has been pointed out to him that the dislocation of exchange is exercising an extremely prejudicial influence upon trade generally, and especially upon the foreign trade of the country, and that, in the absence of the usual exchange facilities, goods can neither be imported nor exported in any appreciable quantity. To ascertain the causes and to find a remedy for the difficulties in obtaining international exchange, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consulted a large number of leading traders, members of accepting houses and bankers.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***RESTORATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FACILITIES—**
continued.

After a series of conferences at the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer now wishes to announce that an arrangement has been arrived at which is designed to remove the difficulties. The main features of the arrangement may be summarised as follows:—

1. The Bank of England will provide, where required, acceptors with the funds necessary to pay all approved pre-moratorium bills at maturity. This course will release the drawers and endorsers of such bills from their liabilities as parties to these bills, but their liability under any agreement with the acceptors for payment or cover will be retained.

2. The acceptors will be under obligation to collect from their clients all the funds due to them as soon as possible, and to apply those funds to repayment of the advances made by the Bank of England. Interest will be charged upon these advances at 2 per cent. above the ruling Bank rate.

3. The Bank of England undertakes not to claim repayment of any amounts not recovered by the acceptors from their clients for a period of one year after the close of the war. Until the end of this period the Bank of England's claim will rank after claims in respect of post-moratorium transactions.

4. In order to facilitate fresh business and the movement of produce and merchandise from and to all parts of the world, the joint-stock banks have arranged, with the co-operation, if necessary, of the Bank of England and the Government, to advance to clients the amounts necessary to pay their acceptances at maturity where the funds have not been provided in due time by the clients of the acceptors. The acceptor would have to satisfy the joint-stock banks or the Bank of England both as to the nature of the transaction and as to the reason why the money is not forthcoming from the client. These advances would be on the same terms as regards interest as the pre-moratorium bill advances.

The Government is now negotiating with a view to assisting the restoration of exchange between the United States of America and this country.

FEEDING-STUFFS FOR LIVE STOCK.**Special Export Permits.**

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have given careful consideration to the question of the present and prospective supplies of feeding-stuffs for live stock. The large number of cattle in the country renders it necessary to conserve materials required for their maintenance throughout the winter, so as to avoid any excessive rise in the price of meat. The powers given to the Board by the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1914, will, if necessary, be used to prevent the wasteful depletion of the home meat supply, but it is important to ensure as far as possible that the cost of feeding-stuffs shall be kept at a reasonable level. With this object the exportation of feeding-stuffs for animals is generally prohibited, but the Board are prepared to consider applications for licence to export small quantities of certain feeding-stuffs, so long only as the prices at which they can be obtained by farmers in this country are fair and moderate.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***ENEMY MERCHANT VESSELS DETAINED AT ANTWERP.****Method of Claiming British Cargoes.**

A Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 2nd September, notifies the names of certain German vessels detained at Antwerp by the Belgian authorities on the outbreak of war. A Commission has been appointed to prepare inventories of the cargoes of these vessels, discriminating between enemy goods and those owned by the subjects of allied or neutral States. This Commission is to report to the Tribunal of First Instance at Antwerp, who will consider claims arising out of the detention of these vessels.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp took steps to safeguard the interests of British cargo owners, and he reports that, as the outcome of consultation with this Commission, it has been decided that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the matter would be for a British firm of high standing at Antwerp to undertake to represent the interested parties. Liberty would, at the same time, be reserved for those who wish to appoint their own agents.

Messrs. Gellatly Hankey and Company, of Antwerp, have in the meantime been good enough to offer their services for the purpose, and this offer has been accepted in the general interests of the British firms concerned.

British owners of cargo on German merchant vessels detained at Antwerp, who may desire that their interests should be so represented, are accordingly advised to communicate in the matter with Messrs. Gellatly Hankey et Cie, 14, Rue de l'Empereur, Antwerp, and to forward to that firm such documentary evidence as may be necessary to substantiate their claims.

NOTICE AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

The following notice has been issued by the Board of Trade:--

Netherlands.

2nd September—The master of a British ship which arrived at Antwerp on 1st September stated that Dutch pilots were available off the Wandelaar lightship. It is stated that ships entering the Scheldt are visited by the Dutch authorities off West Cappelle and should then fly the ensign half mast at the fore as a sign to the Dutch naval authorities at Flushing that they have been allowed to proceed.

**PERMISSION TO USE NEUTRAL VESSELS
FOR CARRYING CARGO FROM RUSSIAN TO UNITED
KINGDOM PORTS.**

Permission for neutral vessels to take cargo from Russian ports to the United Kingdom must be obtained from the Russian Government by the diplomatic representative at Petrograd of the country whose flag the vessel flies. If previous notification is made to the Foreign Office, H.M. Ambassador at Petrograd will be instructed to support the application.

NEUTRAL SHIPS AND COMMERCE.

French Proclamation.

The "London Gazette" of 4th September notifies that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from H.M. Ambassador at Paris the text of a Decree, signed by the President of the French Republic on 25th August, giving effect to the provisions of the Declaration of London, with certain modifications, during the course of the hostilities now in progress.

The tenour of this Decree is substantially the same as that of the Order in Council of 20th August (see pp. 550-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August).

PATENT LAWS IN FRANCE.

Suspension of Time Limits for Payment of Fees.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 16th August publishes a Decree suspending, from 1st August until a date which will be fixed after the cessation of hostilities, the legal time limits during which the holders of patents may pay the annual fees for their patents. The same applies to the payment of the deposits on all applications for patents or certificates of addition. During the same period the time limit provided for the working of patented inventions in France is also suspended. These provisions do not apply to patents which had incurred forfeiture before the 1st August by the law in force.

For the same period are suspended the time limits granted to the possessors of certificates of guarantee for the protection of designs, models, marks, &c., granted on account of exhibitions organised in France, as well as the time during which it is lawful for the depositor of a design or model to ask for the maintenance of his rights.

The "Journal" containing the text of the Decree (in French), which applies also to Algeria, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AUGUST, 1914.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for August, 1914, when compared with those for August, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in August was £42,362,034, a decrease of £13,613,670, or 24·3 per cent., as compared with August, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £28,631,104, a decrease of £23,630,214. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £19,899,458, or 45·1 per cent., as compared with August, 1913; whilst there is a decrease of £3,730,666, or 45·8 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1914.***II.—IMPORTS.**

The following table shows the value of the **Imports** for August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—August.

	Month of August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour	8,682,770	7,342,864	8,120,928	+ 778,064	— 561,842
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,624,342	4,718,740	4,688,967	— 29,773	+ 64,623
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	5,907,552	6,080,856	5,065,244	— 1,015,611	— 842,307
2. Dutiable	5,067,228	4,851,615	3,184,677	— 1,669,938	— 1,882,551
D. Tobacco	603,176	532,090	437,387	— 94,703	— 165,789
Total, Class I.	£ 24,885,068	23,529,165	21,497,204	— 2,031,961	— 3,387,864
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,245	1,679	595	— 1,084	— 2,650
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	656,873	520,252	369,507	— 150,745	— 287,366
C. Other metallic ores	843,432	742,285	1,060,985	+ 318,700	+ 217,553
D. Wood and timber	3,911,753	4,337,523	2,134,622	— 2,202,901	— 1,777,131
E. Cotton	1,646,705	1,217,703	1,689,333	+ 471,630	+ 42,623
F. Wool	2,001,971	1,560,624	1,467,400	— 93,224	— 534,571
G. Other textile materials	754,058	614,063	519,315	— 94,748	— 234,743
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	3,148,361	3,449,483	3,472,573	+ 23,090	+ 324,212
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,207,073	1,066,309	887,963	— 178,346	— 319,110
J. Paper-making materials	525,732	464,769	292,521	— 172,248	— 233,211
K. Miscellaneous	3,492,605	2,735,137	2,038,076	— 747,061	— 1,454,529
Total, Class II.	£ 18,191,808	16,759,827	13,932,890	— 2,826,937	— 4,258,918
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	1,184,105	1,131,187	400,383	— 783,804	— 783,722
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	2,746,261	2,492,046	1,698,841	— 793,205	— 1,047,420
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	581,490	585,805	252,735	— 333,070	— 328,755
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ...	103,327	120,108	37,451	— 82,657	— 65,876
E. Machinery	525,631	530,652	308,299	— 222,353	— 217,332
F. Ships (new)	9,228	6,871	12,955	+ 6,081	+ 3,727
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	264,599	312,882	111,445	— 201,437	— 153,154
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,135,069	1,093,366	286,023	— 807,343	— 849,046
2. Wool	840,516	862,847	191,682	— 671,165	— 648,834
3. Silk	1,244,553	1,271,848	274,486	— 997,362	— 970,067
4. Other materials	756,770	710,906	242,707	— 468,199	— 514,063
I. Apparel	548,777	490,444	114,316	— 376,128	— 434,461
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,147,944	963,948	693,428	— 263,520	— 449,516
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ...	1,304,320	1,151,778	719,416	— 432,362	— 584,904
L. Earthenware and glass	412,252	352,050	97,496	— 251,554	— 314,756
M. Paper	695,904	657,318	344,785	— 312,533	— 351,119
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	698,911	669,637	172,654	— 497,003	— 526,257
O. Miscellaneous	2,186,551	2,055,609	788,434	— 1,267,175	— 1,398,117
Total, Class III.	£ 16,386,208	15,462,325	6,752,536	— 8,709,789	— 9,633,672
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	232,228	224,387	179,404	— 44,983	— 52,824
* Total value...	£ 59,695,312	55,975,704	42,362,034	— 13,613,670	— 17,333,278

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1914.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of August, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow :—

Increases.

			£				£
I.	A.	Wheat	155,476	II.	E.	Cotton, raw	471,630
		Barley	369,765		H.	Nuts and kernels, for expressing oil	
		Maize	262,362			therefrom	176,969
	B.	Beef, fresh and re- frigerated	291,065		K.	Nitrate of soda	157,245
		C1.	Cheese		102,681		

Decreases.

			£				£	
I.	B.	Bacon	229,424	II.	A.	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, &c.	259,518	
		Butter	279,789		B.	Tin, in blocks, in- gots, &c.	286,290	
	C1.	Eggs	342,353			Zinc, crude, in cakes	153,644	
		Pears, raw	132,909		E.	Machinery	222,353	
		Plums, raw	174,374		II1.	Cotton manufactures	777,519	
		Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	772,897			Woollen and worsted yarn	234,069	
	C2.	Sugar, unrefined	710,475		II2.	Woollen and worsted manufactures	437,096	
	B.	Iron ore	139,778		III.	H3.	Silk manufactures...	954,777
		Wood and timber, sawn or split, planed or dressed	1,578,987			H4.	Jute manufactures	109,631
	D.	Staves of all dimen- sions	118,529		I.	Apparel, not water- proofed	240,005	
II.	H.	Linseed	103,915		K.	Leather	206,610	
		Tallow, unrefined...	117,525			„ gloves	123,733	
	I.	Skins and furs, un- dressed, other than goat, rabbit, and seal skins	226,129		M.	Paper packing and wrapping	148,761	
	J.	Pulp of wood, chemical	118,673		N.	Motor cars and parts thereof	506,173	
		Feathers, orna- mental	162,518		O.	Toys and games	112,996	
	K.	Rubber	389,668					

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa* :—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	A.	Maize	£262,362 ... 74,021 cwt.
	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated	£291,065 ... 62,428 „
	C1.	Onions	£5,303 ... 324,584 bshls.
		Petroleum	£14,132 ... 2,158,544 gals.
II.	H.	Turpentine	£8,963 ... 11,162 cwt.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	C1.	Grapes, raw	2,949 cwt. ... £8,527
		Lemons	2,157 „ ... £5,793
		Lard	2,789 „ ... £789
II.	C.	Tin ore	24 tons ... £20,174
	D.	Mahogany	329 „ ... £12,746
	G.	Hemp, dressed and undressed	626 „ ... £10,167

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of August,

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1914.

1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*).—August.

	Month of August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 367,527	£ 301,793	£ 117,270	— 184,523	— 250,257
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	91,547	95,150	48,059	— 47,091	— 43,488
C. Other food and drink	2,376,358	2,151,733	1,118,480	— 1,033,253	— 1,257,878
D. Tobacco	205,365	285,815	248,091	— 37,724	+ 42,726
Total, Class I.	£ 3,010,797	£ 2,834,521	£ 1,531,900	— 1,302,621	— 1,508,897
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	4,250,887	4,242,381	2,132,329	— 2,110,052	— 2,118,558
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	33,979	28,769	21,986	— 6,783	— 11,993
C. Other metallic ores	13,216	12,177	13,474	+ 1,297	+ 258
D. Wood and timber	30,573	28,051	14,093	— 13,958	— 16,480
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	472,205	336,228	299,902	— 36,236	— 172,213
G. Other textile materials	44,321	23,129	11,043	— 12,086	— 33,281
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	342,480	344,859	165,962	— 178,897	— 176,527
I. Hides and undressed skins	132,845	98,416	60,902	— 37,514	— 71,943
J. Paper-making materials	82,529	61,099	47,472	— 13,627	— 85,057
K. Miscellaneous	224,022	192,296	106,441	— 85,852	— 127,578
Total, Class II.	£ 5,637,069	£ 5,367,405	£ 2,873,697	— 2,493,708	— 2,763,372
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ...	4,169,549	4,117,966	2,293,351	— 1,822,615	— 1,874,198
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ...	1,014,932	986,921	519,899	— 437,022	— 465,033
C. Outlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ...	695,581	629,197	395,744	— 213,453	— 299,637
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ...	352,668	285,191	145,683	— 139,508	— 206,985
E. Machinery	2,734,028	2,885,774	1,708,073	— 1,177,701	— 1,025,955
F. Ships (new)	577,299	2,823,835	259,307	— 2,573,548	— 326,952
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ...	164,868	166,114	102,823	— 63,311	— 62,045
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	11,029,366	10,469,920	5,839,981	— 4,629,939	— 5,189,335
2. Wool	4,012,613	3,570,889	2,136,029	— 1,434,860	— 1,876,584
3. Silk	244,492	211,651	133,754	— 77,897	— 100,738
4. Other materials	1,268,384	1,089,478	680,475	— 409,003	— 587,909
I. Apparel	1,675,992	1,526,387	1,084,966	— 441,421	— 591,026
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,603,246	1,548,181	935,893	— 612,288	— 667,353
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ...	462,340	455,004	245,329	— 209,675	— 217,011
L. Earthenware and glass	455,976	436,527	263,826	— 167,701	— 187,150
M. Paper	291,286	279,970	212,397	— 67,573	— 78,889
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	811,787	824,676	616,035	— 208,651	— 195,762
O. Miscellaneous	2,812,291	2,921,456	1,776,735	— 1,044,721	— 1,035,556
Total, Class III.	£ 34,366,458	£ 35,129,177	£ 19,378,290	— 15,750,887	— 14,968,168
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...	£ 734,397	£ 779,626	£ 427,384	— 352,242	— 307,013
Total value	£ 43,778,721	£ 44,110,729	£ 24,211,271	— 19,899,458	— 19,567,450

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—August.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	9,957,760	8,150,499	4,419,833	— 3,730,666	— 5,537,927

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in August, 1914, with those in August, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increase.	£
II.	F.	Wool, sheep's or lambs'	70,012
		Decreases.	£
I.	A.	Bran and pollard	57,177
		Biscuits and cakes	68,236
		Fish	616,956
		Sugar—confectionery, jams, &c.	53,381
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	2,110,052
		Oil, seed	68,155
		Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,822,615
		Copper, unwrought and wrought	137,528
	B.	Tin, unwrought	67,544
		Hardware	70,863
		Implements and tools, and parts thereof, except machine tools	89,425
		Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	139,508
	E.	Machinery	1,177,701
	F.	Ships, new	2,573,548
		Cotton waste, from worked cotton	83,229
		Cotton yarn	557,696
		„ piece goods	3,673,667
		„ lace	83,313
H1.		„ thread	102,746
		Wool tops	167,137
		Worsted yarn	173,541
		Yarn, alpaca and mohair	82,256
H2.		Woollen tissues	715,347
		Worsted tissues	105,880
		Jute piece-goods	112,366
		Linen yarn	59,428
H4.		Linen piece-goods	106,415
		Apparel	290,356
I.		Boots and shoes, leather... ..	82,230
		Hats and bonnets... ..	73,764
		Coal products, not dyed	102,217
		Manures	159,223
J.		Painters' colours and materials... ..	87,170
		Soda compounds	62,969
		Leather, undressed and dressed	136,601
		China-ware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery	111,391
	L.	Paper	67,573
N.		Cycles, other than motor cycles, and parts thereof	64,561
		Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof	98,369
		Arms, ammunition and Military or Naval stores	213,960
		Books, printed	75,981
O.		Oil cloth	59,644
		Rubber manufactures (except apparel waterproofed, boots and shoes, and tyres and tubes for carriages)	63,150
		Horses	125,272
		Parcel post	176,788

The following is the principal instance of increase in quantity combined with decrease in value:—

		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
III.	H2.	Worsted tissues	235,600 yards
			£105,880

IV.—TRADE DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS, JANUARY-AUGUST.

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the eight months ended August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-August, 1914.***Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Eight months, January-August.**

	Eight months, 31st August			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 53,837,049	£ 56,472,727	£ 47,863,885	— 8,608,842	— 5,973,164
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	33,620,591	38,017,430	41,901,104	+ 3,886,674	+ 8,283,513
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	50,372,677	51,762,749	52,616,688	+ 853,939	+ 2,244,011
2. Dutiable	36,065,889	33,395,754	34,119,874	— 975,880	— 2,246,015
D. Tobacco	3,496,838	4,219,852	4,626,681	+ 406,829	+ 1,129,843
Total, Class I.	£ 177,993,044	£ 185,868,512	£ 181,431,232	— 4,437,280	+ 3,438,188
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	260,373	24,102	37,140	+ 13,038	— 223,233
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	3,911,308	5,250,000	3,938,358	— 1,311,642	+ 27,050
C. Other metallic ores	5,634,309	6,922,443	7,041,810	+ 120,397	+ 1,408,531
D. Wood and timber	16,112,207	20,796,260	16,024,628	— 4,771,632	— 87,579
E. Cotton	42,837,610	36,029,321	43,694,588	+ 7,665,267	+ 856,978
F. Wool	27,986,361	29,505,690	27,221,336	— 2,284,354	+ 765,025
G. Other textile materials... ..	11,326,214	12,512,954	11,350,650	— 1,162,304	+ 21,436
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	25,526,736	27,000,885	28,608,320	+ 1,607,425	+ 3,081,584
I. Hides and undressed skins	8,843,685	10,075,869	9,708,913	— 369,956	+ 865,228
J. Paper making materials	3,348,707	3,630,491	3,319,098	— 311,403	— 29,619
K. Miscellaneous	25,173,820	27,379,778	21,016,171	— 6,363,607	— 4,157,649
Total, Class II.	£ 170,961,330	£ 179,127,803	£ 171,962,032	— 7,165,771	+ 1,000,702
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	8,062,227	10,000,475	9,314,604	— 685,871	+ 1,252,377
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	19,835,807	21,571,818	20,359,976	— 1,211,842	+ 496,169
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments	4,309,623	4,637,550	4,490,117	— 147,433	+ 181,494
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire)	921,807	988,925	981,442	— 7,483	+ 59,635
E. Machinery	4,506,817	4,922,334	5,085,575	+ 163,241	+ 578,758
F. Ships (new)	21,907	24,223	18,999	— 5,224	— 5,908
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,823,195	2,366,999	1,964,179	— 402,820	+ 138,684
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	7,863,078	8,275,993	7,825,582	— 450,311	— 37,496
2. Wool	6,787,251	7,323,265	6,831,180	— 492,085	+ 44,929
3. Silk	9,747,801	10,039,893	10,098,513	+ 58,650	+ 350,742
4. Other materials	6,033,117	6,348,794	5,365,020	— 983,774	+ 698,097
I. Apparel	3,900,834	4,109,922	3,365,596	— 744,416	— 535,328
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	8,116,941	8,471,858	8,513,996	+ 74,138	+ 402,065
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	9,377,273	8,909,487	8,641,173	— 238,314	— 736,100
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	2,750,705	2,948,165	2,636,217	— 251,948	+ 54,488
M. Paper	4,654,549	5,050,243	4,754,298	— 298,945	+ 116,749
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,339,363	5,781,276	5,959,156	+ 177,880	+ 619,793
O. Miscellaneous	16,862,303	17,659,339	15,789,078	— 1,870,261	— 1,073,225
Total, Class III.	£ 120,986,898	£ 129,433,469	£ 122,086,611	— 7,346,828	+ 1,093,743
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 1,877,092	£ 2,018,629	£ 2,099,723	+ 81,094	+ 222,631
Total value	£ 471,818,364	£ 496,443,413	£ 477,579,628	— 18,868,785	+ 5,761,264

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the eight months ended August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-August, 1914.***Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Eight Months, January-August.**

	Eight months, January-August.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 2,851,776	£ 2,416,096	£ 1,889,000	— 527,087	— 962,767
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	694,255	785,471	717,086	— 68,385	+ 22,831
C. Other food and drink	14,919,491	13,822,013	13,376,558	— 445,455	— 1,542,933
D. Tobacco	1,650,739	2,066,851	2,676,091	+ 609,240	+ 1,025,352
Total, Class I.	£ 20,116,261	£ 19,090,431	£ 18,658,744	+ 431,687	+ 1,457,517
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	25,936,337	35,201,466	31,863,624	— 3,337,842	+ 5,927,287
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	251,635	283,472	263,638	— 19,834	+ 8,003
C. Other metallic ores	79,605	82,816	107,385	+ 24,539	+ 27,780
D. Wood and timber	205,192	229,758	223,098	+ 6,061	+ 17,906
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	3,119,496	2,894,533	4,007,783	+ 1,113,250	+ 888,287
G. Other textile materials	312,757	294,691	303,567	+ 8,876	— 9,186
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,931,303	2,870,702	2,757,180	— 113,522	— 174,123
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,342,134	1,260,039	1,108,350	— 151,689	— 233,784
J. Paper making materials	563,848	621,997	607,591	— 14,406	+ 43,743
K. Miscellaneous	2,073,225	1,963,515	1,955,464	— 8,051	+ 117,761
Total, Class II.	£ 36,819,528	£ 45,703,019	£ 43,197,680	— 2,505,339	+ 6,378,152
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	29,896,894	36,841,732	31,519,593	— 5,322,139	+ 1,622,699
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	7,498,416	8,949,586	7,508,947	— 1,440,639	+ 10,531
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments	5,199,672	5,301,411	4,906,180	— 395,231	+ 293,492
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un- insulated wire)	2,712,414	3,477,085	2,204,317	— 1,272,768	— 508,097
E. Machinery	21,181,719	24,442,003	24,482,516	+ 40,513	+ 3,300,797
F. Ships (new)	3,712,249	8,318,951	5,174,910	— 3,144,041	+ 1,462,664
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,253,890	1,296,301	1,163,983	— 132,318	— 89,907
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	80,461,094	85,546,814	80,320,637	— 5,226,177	— 140,457
2. Wool	25,630,520	26,237,888	25,400,466	— 837,422	— 230,054
3. Silk	1,449,018	1,353,751	1,377,813	+ 22,059	+ 71,205
4. Other materials	9,408,696	9,752,776	9,086,058	— 666,718	— 322,638
I. Apparel	10,275,507	11,081,043	10,270,448	— 810,595	— 5,059
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	13,886,784	15,125,988	13,830,501	— 1,295,487	— 56,283
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,317,850	3,619,843	3,720,611	+ 100,768	+ 402,761
L. Earthenware and glass	3,058,008	3,512,072	3,059,687	— 492,385	+ 1,679
M. Paper	2,232,281	2,508,231	2,244,773	— 258,436	— 7,506
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts &c.	6,270,591	7,221,477	7,937,988	+ 716,511	+ 1,667,397
O. Miscellaneous	20,539,468	22,413,408	21,503,102	— 910,306	+ 963,634
Total, Class III.	£ 249,005,071	£ 276,997,363	£ 255,712,532	— 21,284,831	+ 7,707,461
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 6,137,266	£ 6,539,932	£ 6,505,806	+ 34,626	+ 368,040
Total value	£ 311,078,126	£ 348,330,745	£ 324,074,262	— 24,256,483	+ 12,996,186

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Eight Months,
January-August.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value	74,938,150	75,517,419	71,522,168	— 3,995,251	+ 3,582,985

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in August, 1914,
and in January-August, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN AUGUST.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during August, 1914, amounted to 3,229,542 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,464,830 tons, as against 4,246,064 tons entered, and 5,723,975 tons cleared, during August, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during August, 1914, amounted to 2,826,167 tons, and the tonnage departed to 2,650,709 tons, as against 3,054,673 tons arrived, and 2,960,168 tons departed, in August, 1913.

VI.—EIGHT MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-AUGUST.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the eight months, January-August, 1914, amounted to 31,252,681 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 42,013,165 tons, as against 31,807,934 tons entered, and 44,588,743 tons cleared, during the eight months, January-August, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the eight months, January-August, 1914, amounted to 25,636,002 tons, and the tonnage departed to 25,399,397 tons, as against 23,360,099 tons arrived, and 22,910,998 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Norway.—H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that it would appear possible that representatives of British firms may intend visiting Norway shortly with a view to securing some of the trade formerly held by Germany, and in order to obviate as far as possible the risk of such representatives finding themselves without funds after their arrival in Norway and appealing to the Consulate for financial assistance, he has made enquiries at one of the principal banks, Den Norske Creditbank, as to the facilities offered for British Commercial travellers to obtain money in Norway.

The bank stated, on 26th August, that they were then willing to cash Bank of England five pound notes at the exchange of eighteen kroner and ten ore to the £, and that they were also ready to accept either letters of credit or cheques issued by a British bank to the order of the traveller.

Travellers presenting their own cheques on British banks must not expect them to be cashed by the banks in Norway unless and until a clear understanding has been arrived at between the respective banks in Christiania and the United Kingdom.

H.M. Consul adds that he has already taken steps to ascertain what British goods are considered most likely to be able to replace German goods in Norway, and the terms of payment likely to be offered by Norwegian purchasers, and he hopes to be in a position to report the result of his enquiries shortly.

(C. 9,077.)

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Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Portugal.—H.M. Minister at Lisbon reports, under date 26th August, that the abnormal conditions of commerce which the war has created in Portugal—economically one of the least self-contained of European States—have even at this early stage forced the Government to intervene more drastically than has been necessary in States which are more affected politically.

One of the more interesting of these measures is a decree published in the “*Diario do Governo*” of 19th August, by which the Government is, in effect, empowered to take over the financing of the trade of the country.

The decree provides for the establishment of “Government Warehouses” in which all native manufactures, or the raw materials required for them, may be consigned either for “commercial deposit” or for “storage deposit.” Under the former the goods themselves can be bought and sold within the warehouses; under the latter the goods are held as security for the negotiable bills issued in respect of them. These bills or “warrants” are issued by the warehouse authorities and will be discounted by another Government authority.

The direct object of this legislation is to prevent the closing of European markets and the embargo on manufactured food stuffs from throwing immediately large numbers of the industrial population out of work, and to use the Government credit to tide over the crisis until commerce has been re-adjusted to abnormal conditions or normal conditions are re-established. Its introduction has been suggested and facilitated by the establishment a year ago of a somewhat similar system to deal with crises in peculiar local economic conditions in respect of food stuffs.

Another measure of almost equal interest and importance is the establishment of a Commission with power to particularise and retail foodstuffs and fuel. Purchases may be made at home or abroad, and all fiscal regulations are suspended in respect of the Commission's operations. The supplies purchased will be transported at half rates by the Government lines. So far, however, there would seem to be no danger of famine. The Committee, composed of officials and representatives of the provision dealers, that has been enquiring into prices with power to fix them, has recommended raising the price of sugar about 4 per cent., petroleum 10 per cent., and some other goods slightly. The majority of the wares enquired into are being sold so far at normal rates. There has, however, been a great scarcity of coal which has resulted in a reduction of the train service.

(C. 9,221.)

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Sweden.—H.M. Minister at Stockholm reports, under date 21st August, that now that the Swedish Government has established a system of State insurance for maritime risks during the war, Swedish shipowners are making arrangements for the re-establishment of communications with the outside world. It was announced in the press that communications between Gothenburg and Spain, the Mediterranean, the United Kingdom, and Holland would very shortly be restored. The Svea Steamship Company has started a

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

bi-weekly service between Stockholm and Lübeck, and intends to start a service to the United Kingdom shortly.

The question of freight rates is occupying the shipping authorities. Communications with Russia *via* Finland are also being opened up. At present (21st August) the only Finnish port open is Raumo on the Gulf of Bothnia, between which and Stockholm there are daily boats, and the traffic both for passengers and goods is beginning to assume a more normal character along this line. The iron ore export business is, however, at present at a standstill. A good number of shipowners were awaiting the decisions of the Government War Insurance Committee, which had its first meeting on 18th August, before deciding to start operations again. (C. 8,694.)

* * * * *

Togoland.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Dakar (Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis) on the trade and agriculture of Togoland, which was issued last year by the Foreign Office (*Annual Series*, No. 5,226), and is of interest in view of the recent surrender of the Colony to British forces:—

There are comparatively good openings for United Kingdom trade in Togoland, but United Kingdom merchants should remember that only the cheaper qualities of goods are within the reach of the limited pockets of the natives. United Kingdom goods are of superior quality, and cannot compete in price with the cheaper and inferior German articles. The average West African native in his present stage of development does not care for superior articles; he neither appreciates nor understands them. For example, take the case of *sewing machines*. The United Kingdom sewing machine is, as a rule, of good and lasting quality, and a fair price has to be paid for it. On the other hand, the German machines, although they appear to be well turned out and look very splendid in the stores, are not of such good workmanship as the British—at least those sent to West Africa are not. Consequently the price is lower, and nine times out of ten it is the price that appeals to the native mind. A man wishing to purchase a sewing machine considers first the price, and seeing a German article in a German store as good in appearance as the United Kingdom article, but considerably cheaper, immediately selects the former. This applies not only to sewing machines, but to many other articles as well. The Germans, however, are unable to compete with the United Kingdom in *cotton goods*, which are purchased in considerable quantities by the natives.

In addition to sewing machines and cotton goods, there are openings for United Kingdom trade in Togoland in the following articles:—*Iron goods, enamelware, earthenware, haberdashery, copper and brassware, cutlery, rice, biscuits, soap, salt, cigarettes, lamps, lanterns, lead bars, iron sheets, coal tar, timber and pomade.*

Owing to the development of the country, which is rapidly being opened up by the railways and roads, the small native traders of the coast are penetrating into the hinterland, a thing impossible a few years ago. Nor are the native traders from the coast the only non-

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Europeans who are trading in the interior of Togoland. Syrians are beginning to go into the country, and are now found nearly everywhere along the littoral and wherever it is safe to go in many of the hinterlands of West Africa. They are rapidly becoming serious competitors with the native traders in West Africa and are apparently doing well, as they continue to increase in numbers. (C.I.B. 22,051.)

GERMAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY ABROAD.

The following information was forwarded by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Frankfort-on-Main (Sir F. Oppenheimer) before the outbreak of the war:—

Societies for promoting foreign trade.—German manufacturers, merchants and shippers, interested in the same markets, have combined together to form special societies for nursing these markets so as to be able to lay their respective wishes with greater weight before the German Government. Of late there has been active formation of these societies. Such societies now exist individually for Greece, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, South America generally, Russia, France, the Balkans, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Roumania, Armenia, &c. These societies have the moral support of the highest official quarters in Germany, and their recommendations are certain of at least a benevolent consideration. Early in 1914 all these German foreign societies formed a union among themselves, so that they might individually benefit from each others' experience; they also intend to centralise their labours in connection with the statistical and other material to be collected.

Manufacturing establishments abroad.—The above shows how the necessity of an increased export trade is officially and privately recognised, and how it is made the object of special care. Concurrently, German foreign expansion is being developed in a direction which is not, or only insignificantly, revealed by the figures of the German export trade, though its effects, together with those of the extension of German shipping, can be traced in the vast imports of gold which have so effectively eased the German money market in 1914. German capital is increasingly invested in production and manufacture abroad. Probably the greatest impetus to such German foreign industrial settlements was given by the last customs tariff. Certain German industries, *e.g.*, the chemical industry, were notoriously forced to open foreign branches because the foreign customs barriers erected in reply to the German tariff rendered a lucrative German export trade impossible. A certain impetus was also given by the British patent law. But quite independently of these causes vast sums of German capital are constantly being invested in industrial settlements abroad—in electrical concerns (*e.g.*, in Russia and in South America—the Deutsche Überseeische Electricitäts Gesellschaft is probably, with the exception of the Bagdad Railway, the largest German foreign enterprise), in mines of iron ore (in Norway, Sweden,

German Trade and Industry Abroad.

Spain), in gold (in Siberia), in coal mines (the United Kingdom and Norway), shipbuilding (Russia), in chemical enterprises (Sweden, Norway), in engineering works (Russia, South America), &c. The leading firms in certain German industries (metallurgical, electrical, chemical, construction) have become world establishments, with branches established as separate companies in many foreign parts. From a mercantile point of view there can be little doubt that, so far, the benefit which Germany has derived from this private industrial colonisation outweighs the benefit which she has derived from her political colonies.

Foreign Banks.—As might have been expected, German banking has spread abroad in the track of German manufacture. For abroad also German manufacturers need their native methods of banking. It is not possible to estimate even approximately the total German capital engaged in banking enterprises outside Germany. Leading German banks have branches abroad with only a nominal capital, but appear legally liable to the full amount of the parent establishment; German capital, moreover, often participates more or less secretly, and to considerable amounts, in various foreign banks.

Uniform bill of lading.—After prolonged negotiations between the various export societies and the shipping companies, a uniform bill of lading was agreed upon towards the end of 1913. This will prove a special boon to the German exporters, for one of the terms henceforth to be inserted in all German bills of lading is to the effect that any conditions differing from those laid down for the uniform German bills of lading are to be null and void. Where local conditions abroad necessitate certain alterations of the uniform rules such alterations must be written on the face of the bill. The German freighter is henceforth in the widest sense liable for the seaworthiness of his ship and for the negligence of his employes—points which used to be the source of much uncertainty and litigation.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome publishes the following information regarding the estimated production of the undermentioned crops in various countries:—

Wheat.—For the following countries in the Northern Hemisphere the production is estimated at 668,088,331 quintals or 96·3 per cent. of last year's production:—Hungary, Belgium, Spain, England and Wales, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Switzerland, United States, India, Japan and Tunis.

Rye.—For the following countries the production is estimated at 361,419,879 quintals or 97·8 per cent. of the production in 1913:—Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe and Switzerland.

Barley.—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India, the production is forecasted at 217,474,477 quintals, or 93·8 per cent. of last year's production.

Crop Prospects in certain Countries.

Oats.—For the same countries as in the case of wheat, but omitting India and Japan, the production is forecasted at 343,930,770 quintals, or 92·2 per cent. of the 1913 production.

Maize.—The production is forecasted at 26,000,000 quintals in Italy, or 94·4 per cent. of that in 1913; at 18,308,113 quintals (99 per cent.) in Russia-in-Europe; at 26,000 quintals (86·7 per cent.) in Switzerland; and at 728,500,680 quintals (117·2 per cent.) in the United States.

Rice.—The production is forecasted at 5,000,000 quintals in Italy and at 4,694,760 quintals in the United States, or 92·0 per cent. and 89·3 per cent. respectively of that in 1913.

Regarding other products, the harvest forecast figures for **potatoes** are given for Switzerland as 8,200,000 quintals, or 96·5 per cent. of the production in 1913, and for the United States as 96,888,960 quintals, or 107·4 per cent.; the figures for **wine** production in Italy are given as 52,000,000 hectolitres, or 99·5 per cent. of the 1913 production, and in Switzerland as 520,000 hectolitres or 197·0 per cent.

Quintal = 220·46 lbs.; Hectolitre = 22 Imperial gallons.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY OF COLOMBIA.

The following information has been received from the British Vice-Consul at Bogotá (Mr. H. E. Bowle):—

Under the protection of a high tariff several cotton mills have come into existence in Colombia during the past 10 years, and are now firmly established in the local trade.

In Medellín, the principal centre of the industry, the "Compañía de Tejidos de Medellín" (208 looms and 5,328 spindles) employs 500 hands and consumes 400,000 kilogs. of raw cotton per annum; of this quantity, 100,000 kilogs. is grown in the Department of Antioquia and the remainder bought from Bolívar. Another company—the "Compañía Colombiana de Tejidos"—employs 250 hands and 140 looms, and intends adding a spinning mill during the present year. This firm is also engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. Four other firms of importance are engaged in the industry, and confine themselves chiefly to weaving; collectively they employ 341 operatives and own 168 looms. Practically all the yarns used in these factories are brought from the United Kingdom. A factory at Samacá with 100 looms produces 20,000 yards of finished cloth per week; there are also 1,928 spindles in use, and the production is 5,000 lbs. of yarn per week. At Barranquilla there are two mills employing 500 hands and working 325 looms, but no spindles. Three underwear factories, one recently established, are in operation and give employment to 430 workpeople. A spinning mill is shortly to be erected in the town.

Raw cotton is produced in small quantities throughout several Departments, but varies greatly in the length of the fibre owing to the varying conditions under which it is grown. Unfortunately no official figures are available regarding the production of cotton in the Republic.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry of Colombia.

The majority of the Colombian people are poor, and it is probable that 90 per cent. of them have no reserve fund with which to provide for their wants. The rate of wages generally is very low, and the people therefore live from hand to mouth; consequently the demand for cotton fabrics is almost entirely for cheap goods. The Colombian manufacturers have set themselves thoroughly to understand the conditions of the market and, by keeping their looms running on certain classes of goods, have succeeded in supplanting the trade in many of the staple lines which were formerly the principal export of United Kingdom firms. The local product is relatively cheap owing to the support of a highly protective tariff, and the goods are of a durable quality suitable to the needs of the peasantry, though less attractive in appearance than material of a similar nature imported from the United Kingdom.

The cotton trade of Colombia has thus been undergoing a period of transition. Business is no longer carried on under the old conditions. Importing merchants have now become more exacting, whereas formerly considerable latitude was left to shippers in the choice and detail of the goods purchased. Importers, under the pressure of competition by local factories, are looking for a different class of article which will enable them to keep up their turnover and tempt purchasers. Such business is bound to be largely experimental, and there is a tendency on the part of importers, in the event of the consignments proving unsaleable, to throw the responsibility on the seller. It is of great importance therefore that orders received from buyers in Colombia should be carried out with exactness, no liberties being taken with detail as was customary in former days.

In the markets of the interior American competition has succeeded in displacing some kinds of British cotton goods, but British traders, on account of their ability to specialise in the markets for which they cater, have, on the whole, little to fear from foreign competition. The competition of the United States has been felt during recent years, but the trade is of an intermittent character and the goods are dumped in Colombia with little regard for the needs and styles of the market. Importers are, however, unable to make the same margin of profit from American goods as from those of British origin, since exactly the same brand and make of the former can be had at all the stores; thus they generally return to British goods as soon as normal prices have been re-established.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia, further detailed reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Herald," regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff investigation in connection with the following articles :—

**Inter-State
Commission for
Tariff Investiga-
tion; Reports
of Evidence.**

Flour and mill offal,
Undressed rice,
Portland cement,
Slates,
Motor bodies,
Copper, refined in Australia (bounty on),
Tin ore, tin ore concentrates and unrefined metal (export duty on).

These reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 23,619.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notification (No. 7,104), dated 10th August, 1914, which has been issued under sec. 19 of the "Sea Customs Act, 1878" (No. 8 of 1878), and which prohibits the taking by sea or by land out of British India :

**Exportation of
Certain Articles,
&c., Prohibited.**

Bullocks ;
Camels ;
Horses ;
Leather (hides, tanned—buffalo and cow) ;
Lead, pig ;
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description ;
Mules ;
Slaughter cattle ;
Sheep and goats ;
Veterinary instruments and appliances ; and
Veterinary medicines.

(C. 9,381.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of the Indian Copyright Act, 1914 (No. 3 of 1914), which modifies and adds to the provisions of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911.

**Copyright Act,
1914.
Importation of
Copyright Works,
&c.**

Under the Indian Copyright Act, which extends to the whole of British India (including Baluchistan, the District of Angul and the Sonthal Parganas) it is provided by section 6, respecting the importation of copyright works, that

"Copies made out of British India of any work in which copyright subsists which, if made in British India, would infringe copyright,

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Chief Customs Officer, as defined in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into British India, shall not be so imported; and shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be deemed to be prohibited imports within the meaning of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

"Before detaining any such copies, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the confiscation thereof, such Chief Customs Officer, or any other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, may require the regulations under this section, whether as to information, security, conditions, or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself, in accordance with these regulations, that the copies are such as are prohibited by this section to be imported.

"The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the 'Gazette of India,' make regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and confiscation of copies, the importation of which is prohibited by this section, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and confiscation; and may, by such regulations, determine the information, notices and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this section, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

"Such regulations may apply to copies of all works the importation of copies of which is prohibited by this section, or different regulations may be made respecting different classes of such works.

"The regulations may provide for the informant re-imbursing the Secretary of State for India in Council all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention; and may provide that notices given under the Copyright Act to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom and communicated by that authority to any authority in British India, shall be deemed to have been given by the owner to the said Chief Customs Officer.

"This section shall have effect as the necessary modification of section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act."

The Act also contains certain provisions regarding the application of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 to British India with adaptations, the modification of copyright as regards translations of works first published in British India, and of musical works made by residents of, or first published in, British India.

Penalties are also prescribed for offences in respect of infringing copies of copyright works.

(C. 8,467.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1811B) which contains the text of an Act to amend the "Customs Tariff Act, 1907," and which was assented to on the 20th August, 1914.

The present Act amends the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Dominion of Canada, with effect from the 21st

**Increased Import
Duties on certain
Articles.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

August last, with the exception of the duties leviable on ale, beer and spirituous liquors (under tariff headings Nos. 146, 147 and 156), which are applicable from the 7th August last.

The following statement shows the new rates of duty leviable on the various articles imported into the Dominion—those previously in force also being given for purposes of comparison :—

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
21	Cocoa paste or "liquor" and chocolate paste or "liquor," sweetened, in blocks or cakes not less than two pounds in weight ... per pound	3½ cts.	4 cts.	4 cts.	4 cts.	4½ cts.	4½ cts.
22	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate in powder form ...	20 %	25 %	25 %	22½ %	27½ %	27½ cts.
23	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., and confectionery coated with or containing chocolate, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty ... per pound	½ ct.	½ ct.	½ ct.	1 ct.	1 ct.	1 ct.
	and ...	22½ %	35 %	35 %	22½ %	35 %	35 %
25	Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground ... per pound	2 cts.	2½ cts.	3 cts.	2 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
25a	Coffee, extract of, n.o.p., and substitutes therefor of all kinds ... per pound	2 cts.	2½ cts.	3 cts.	5 cts.	6 cts.	6 cts.
26	Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes therefor, including acorn nuts, n.o.p. per pound	1½ cts.	1¾ cts.	2 cts.	4 cts.	5 cts.	5 cts.
27	Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production .. per pound	1½ cts.	1¾ cts.	2 cts.	4 cts.	5 cts.	5 cts.
	and ...	10 %	10 %	10 %	7½ %	10 %	10 %
28	Coffee, green, imported direct from the country of growth and production, and green coffee purchased in bond in the United Kingdom per pound				2½ cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
28a	Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom ... per pound	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
29	Coffee, green, n.o.p., per pound and ...	10 %	10 %	10 %	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.
29a	Tea, n.o.p. ...				10 %	10 %	10 %
43	Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty per pound	2 cts.	3 cts.	3½ cts.	2½ cts.	3½ cts.	3½ cts.
44	Condensed coffee with milk...	20 %	27½ %	30 %	25 %	35 %	35 %

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
45	Milk foods, n.o.p., prepared cereal foods, in packages not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight each ...	17½ %	22½ %	25 %	20 %	27½ %	27½ %
66	Biscuits, sweetened ...	17½ %	25 %	27½ %	20 %	30 %	30 %
103	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof ...	50 %	50 %	50 %	60 %	60 %	60 %
104	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing more than forty per cent of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof per gallon and ...	\$2.40 30 %	\$2.40 30 %	\$2.40 30 %	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %
105	Fruit in air-tight can or other air-tight packages, n.o.p., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty ... per pound	1½ cts.	2 cts.	2½ cts.	1½ cts.	2½ cts.	2½ cts.
106	Jellies, jams, preserves and condensed mince meats per pound	2½ cts.	3 cts.	3½ cts.	2½ cts.	3½ cts.	3½ cts.
107	Preserved ginger ...	20 cts.	27½ %	30 %	25 %	35 %	35 %
113	Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not ... per pound	3 cts.	4 cts.	4 cts.	3½ cts.	4½ cts.	4½ cts.
134	All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than eighty-eight degrees by the polariscope, per one hundred pounds ...	72 cts.	93 cts.	93 cts.	\$1.52	\$1.93	\$1.93
	And for each additional degree over eighty-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds ...	1 ct.	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	1 ct.	1½ cts.	1½ cts.
	Provided that fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less shall not be subject to duty, and that fractions of more than five-tenths shall be dutiable as a degree						
	Provided that refined sugar shall be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies and possessions, and not otherwise.						

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
135	<p>Sugar, n.o.p., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms, sugar concrete, and molasses testing over fifty-six degrees and not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope, per one hundred pounds</p> <p>And for each additional degree over seventy-five degrees, per one hundred pounds</p> <p>Provided that fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less shall not be subject to duty, and that fractions of more than five-tenths shall be dutiable as a degree.</p> <p>Provided that all raw sugar, including sugar specified in this item, the produce of any British colony or possession, shall be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff, when imported direct into Canada from any British country.</p> <p>Provided that sugar imported under this item shall not be subject to special duty.</p>	25 cts.	31½ cts.	31½ cts.	88 cts.	\$1.11½	\$1.11½
		¾ ct.	1½ cts.	1½ cts.	¾ ct.	1½ cts.	1½ cts.
135a	<p>Raw sugar as described in tariff item 135, when imported to be refined in Canada by Canadian sugar refiners, to the extent of the quantity of sugar refined during the calendar years 1912 and 1913, by such refiners by sugar produced in Canada from Canadian beet-root under regulations by the Minister of Customs, per one hundred pounds, testing not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope</p> <p>And per one hundred pounds for each additional degree over seventy-five degrees ...</p> <p>Provided that sugar imported under this item shall not be subject to special duty.</p> <p>This item to expire December 31, 1914.</p>	25 cts.	25 cts.	25 cts.	88 cts.	88 cts.	88 cts.
		¾ ct.	¾ ct.	¾ ct.	¾ ct.	¾ ct.	¾ ct.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
141	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied fruits, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar, <i>the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty</i> ... per pound and ... } 22½ % 35 % 35 % { ½ ct. ½ ct. ½ ct. 22½ % 35 % 35 %						
143	[The italicised words are new.] Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigars to include bands and ribbons, and the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering						
	per pound and ...	\$3 25 %	\$3 25 %	\$3 25 %	\$3.50 25 %	\$3.50 25 %	\$3.50 25 %
144	Cut tobacco ... per pound	55 cts.	55 cts.	55 cts.	65 cts.	65 cts.	65 cts.
145	Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p., and snuff ... per pound	50 cts.	50 cts.	50 cts.	60 cts.	60 cts.	60 cts.
146	Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle						
	per gallon	16 cts.	16 cts.	16 cts.	30 cts.	30 cts.	30 cts.
147	Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles						
	per gallon	24 cts.	24 cts.	24 cts.	42 cts.	42 cts.	42 cts.
	Provided that six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles shall be held to contain one gallon.						
150	Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than twenty-five per cent. of proof spirits						
	per gallon	60 cts.	60 cts.	60 cts.	75 cts.	75 cts.	75 cts.
151	Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing more than twenty-five per cent. of proof spirits						
	per gallon and ...	\$2.40 30 %	\$2.40 30 %	\$2.40 30 %	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %
152	Lime juice, fruit syrups, and fruit juices, n.o.p. ...	15 %	20 %	20 %	17½ %	22½ %	22½ %
156	Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, n.o.p.; gin of all kinds, n.o.p.; rum, whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic						

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
156 <i>cont</i>	<p>liquors, n.o.p.; amyl alcohol or fusel-oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, n.o.p.; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.o.p.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages; and wines, n.o.p., containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirit per gallon of the strength of proof</p> <p>Provided, as to all the goods specified in this item when of less strength than the strength of proof, that no reduction or allowance shall be made in the measurement thereof for duty purposes, below the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof.</p> <p>Provided also, that when the goods specified in this item are of greater strength than the strength of proof, the measurement thereof and the amount of duty payable thereon shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof.</p> <p>Provided further, that bottles and flasks and packages of gin, rum, whisky and brandy of all kinds, and imitations thereof, shall be held to contain the following quantities (subject to the provisions for addition or deduction in respect of the degree of strength), viz.:—</p> <p>Bottles, flasks and packages, containing not more than three-fourths of a gallon per dozen, as three-fourths of a gallon per dozen;</p>	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates,		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
156 <i>cont</i>	<p>Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than three-fourths of a gallon but not more than one gallon per dozen, as one gallon per dozen ;</p> <p>Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than one gallon but not more than one and one-half gallon per dozen, as one and one-half gallon per dozen ;</p> <p>Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than one and one-half gallon but not more than two gallons per dozen, as two gallons per dozen ;</p> <p>Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than two gallons but not more than two and four-fifths gallons per dozen, as two and four-fifths gallons per dozen ;</p> <p>Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than two and four-fifths gallons but not more than three gallons per dozen, as three gallons per dozen ;</p> <p>Bottles, flasks and packages, containing more than three gallons but not more than three and one-fifth gallons per dozen.</p> <p>Provided further, that bottles or phials of liquors for special purposes, such as samples not for sale to the trade, may be entered for duty according to actual measurement, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.</p>						
159	<p>Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.o.p., per gallon and.....</p>	\$2.40 30 cts.	\$2.40 30 cts.	\$2.40 30 cts.	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

No. of Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
160	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth, and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kinds:— (a) When in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each (b) When in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each, per gallon and.....	50 %	50 %	50 %	60 %	60 %	60 %
161	Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia ... per gallon and ...	\$2.40 40 %	\$2.40 40 %	\$2.40 40 %	\$3.00 40 %	\$3.00 40 %	\$3.00 40 %
162	Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirits	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %
168	Malt flour containing less than fifty per cent. in weight of malt; also extract of malt, fluid or not, including grain molasses—all articles in this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations by the Minister of Customs ... per pound and ...	50 %	50 %	50 %	60 %	60 %	60 %
220	All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.o.p.:— (a) When dry (b) All others Provided that drugs, pill-mass and preparations,	35 % 20 % *50 %	35 % 25 % *50 %	35 % 25 % 50 %	35 % 20 % *60 %	35 % 25 % *60 %	35 % 25 % 60 %

* Under the Franco Canadian Convention of 1907, provision is made for a special duty of 25 % *ad valorem* on all medicinal, &c., preparations, other than dry and not containing alcohol—the produce of France and certain other countries.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

No. of Heads	Articles.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
	not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognised by the British or the United States pharmacopœia, or the French Codex as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item; Provided, also, that any article in this item containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirit shall be rated for duty at ... per gallon and ...						
248	Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers per gallon	\$2.40 30 %	\$2.40 30 %	\$2.40 30 %	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %	\$3.00 30 %
		\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25

[Note.—The Intermediate Tariff rates are only applicable, under the Franco-Canadian Convention of 1907 and certain Special Agreements with Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy, in the case of items Nos. 23, 105, 141, 152, 156, 159, 160, 162 and 220.]

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 562 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of military and naval supplies to certain places, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1804B), dated 14th August, 1914, notifying that *coal* may now be exported from the Dominion to Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

[Note.—The exportation of coal from Canada to any places *other than* the United Kingdom, British Possessions, the United States Japan, France and Russia was previously prohibited.] (C. 8,845.)

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 512 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th May, 1914, relative to a Bill proposing to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus in the Dominion of Canada, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "White Phosphorus Matches Act," which was assented to on the 27th May last, and which enacts the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill, except as regards the date of operation of the Act.

**Exportation of
Coal now
permitted to
certain Foreign
Countries.**

**Importation, &c.
of White
Phosphorus
Matches
Prohibited.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

It was proposed in the original Bill that all the provisions of the Act should come into force on the 1st January, 1916, but under the present Act it is provided that only the provisions regarding the prohibition of the *sale or use* of white phosphorus matches shall come into force on that date, whilst the other provisions of the Act are to be operative from the 1st January, 1915. (C. 8,825.)

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1812 B), dated 24th August, 1914, which lays down new regulations under the Customs dumping clause of the Canadian Customs Tariff, with effect from 1st September, 1914, as follows:—

**New Regulations
respecting Special
(or Dumping)
Duties.**

The Regulations heretofore made as to exemptions from Customs special duty (or dumping duty) under paragraph 7 of section 6 of the Customs Tariff, 1907, as set forth in Memoranda Nos. 1407 B, 1506 B and 1652 B are repealed,* and the following regulations are made and established in place thereof:—

Under the special duty provisions of the Customs Tariff, the special duty (or dumping duty) is *not* to apply in the following cases *viz.*:—

- (a) When the difference between the fair market value and the selling price of the goods to the importer in Canada does not exceed 5 per cent. of their fair market value.

Provided that the whole difference shall be taken into account for special duty purposes when exceeding 5 per cent.

Provided, further, that special duty (or dumping duty) under the Customs Tariff shall without exemption allowance apply to articles of a class or kind made in Canada when admitted free of ordinary duty, and shall also without exemption allowance apply to round rolled wire rods of iron or steel. (C. 9,409.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 167 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th July last, respecting a Customs decision regarding the duty leviable on white cotton bobbinet imported into Canada, the Board of Trade have now received further information from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada relative to the ruling given by the Canadian Customs Department in respect of this article on importation into the Dominion.

The Canadian Commissioner of Customs states that before the departmental ruling respecting white cotton bobbinet became operative, it was found almost impossible to secure uniformity of rating, as material known as brussels net, bretonne net and parie net is so similar to bobbinet that it was impossible for others than experts to differentiate between them. These articles are now being uniformly rated under the interpretation or ruling referred to.

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th June, 1907 (pp. 509-11); for the 4th February, 1909 p. 231, and for the 23rd November, 1911 (p. 383).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

The Customs Department, considering all the circumstances, is not prepared to rescind the ruling, which reads as follows:—

“White cotton bobbinet to be considered in the web, and entitled to entry under Item 574, whether imported in boxes or otherwise, must contain at least 50 square yards to the piece.”

[*Note.*—The tariff heading No. 574 reads:—

White cotton bobbinet, plain, in the web:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff ...	15	per cent.	<i>ad val.</i>
“ „ Intermediate Tariff ...	22½	“	“
“ „ General „ ...	25	“	“

“White cotton bobbinet” of less than 50 square yards in the piece is classified under tariff heading No. 575, as follows:—

“ Under the British Preferential Tariff...25	per cent.	<i>ad val.</i>
“ „ Special Tariff of the Franco-Canadian Convention ...	27½	“ „
“ „ Intermediate Tariff ...	32½	“ „
“ „ General „ ...	35	“ „

[C.I.B. 22,490.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 442 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 13th August last, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs under Proclamation No. 157 of 1914, except by permission of the Minister of Defence, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa certain amended regulations which have been issued by the Union Government concerning the export of foodstuffs and coal from the Union.

**Exportation of
Foodstuffs
and Coal.
Amended
Regulations.**

It is stated that in order to obviate any confusion as to the policy of the Government in connection with the exportation of *foodstuffs* from the Union, the following is the text of a notice which has been issued by the Minister of Railways and Harbours to all officers of the Railway and Harbour Administration charged with the carrying out of the provisions of Proclamation 157:

(1) Exportation of cereal foodstuffs oversea, except to ports of Great Britain, is absolutely prohibited.

(2) Exportation of cereals to ports in Great Britain is not prohibited, but is being regulated by provision for the Government’s consent in each case, with the object of checking the extent to which such foodstuffs are being exported. Such consent should first of all be obtained from the local officer of the Railway Administration, who is charged with this work, and he should satisfy himself in every case that the proposed exportation is bona-fide, and is intended for some port in Great Britain, in which case he may allow shipment to be

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

made, referring only to the Minister such applications as may indicate a proposal for an unusually large or important shipment, for instance, more than 5,000 bags of cereals.

(3) Exportation of other foodstuffs such as dried and tinned fish, fruit, and vegetables may be allowed to any ports oversea, except those of the enemy.

(4) Exportation of all foodstuffs for local consumption in Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, the Province of Mozambique, and the Congo is permitted until further notice, but should quantities forwarded be unusually large the attention of the Minister should be directed thereto by telegraph by the local railway officer responsible for this work.

In regard to *coal*, instructions have been given that coal may be supplied for bunkering British ships or ships of a foreign nation, and that permission may be given for the export of coal destined for use in British Dominions or by friendly nations. (C.I.B. 23,630.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Proclamation (No. 156 of 1914), dated 5th August, which has been issued under the South Africa "Defence Act, No. 13 of 1912," and which prohibits, until further notice, the exportation from the Union of South Africa of warlike stores, including the under-mentioned articles, except with permission of the Minister of Defence:—

**Exportation of
Warlike Stores
Prohibited, except
with permission
of the Minister
of Defence.**

Ammunition and explosives, and the materials used in their manufacture.

Arms, guns, and gun-mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.

Accoutrements.

Armour plates.

Balloons, kites and airships.

Fuses and detonators.

Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.

Intrrenching tools.

Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof.

Materials used in ship construction.

Mining cables.

Naval and military stores of every description, including tents, uniform and equipment.

Range finders.

Searchlight apparatus.

Submarine mines and torpedoes.

Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.

(C. 9,413.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NIGERIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Order-in-Council (No. 20 of 1914), dated 6th August, which prohibits, under sec. 174 of the "Customs Ordinance, 1908," certain warlike stores from being exported from, or carried coastwise in, Nigeria.

The list of warlike stores specified in the Order is similar to that given on pp. 344-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August last regarding the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom. (C. 9,202.)

A further Order-in-Council (No. 21 of 1914), dated 7th August, has been received which prohibits the exportation of certain military and naval stores from Nigeria.

The list of stores is practically identical with that shown on pp. 410-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of such stores from the United Kingdom to certain countries.

The present Order, however, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of the following articles:—

Four-wheeled wagons capable of carrying 2 tons (instead of 1 ton) and over.

Steam lighters and barges of all descriptions (instead of steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions).

Torpedoes (instead of torpedoes and parts thereof). (C. 9,202.)

SIERRA LEONE.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Order-in-Council (No. 10 of 1914) which was approved by the Legislative Council on the 29th July, 1914, and which amends the "Customs Duties Ordinance, 1909" (No. 4 of 1909) so far as relates to the duties leviable on wine on importation into Sierra Leone, as follows:—

Article.		Rates of Import Duty.	
		Old Rates.	New Rates.
Wine—		s. d.	s. d.
Claret	per gall.	2 0	See below.
All other kinds	"	3 0	
Wines—			
Still wines—			
Of a strength not exceeding 20°		} See above. }	2 3
pf. spirit	"		
Of a strength exceeding 20°			3 3
pf. spirit	"		4 0
Sparkling wines	"		
Together with a sum of 3d. per degree or part of a degree above 42° per centum of proof spirit.			

(C. 8,973.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CYPRUS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation dated 17th August, 1914, which amends a Proclamation of the 6th August, whereby the exportation of goats, barley and oats from Cyprus is now permitted.

**Exportation of
Certain
Foodstuffs, &c.
Prohibited.**

The original Proclamation of the 6th August (as above amended) provides for the prohibition of the exportation of the following :

Wheat.

Rye.

Vetches and other grain.

Lucerne, chopped or long straw and grasses.

Cattle, sheep and pigs.

Turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, and poultry and other animals or birds used for food ; and

Without express permission, Horses, mules and asses.

(C.I.B. 23,603.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 567 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles from Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the undermentioned goods may be exported from *Archangel* in ships of *allied* nations to ports of *allied* countries without special permits in each case :—

Wheat in the grain, flour, barley, potatoes, vegetables, bacon, poultry, game, eggs, butter, tobacco, timber, and coal for bunkers.

In all other cases, the shipment from Russia of goods of the prohibited kinds can only be effected in virtue of a special permit in each case. His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd can, it is understood, obtain permission for the shipment on *British* vessels of goods of the prohibited kinds which are destined for specified *British* ports. In the case of goods which it is proposed to transport from Russia on *neutral* vessels, either direct to the United Kingdom or to a neutral port for transshipment to the United Kingdom, application to the Russian authorities for permission to export must be made by the Embassy or Legation of that country under whose flag the vessel sails. Such application will be supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Petrograd at the request of the consignees of the goods in the United Kingdom provided that such request is addressed to the Embassy, not direct, *but through the Foreign Office.* (C. 9,123 and 9,291.)

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, by a Danish Ministerial decree, dated the 6th August, the exportation of the undermentioned goods from Denmark was prohibited until further notice :—

**Exportation of
certain Articles
Prohibited.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DENMARK—*continued.*

1. Fodder, corn, potatoes, meal and groats.
2. Gold and silver, minted or in bars.
3. Coal, coke, petroleum, benzine and all other combustible matter, also lubricants.
4. Arms of every description, including sporting guns or single parts thereof which are known as such.
5. Ammunition of every description, also single parts thereof which are known as such.
6. Gunpowder and explosives, which are distinctly intended for war purposes.
7. Electric cables.
8. Motor cars.
9. Instruments and apparatus, which are exclusively made for the manufacture or repair of arms and materials used in land and sea warfare.
10. Raw materials for the building or repair of iron or steel ships, as also for the production of weapons or ammunition.
11. Wood in blocks, planks and boards. (C. 9,471.)

NETHERLANDS.

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the prohibition of the exportation of certain goods from the Netherlands, and the temporary withdrawal of the prohibition in respect of certain articles, the Board of Trade are in receipt of information to the effect that the prohibition has again been enforced in respect of *rye and rye flour and raw cotton and cotton yarns.*

A Decree, dated the 3rd August, prohibits the exportation of *rice* as from the 3rd September.

His Majesty's Minister at The Hague reports that a Royal Decree of the 28th August prohibits the exportation of *liquid fuel*, the Crown reserving to itself the right to grant exemptions.

The prohibition of the exportation of *cocaine* and of *Cinchona bark and products made therefrom*, established by the Decree of the 7th August, is temporarily repealed. (C. 9,586.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of cassava products, gold, silver, rice, Katjang and maize from the Netherlands East Indies has been prohibited. (C. 9,587.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt through the Foreign Office, of copy of a notice issued by the French Ministry of Agriculture, and published in the issue of the "Journal Officiel" for the 25th August, which permits the importation into France of frozen game for sale in Paris. The game must be sent from the frontiers to Paris in wagons sealed by the Customs.

A similar privilege has been accorded to the town of Marseilles in respect of frozen game imported from abroad through the port of Marseilles.

(C. 8,797.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 28th August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 21st August, in virtue of which the Customs duties on coffee, tea and residues of tea of foreign origin imported into French Indo-China are in future to be levied at the full rates prescribed by the French Metropolitan Customs Tariff.

[*Note.*—Duty was formerly levied on coffee imported into French Indo-China at *one-half* of the rates of the French Metropolitan Tariff, and on tea and residues of tea at the rate of 50 francs per 100 kilogrammes.]

(C. 9,338.)

FRANCE (MAYOTTE).

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 28th August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 21st August, in virtue of which the Customs duty on coffee of foreign origin imported into Mayotte, which was formerly fixed at one-half of the rate prescribed by the French Metropolitan Customs Tariff, is in future to be levied at the full rate prescribed by that Tariff.

(C. 9,338.)

PORTUGAL.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, with reference to the Law which was enacted last summer for the establishment of a free port at Lisbon, the Portuguese Government has recently issued a Decree which provides that, in so far as full force cannot yet be given to the Law in question, a free zone is established in the port of Lisbon for the reception of merchandise exported from Brazil and the Portuguese Colonies. In the free zone all produce and merchandise from the above-mentioned countries, except wine and oil, may be embarked,

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***PORTUGAL**—*continued.*

disembarked or warehoused, free of duty; and may there be treated, re-packed, or transformed into commercial products in industrial establishments situated within the zone. No time limit is fixed within which goods may be warehoused in the free zone. The loading, unloading and warehousing charges are to be fixed by the Government in accordance with the proposals of the port authority.

(C. 9,074.)

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Portuguese Government (No. 771, dated the 19th August) which provides that cleaned coffee exported from that part of the Province of Angola not included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo shall be subject to export duty as follows:—

Cleaned coffee:—

Exported in Portuguese vessels to Portuguese ports	... ..	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Exported to foreign ports in West Africa, in any vessels	... ..	6 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Exported to foreign ports in Portuguese vessels	... ..	9 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
Exported to foreign ports in foreign vessels	... ..	11 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>

For the purpose of this Decree, cleaned coffee is held to mean coffee consisting solely of beans free from all impurities (*i.e.*, coffee not completely shelled or cleaned, pieces of pulp or shell, earth or other foreign substances).

The differentiation in favour of vessels under the Portuguese flag may only be enjoyed by such vessels if their freight charges do not exceed those of foreign vessels.

From the 1st August, 1915, uncleaned coffee (*i.e.* coffee which contains any impurities) exported through the Custom houses of the Province of Angola not included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo is to be subject to an export duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

In accordance with Law No. 256 of the 22nd July, 1914, coffee, both cleaned and uncleaned, exported through Custom houses of the Province not included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo is subject also to a "national duty" of 1 per cent.; cleaned coffee is not to be subject to any other additional duties or taxes.

Cleaned coffee exported through Custom houses of the Province of Angola included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo is to be subject to an export duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. From the 1st August, 1915, uncleaned coffee exported through those Custom houses is to pay an export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(C. 9,074.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GREECE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that by Royal Decrees of July 20/August 2 and July 21/August 3, the exportation of the following goods from Greece has been prohibited :—

Animals, cereals and flour ;
Gold in bars and gold coins ;
All kinds of coal.

(C. 9,340.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Law (No. 286) was published in the Greek Official Gazette of the 30th July/12th August, which prohibits the importation into, and manufacture and sale in Greece, of stilettoes, daggers, knives wholly or partly double-edged, closed knives of which the blades are supported by a spring or any other contrivance, and weapons of the nature of swords of any size contained in sticks or clubs. Holders of stocks of such weapons are allowed a period of two months within which to export them

The Law also prohibits the manufacture for commercial purposes, the importation and sale of fire-arms of all kinds, and of all kinds of swords, bayonets, lances, and pointed knives, without Government permission.

(C. 9,323.)

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Minister at Bucharest to the effect that the exportation of beans, sulphuric acid, and all pharmaceutical products from Roumania is prohibited.

**Exportation of
certain Articles
prohibited.**

TURKEY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Imperial Ottoman Government has prohibited the importation into, and sale in Turkey of cigarette papers bearing obscene pictures and harmful to public morality.

**Prohibition of
Importation and
Sale of Certain
Cigarette Papers.**

(C. 8,633.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have been officially informed that the importation of ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom into the United States of America has been suspended owing to the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in this country.

**Prohibition of Importation of
Ruminants and Swine from
the United Kingdom.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Order (Circular No. 679), dated the 14th July and issued from the Executive Office of the Panama Canal, which establishes Customs Regulations for the Panama Canal. These Regulations are as follows:—

**Customs
Regulations.**

1. *Article 1.*—There is hereby established a Bureau of Customs for the Panama Canal which shall be charged with the following duties:

2. The entry and clearance of vessels at the ports of the Canal Zone and in transit through the Panama Canal.

3. The custody of goods, wares, and merchandise introduced into the Canal Zone, pending the release thereof on presentation of evidence in due form that said goods, wares and merchandise are entitled to free entry, or that the import duties due to the Republic of Panama have been paid, or that payment has been waived.

4. The enforcement of the immigration laws and regulations of the Canal Zone, except as this duty is assigned by law or Executive Order to the Chief Quarantine Officer.

5. The certification of invoices covering shipments from the Canal Zone to the United States.

6. Such services to seamen as are commonly rendered by shipping commissioners in American ports, or by American consuls in foreign ports.

7. *Article 2.*—The Executive Secretary of the Panama Canal shall be charged with the supervision of the Customs Service. The captains of the ports of the Canal Zone shall be, *ex officio*, officers of the Customs Service for the purpose of entering and clearing vessels. There shall be employed such inspectors and other subordinate officers as may be necessary to carry on the work of the bureau as determined by competent authority. Employees of the Panama Canal, or of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus, whose duties relate to vessels using the Panama Canal and its terminal ports, or to cargo discharged in the Canal Zone, may be appointed Customs officers for special and defined purposes, and they shall discharge their duties as such without additional compensation.

8. *Article 3.*—Subject to the direction of the Executive Secretary, and except as otherwise provided for in these regulations, inspectors of Customs shall perform the duties heretofore performed by Deputy Collectors of Customs in the Canal Zone.

9. *Article 4.*—Vessels may enter and clear at either the port of Balboa or the port of Cristobal. If they desire to pass through the Canal without stopping at the opposite terminal port, they may clear from the port of entry; but should they stop at the opposite port for the purpose of taking on or discharging freight or passengers, or taking stores, provisions, supplies, coal, fuel, or water, they may be compelled to enter and clear from both ports.

10. *Article 5.*—When a vessel arrives at the port of Balboa, or the port of Cristobal, or at the Panama Canal in transit, the master thereof shall furnish to the boarding officer representing the Bureau of Customs, or if no Customs officer shall come aboard, to the Captain of the Port, on a blank form which will be furnished him for that purpose, a report of arrival, which shall include such statistical data relating to the vessel, its cargo and passengers, as may be required by the various departments of the Panama Canal.

11. *Article 6.*—There shall also be furnished to the boarding officer a full manifest of the cargo, in writing, signed by the master and specifying the marks, kinds, and quantities thereof, the port or ports where the cargo was shipped, the different ports to which it is consigned or intended to be entered and the names of the consignees. Any form of manifest in substantial compliance with these requirements will be accepted, and it may be in English or in the language of the nation to which the vessel belongs. If in a foreign language, the master or agent of the vessel must furnish a translation. If the regular manifest does not substantially comply with the requirements, then a statement shall be furnished for statistical purposes containing the information specified.

12. *Article 7.*—An additional copy of the manifest must be furnished by the master or agent of the vessel for each port in the Canal Zone at which cargo is discharged; provided, that in lieu of a copy of the complete manifest there may

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL)— *continued.*

be furnished at the option of the master or agent a copy of only such portions of the manifest as relate to the cargo to be so discharged.

13. *Article 8.*—There shall also be furnished to the boarding officer the clearance issued to the vessel at the last port of call, a copy of the passenger list, which shall distinguish between passengers in transit and passengers to be landed in the Canal Zone, a copy of the crew list, list of sea stores, purser's statement, certificate of discharge from quarantine, and, in case of vessels of the United States, the register and articles.

14. *Article 9.*—The master shall certify under oath that the manifest, passenger list, and other documents delivered by him to the boarding officer are complete and true.

15. *Article 10.*—No vessel shall be permitted to enter until the master or agent shall produce a certificate of discharge from quarantine.

16. *Article 11.*—Before an entry is made of a vessel of the United States, the register and articles must be produced to the Customs officers, and these papers are to be retained until a clearance is granted.

17. *Article 12.*—It is not necessary for the captain or master of any vessel of war or public vessel owned or chartered by a foreign Government to report and enter on arrival at the Panama Canal, at either of the terminal ports, unless engaged in the transportation of merchandise in the way of trade, but such vessel shall be subject to the Quarantine Regulations and to the regulations relative to the payment of tolls and of bills for material, supplies, repairs, harbour pilotage, towage, wharfage, and other services furnished to vessels by the Panama Canal; and such public or chartered vessels, other than men of war, may be required to certify as to the number of passengers or troops on board, and the character and kind of cargo, when requested by the Canal authorities to do so.

18. *Article 13.*—The Bureau of Customs shall have exclusive control over all goods, wares and merchandise, including passengers' baggage and packages of every kind and nature introduced into the Canal Zone, pending the release thereof on presentation of evidence in due form that such goods, wares and merchandise are entitled to free entry, or that the import duties due to the Republic of Panama have been paid, or that payment has been waived. No such goods, wares or merchandise shall be released for delivery to consignees or for re-export, except upon the order of a Customs officer.

19. *Article 14.*—A copy of the manifest of cargo landed at any point in the Canal Zone shall be delivered by the Bureau of Customs to the Customs authorities of the Republic of Panama.

20. *Article 15.*—The master of a vessel clearing from the Panama Canal or any port of the Canal Zone shall be required to furnish to the Bureau of Customs a manifest of all goods, wares and merchandise, including packages of every kind and description, accepted for shipment from the Canal in said vessel, showing the kinds, quantities, value and destination thereof, and also a list of all passengers embarked in the Canal Zone; or if no cargo has been accepted for shipment and no passengers have embarked, a statement to that effect. But with the consent of the Bureau of Customs, previously obtained, these documents may be furnished through an agency on the Isthmus within forty-eight hours after the clearance of the vessel. The manifests, passenger lists and statements submitted in compliance with this Article shall be subscribed and sworn to by the master or agent of the vessel.

21. *Article 16.*—Vessels leaving the Panama Canal, the port of Balboa, or the port of Cristobal, shall be cleared by the port captain at the port of departure.

22. *Article 17.*—The Captain of the Port will not issue a clearance until he has ascertained:

(a) That the documents and statistical data in regard to cargo and passengers, as required by these and other regulations governing the use of the Panama Canal, have been furnished by the master of the vessel, or that satisfactory arrangements have been made to furnish same through an agency on the Isthmus.

(b) That all tolls, and bills for materials, supplies, repairs, harbour pilotage, towage, or wharfage, furnished to vessels by the Panama Canal, or by the Panama Railroad Company, have been paid, or that their payment has been secured.

(c) That the vessel has complied with the quarantine and immigration laws and regulations of the Canal Zone.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL)—**
continued.

(d) That the laws and regulations governing the shipment and discharge of seamen, and for the protection of seamen, have been complied with.

23. *Article 18.*—The Executive Secretary charged with the supervision of the Customs Service of the Canal Zone shall, in person, or through such assistants as he may designate, perform the duties of a shipping commissioner, and he shall render such services to American seamen as are commonly rendered by shipping commissioners in the United States, and by American consuls abroad. In the performance of these duties he shall be governed by the Navigation Laws of the United States and by the United States Consular Regulations, in so far as they are applicable.

24. *Article 19.*—Questions which may arise in the administration of the Customs Service of the Canal Zone which are not specifically provided for in these regulations shall be decided in accordance with the Customs Regulations of the United States in so far as the latter regulations are not locally inapplicable.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of an Order issued by the President of the United States on the 8th August, respecting the Customs Service in the Canal Zone. This Order reads as follows :—

**Executive Order
relating to the
Customs Service.**

1. If the master of a vessel, arriving at any port in the Canal Zone from a foreign port, shall fail or refuse to produce to the proper officer of the Customs, upon demand by him, the ship's manifest and copies thereof, or shall fail or refuse to give a true account of the destination of such vessel, he shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars.

2. If any merchandise be found on board any vessel arriving in the Canal Zone from a foreign port, which is not included in her manifest, the master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty equal in amount to the value of the merchandise not manifested, and all such merchandise, belonging to or consigned to the officers or crew of the vessel, shall be forfeited, provided, however, that the penalty authorized by this section shall not be imposed if it should be made to appear to the chief Customs officer, at the port of entry, or to the court in which the trial shall be held, that no part of the cargo has been unladen, except as accounted for in the master's report, and that the errors and omissions in the manifest were made without fraud or collusion; in such case the master may be allowed to correct his manifest by means of a post-entry. It shall not be lawful to grant a permit to unload any such merchandise, so omitted from the manifest, before such post-entry or addition to report or manifest has been made.

3. If sea stores are found on board of a vessel arriving at the Canal Zone from a foreign port, which are not specified in the list furnished the boarding officer, or if a greater quantity of such articles is found than that specified in such list, or if any of the articles are landed without a permit being first obtained from the Customs officer for that purpose, all of such articles omitted from the list or manifest, or so landed, shall be seized and forfeited, and the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of the articles so omitted or landed.

4. The officers of the Bureau of Customs are authorized to administer oaths, and to certify invoices covering shipments of merchandise from the Canal Zone to the United States. In the performance of this duty they shall be governed by the United States Consular regulations, and by the circular instructions concerning the certification of invoices issued to Consuls of the United States, in so far as they are applicable, provided, however, that any special instructions heretofore issued, or which may be issued by the Treasury Department, concerning the certification of invoices in the Canal Zone, shall be complied with.

5. Any persons violating any of the Customs laws, or the Customs rules and regulations established, or to be established, by the Governor of the Panama Canal in conformity with existing laws and orders, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each violation of such regulations.

6. This Order shall take effect from and after this date. (C. 8,677.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***JAPAN.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, as a consequence of the declaration of war between Japan and Germany, the Customs duties leviable on certain German goods on importation into Japan have lapsed and are replaced by the rates of the Japanese Statutory Tariff. The goods in question are enumerated in the schedule which was annexed to the Customs Agreement of 1911 between Japan and Germany.

Similar goods of British origin which, in virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause in the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, have hitherto enjoyed the reduced rates of duty conceded to Germany will, therefore, in future be subject to the higher rates of the Japanese Statutory Tariff. The goods affected are: certain kinds of leather, salicylic acid, hydrochlorate and sulphate of quinine, coal-tar dyes, certain worsted yarns, certain tissues of wool and cotton mixed, packing paper, certain zinc plates and sheets, certain gas engines, petroleum engines and hot-air engines, and dynamos combined with such engines. A statement showing in detail the classes of goods affected, the Japanese Statutory Tariff rates of duty leviable thereon, and the "conventional" rates of duty conceded by Japan to Germany was published at pages 87-88 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th July, 1911.

It is understood, however, that a Bill is to be presented to the Japanese Diet during the Extraordinary Session, which was to be opened on the 3rd September, providing that the Japanese "conventional" duties shall be levied on goods of the kinds affected from all countries having treaty relations with Japan which were already in bond in Japan or which were shipped to that country prior to the outbreak of war between Japan and Germany. (C. 9,281.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

AUSTRALIA.

The following table, showing the quantity and value of the minerals produced in Western Australia during the years 1912 and 1913, is taken from the Report of the Department of Mines of that State for the year 1913 :—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Coal* tons	295,079	135,857	313,818	153,614
Copper ore† "	9,536	58,688	4,339	136,622
Copper, ingot, matte, &c.† "	28	1,136	82	5,891
Gold‡ fine ozs.	1,282,658	5,448,385	1,314,043	5,581,701
Silver† "	165,371	19,725	188,020	23,420
Lead ore† tons	1,868	22,270	3,169	59,002
Pyritic ore* || ... .. "	7,626	2,543	10,216	3,653
Tin ore and ingot † "	651	79,738	484	72,142
Wolfram† "	—	—	1	86
Zinc, spelter, &c.† "	14	217	—	—
Gadolinite|| ... .. "	—	—	1	112
Unenumerated† "	—	8	—	17
Total values £	—	5,768,567	—	6,036,265

* Raised. † Exported. ‡ Exported and minted locally. || Reported.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the United States Geological Survey, 2,599,508 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of gypsum were mined in the United States during 1913, an increase of 98,751 tons over the production in the previous year. The value of the gypsum and gypsum products in 1913 was 6,744,822 dols., as compared with 6,563,908 dols., in 1912. The amount of crude gypsum sold in 1913 was 463,136 tons, valued at 697,066 dols., of which about 85 per cent. was used in the manufacture of Portland cement. A total of 1,680,157 tons of gypsum was calcined in 1913 for wall plaster, Keene's cement, plaster of Paris, &c.; its average price was 3.43 dols. per ton. The imports of unground gypsum into the United States in 1913 amounted to 477,383 tons, valued at 473,594 dols., a marked increase on the figures for the previous year. (C. 6,890.)

The "Iron Age" (New York) of 20th August publishes statistics issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the American Iron and Steel Institute, from which it appears that the total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1914 was 12,536,094 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), as compared with 14,477,550 tons in the second half, and 16,488,602 tons in the first half, of 1913.

Gypsum
Production in
1913.

Pig Iron
Production,
Jan.-June, 1914.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 5th September, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	36s.	5d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	30s.	6d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	23s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 722.

A statement is published on p. 723 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 5th September, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 3rd September, 1914, was 37,921 (including 7 bales British West Indian, 251 bales British East African and 24 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the thirty-six weeks ended 3rd September was 2,902,228 (including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 3rd September was 1,330, and during the thirty-six weeks, 290,415.

For further details see p. 722.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and eight months ended August, 1914, will be found on p. 721.

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice on p. 109 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th January last, and to previous notices, relative to concessions granted for the exploitation of certain woods and forests in the Territory of Quintana Roo (Yucatan Peninsula) for timber and chicle gum, the "Diario Oficial" of 7th August publishes the text of a further contract covering an area of 62,000 hectares (about 153,000 acres) granted to Señor Carlos Casillas. The concession is for a period of ten years.

Concession for Exploitation of Forests, &c. for Timber and Chicle Gum.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that, according to the report by the Department of Rural Economy and Agricultural Statistics on the Argentine sugar crop for 1913, the quantity of cane crushed was 3,131,018 metric tons, as compared with 2,121,560 metric tons in 1912. The quantity of sugar manufactured was

Sugar Production in 1913.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

276,140 metric tons in 1913, as compared with 147,249 metric tons in the previous year. The percentage of sugar to the cane crushed has risen from 6·9 in 1912 to 8·8 in 1913; in one factory in Tucuman the yield was 11 per cent., and in a factory in Jujuy it was 9 per cent. This improved yield is attributed to better climatic conditions, better cultivation, and improved methods of manufacture.

The following table shows the number of mills working in the different sugar-growing Provinces and their yield for 1913:—

Province.	Mills working.	Cane crushed.	Sugar manufactured.	Percentage of sugar to cane.
	No.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	
Tucuman	27	2,611,947	229,114	8·8
Jujuy	3	399,790	37,481	9·4
Salta	1	19,026	1,596	8·4
Santa Fé	2	27,008	2,262	8·4
Corrientes	1	7,108	415	5·8
Chaco	3	65,157	5,212	8·0
Formosa	1	982	60	6·1
Total	38	3,131,018	276,140	8·8

In addition to the above there were three mills in Tucuman and one in Salta which were not working. (C. 9,073.)

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Board of Trade announce that in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment (*viz.*, building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle-making, &c.) the percentage of unemployment at 4th September was 6·24. This is practically the same as the percentage a week before (6·20), and compares with a percentage of 3·34 a year ago. The growth of unemployment in the insured trades has, therefore, for the moment stopped. Indeed, in engineering, construction of vehicles and saw-milling, there is an actual decline of unemployment. This is counter-balanced by a slight seasonal increase of unemployment in building and construction of works.

The present unemployment percentage of 6·24 is well below the estimated average unemployment of the insured trades over a period of good and bad years.

In the uninsured trades the number of men and women on the register of the Labour Exchanges for 4th September was 73,891, as compared with 80,868 a week before, and 34,879 a year before. The decline is confined almost entirely to men, and is no doubt due to the increase of recruiting.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

The following persons nominated under the 8th section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904, have passed the examination provided for under that section:—
Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
 D. Buckley, M. J. Carney, J. Clarke, J. Duffy, W. Duffy, J. Farnan, J. J. Geoghegan, G. Goggins, J. C. Graham, P. Grealy, T. Hanrahan, T. Harrison, J. Hopkins, J. Johnstone, H. Kinkade, P. W. Langan, S. McNeill, P. Minogue, W. Mulherin, T. Naughton, A. O'Connor, F. O'Donnell, F. Walsh, and G. Williams—of the Royal Irish Constabulary; also A. E. Webb, Northamptonshire.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Report on the External (Trans-Frontier) Land Trade of the Province of Sind and of British Baluchistan for 1913-14 contains the following figures of the trade which passed through Nushki by the Nushki-Seistan trade route during the year ended 31st March, 1914, as compared with the previous year:—

From and to	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Imports into India.	Exports from India.	Imports into India.	Exports from India.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afghanistan	10,29,295	12,41,971	15,52,552	11,85,187
Persia	4,25,145	19,43,757	2,61,679	21,62,958
Total	14,54,440	31,85,728	18,14,231	33,48,145

The Political Agent at Chagai (Major F. C. Webb-Ware, I.A., C.I.E.) writes that the failure of certain Indian banks had an adverse effect on the trade through Nushki during 1913-14. The most important failure was that of the People's Bank of Lahore, and its dissolution affected the bazaars of Karachi, Shikarpur, Multan, Quetta, and Nushki. Much of the Nushki trade is in the hands of Hindu dealers who, at the first signs of the market becoming unfavourable, reduce their operations to a minimum, or content themselves with selling-out the stocks they have on hand and then waiting until confidence is once more restored.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the August issue:—The Labour Market in July; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Membership of Trade Unions in 1913; Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom; Expenditure of Working-Class Families in Denmark; Farm Servants' Wages in Scotland; Increase in the Cost of Living in Canada; Labour Disputes in Massachusetts in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,383. Trade of the Aleppo Vilayet (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1913.

Price 2d.

Railway development.	Agriculture.
Cotton yarn and cloth im- ports.	Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.4; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

No. 5,384. Trade of the Society Islands in 1913. Price 1½d.

Copra output.
Pearl fisheries.

Labour conditions.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 805. Gambia, 1913. Price 1½d.

„ **89. Miscellaneous. Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913. Price 1d.**

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1913. Volume II. [Cd. 7,585.] Price 4s. 1d.

This volume contains abstract and detailed tables of imports from, and exports to, each country; abstract and detailed tables of imports and exports at each port; tables showing the amount of Customs revenue received at each port or place; details of the transshipments under bond of certain articles; an account of the quantities of articles liable to Customs duties remaining in bond, and details of the transshipments of free goods on through bills of lading. (See also notice on p. 717.)

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the Year 1913. [Cd. 7,591.] Price 2½d.

Miscellaneous No. 9 (1914).—Despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin respecting an official German Organisation for influencing the Press of other countries. [Cd. 7595.] Price ½d.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1914. General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops and the Numbers and Descriptions of Live Stock in each County and Province, 1913-14. [Cd. 7,589.] Price 2d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Tobacco Industry on the West Coast of Mexico.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 4th Aug.

Rubber Market in Singapore.

"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 30th July.

Spruce: Commercial Planting in Canada.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 15th Aug.

Coffee Industry in the Philippine Islands.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 31st July.

A New Manure: Electro-Potash.

"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 15th Aug.

Sugar Industry in Java.

"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 30th July.

Agricultural Development in the Bahamas.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 31st July.

Crop Prospects in India.

"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 6th Aug.

Olive Crop in Syria.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st July.

Commercial Standardization in Tropical Agriculture.

"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 15th Aug.

Machinery and Engineering.

Engineering and Industrial Expansion in India.

"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 1st Aug.

Concrete Bridges: Their Decorative Treatment.

"Engineering News" (New York), 6th Aug.

Machinery: Openings for Trade at Riga.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 17th July.

Copra Manufacture: New Machine.

"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 30th July.

Water Supply of the Panama Canal.

"Engineering News" (New York), 6th Aug.

Electric Fans in India.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st July.

Irrigation in the Punjab.

"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 1st Aug.

Machinery and Engineering—continued.

Irrigation Project in Southern Alberta.

"Engineering News" (New York), 13th Aug.

Pumps: Openings for Trade in Various Countries.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 3rd Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Ore Deposits of Australia with reference to Mineralogy (3rd Article).

"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 23rd July.

Aluminium Industry of the United States, 1883-1913.

"Engineering News" (New York), 13th Aug.

Pig Iron Production in the United States during the First Half of 1914.

"Iron Age" (New York), 20th Aug.

Steel Industry of Canada.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 14th Aug.

Iron and Steel Output in the United States in 1913.

"Iron Age" (New York), 20th Aug.

Steel Production in the United States in 1913.

"Engineering News" (New York), 6th Aug.

Ferro-manganese Situation in the United States.

"Iron Age" (New York), 20th Aug.

Lode and Alluvial Mining (3rd Article).

"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 23rd July.

Brass Furnace Practice in the United States.

"Iron Age" (New York), 20th Aug.

Potash Position in the United States.

"New Yorker Handels-Zeitung", 8th Aug.

Sherardizing: Theory and Practice. (Concluding Article.)

"Iron Age" (New York), 20th Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railways in Canada: Financial Situation.

"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 21st Aug.

Panama Canal: Tonnage Measurement of Vessels.

"Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 8th Aug.

Cape Cod Canal now Opened.

"Engineering News" (New York), 6th Aug.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.

Freight Rates in the United States.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 14th Aug.

Railway Earnings in India.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 1st Aug.

Shipping Trade Expansion in British Columbia.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 14th Aug.

Railway Development in Russia.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st July.

Motors for Railway Use in India.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 1st Aug.

Railway Earnings in the United States in June.

"*Commercial and Financial Chronicle*" (New York), 22nd Aug.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Hemp Production in the United States.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 30th July.

Silk Trade of Russia.

"*Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal*," July.

Cotton Market in the United States.

"*New Yorker Handels-Zeitung*" 8th Aug.

Cotton Crop Prospects in India.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 14th Aug.

Cotton Cultivation in Russia.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 30th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Canada: Economic Conditions at the present time.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 14th Aug.

Italy: Commerce and Industries of Sicily.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 30th July.

Japan: Foreign Trade during the First Half of 1914.

"*Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal*," July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Japan: Capital and Industry.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 14th July.

Estimated Wealth of the Commercial World.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 14th Aug.

Philippine Islands: General Conditions in 1914.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 30th July.

India: Rail and River Borne Trade in 1913.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 6th Aug.

Canada: Financial Conditions.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 21st Aug.

Chile: Commercial Outlook for 1914.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st July.

Miscellaneous.

Street Cleaning in the United States.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 6th Aug.

Hardware and Furniture: Openings for Trade in Syria.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st July.

Compression and Density of Raw Materials used in the Manufacture of Paper.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 15th Aug.

Granite-Block Paving: Recent Developments.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 13th Aug.

Pottery Production in the United States in 1913.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 31st July.

Heavy Pavement Foundations: Their Necessity.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 13th Aug.

Pearl Oyster Industry in the West Indies.

"*Agricultural News*" (Barbados), 15th Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Report on the External Land Trade of Sind and British Baluchistan for 1913-14.

Canada—Ottawa Directory for 1914.

Australia—Commonwealth Acts, Vol. XII. 1913.

United States—Farmers' Bulletins—No. 597. The Road Drag; No. 599. Pasture and Grain Crops for Hogs in the Pacific North-west.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Eight Months ended August, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

	MONTH OF AUGUST.		EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.				
American	37,366	50,042	1,511,776	1,807,975
Brazilian	6,209	4,832	157,623	202,990
East Indian	15,357	56,103	78,105	217,449
Egyptian	13,082	10,209	293,088	335,834
Miscellaneous... ..	19,231	49,119*	117,007	174,789†
Total	91,245	170,304	2,157,599	2,738,537
EXPORTS.				
American	16,107	2,172	165,657	104,238
Brazilian	807	200	11,152	14,063
East Indian	3,923	7,581	24,564	46,716
Egyptian	8,745	6,265	124,051	107,774
Miscellaneous... ..	604	183	8,213	10,229
Total	30,191	16,401	333,637	283,020
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	185,677	47,937	1,937,832	1,647,180
Brazilian	11,587	3,186	88,805	124,479
East Indian	5,965	2,359	40,937	61,665
Egyptian	13,385	3,334	220,697	214,408
Miscellaneous... ..	9,331	3,585	63,263	89,130
Total	225,945	60,351	2,356,734	2,136,812
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	153	40	2,005	1,791
Brazilian	—	—	6	16
East Indian	—	50	9	64
Egyptian	—	46	56	405
Miscellaneous... ..	—	—	25	20
Total	153	136	2,101	2,296

* Including 30 bales British West Indian, 974 bales British West African, 2,787 bales British East African, and 866 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,222 bales British West Indian, 13,126 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 36 weeks ended 3rd September, 1914 :—

				Week ended 3rd Sept., 1914.	36 Weeks ended 3rd Sept., 1914.	Week ended 3rd Sept., 1914.	36 Weeks ended 3rd Sept., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	8,249	1,941,849	850	109,354
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	204,606	250	14,313
East Indian	...	...	...	15,843	221,400	—	47,322
Egyptian	...	...	...	3,662	358,488	230	108,931
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10,167*	175,885†	—	10,495
Total...	...	...	...	37,921	2,902,228	1,330	290,415

* Including 7 bales British West Indian, 251 bales British East African, and 24 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 5th September, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Average Price.

						Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 5th September, 1914						36 5	30 6	23 9
Corresponding Week in—								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	24 4	17 6
1908	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	25 11	17 6
1909	...	...	...	...	...	34 11	26 1	18 5
1910	...	...	...	...	...	31 11	23 3	17 2
1911	...	...	...	...	...	31 10	28 4	18 1
1912	...	...	...	...	...	35 1	29 9	21 8
1913	...	...	...	...	...	31 11	30 11	17 8

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 5th September, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 5th Sept., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	779
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	17	714
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	93,896	192,180
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	49,181	120,559
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	12,638	7,014
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	7,979	17,281
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	70,796	93,726
Beef	"	585	583
Hams	"	13,842	20,737
Pork	"	7,909	6,393
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,453	2,103
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	11,257	27,794
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	66,226	78,438
Margarine	"	19,223	31,441
Cheese	"	50,984	80,406
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	—	191
" condensed	"	9,512	20,377
" preserved, other kinds	"	—	171
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	125,299	348,525
Poultry	Value £	318	1,867
Game	"	116	1,063
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	22,941	18,135
Lard	"	40,921	25,794
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	3,629,500	2,131,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	181,300	199,930
Barley	"	162,700	489,400
Oats	"	157,600	187,900
Peas	"	18,479	44,310
Beans	"	33,370	73,770
Maize or Indian corn	"	702,500	1,342,300
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	2,154	12,758
Apricots and peaches	"	7	44
Bananas	Bunches	194,860	232,497
Cherries	Owts.	4	—
Currants	"	109	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	16,819	26,237
Lemons	"	3,118	4,457
Oranges	"	2,182	3,105
Pears	"	9,455	33,007
Plums	"	417	34,418
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	4,816	11,908
Hay	Tons	122	271
Straw	"	—	50
Moss Litter	"	608	1,253
Hops	Owts.	198	675
Locust beans	"	4,400	8,250
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	178,326	197,811
Potatoes	Owts.	891	14,731
Tomatoes	"	48,738	52,649
Unenumerated	Value £	1,717	6,382
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	1,764	1,243
" preserved by canning	"	5,001	11,329

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britoom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 663.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

322. Workmen engaged in making **Military Trenches** for fortification purposes.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 24th September, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 28th September, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1471. Workmen (other than those engaged in ironfounding) who are engaged in the manufacture of turnovers, recappers, turnscrews and gun brushes for use in connection with sporting guns.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.] September 17, 1914.

[No. 929

• The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, “**Advantage, Stock, London;**” Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, **Central 12807**; **London Wall 4393, 4394, 7936**. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 785.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 739 regarding the **exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods** which it is intended to hold at Wakefield House, 30 and 32, Cheap-side, E.C. Communications relating to this exhibition should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section) at the above address.

Attention is also called to the **Sample Room** at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in “Board of Trade Journal.”	
	Date.	Page.
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry	10th Sept., 1914	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa	3rd “ “	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony	“ “ “	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon)	“ “ “	637
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., “	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th “ “	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, “	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th “ “	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	“ “ “	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, “	605
“ <i>Rosa Damascena</i> ” Seeds from Damascus	4th “ “	586
“ <i>Salino-Sodico</i> ”—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, “	356
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Seeds of “ <i>Tagasaste</i> ” Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, “	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd “ “	210
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Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March “	738

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	739
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	785
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	786
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	780

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal

Openings for British Trade.

Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pages 344-5; 13th August, pages 406-11; 27th August, pages 547-9; 3rd September, pages 606-7; 10th September, pages 671-3; and page 747 of this issue.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information

regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 588-9 and in previous issues:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

Aluminium—leaf.
Asbestos—compressed fibre sheets.
Belts and belting—elastic, leather and webbing.
Boots and shoes—best quality for export.
Bottles—cut glass, ink, medicine, and wine.
Brassware—general, pipes and plates.
Buckles—for belts, braces and

Clothing—blouses and under-wear.
Cloths—blanket and carpet yarns, satins, plush and damask.
Confectionery.
Cotton cloths—hosiery prints and edging for laces.
Cotton wool.
Drapery—tablecloths and serviettes.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.***Manufacturers Sought for**—*continued.*

Electrical apparatus—batteries, lighting and accessories, general fittings, dynamos and motors for automobiles, zinc cells, and magnetos.

Enamelware and lacquering—general.

Gloves—fabric for making.

Handles for tools.

Lamps—hand lamps, motor lamps, cinematograph, and oil.

Lead and lead articles—pig lead, pipes, and collapsible tubes.

Leather—artificial, glacé kid, box-calf, and bookbinding leather.

Machinery—drilling, lathes, silk looms, and wood-working.

Matches—safety.

Mats.

Motor car and cycle accessories.

Oils and greases—aniline oils, motor, and soap-making.

Paints—pigments, white lead and enamel ingredients.

Paper—filter, photographic, copying, and marble.

Sewing machines.

Sheet metal—brass, tin, and zinc.

Stationery—playing cards, drawing-pins, pencils, and office sundries.

Trimnings— for carriages, fringes, and fancy stitching.

Umbrellas.

Markets Sought for.

Acetylene generators.

Baking powder.

Belts and belting.

Bioscopes and appliances.

Boot trade accessories.

Bronze powder.

Building materials.

Carpets.

Combs.

Dress fasteners.

Esparto grass.

Fibre.

Furs.

Games.

Gramophones.

Horn.

Lubricators.

Malt extract.

Metal foil.

Mexican fibre prepared for weaving.

Motor bodies.

Office appliances.

Printing trades requisites.

Pumps.

Tinned hollow-ware.

Woollen cloths.

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Applications for the names of manufacturers in the United Kingdom have also been received from firms abroad desirous of purchasing articles of the following classes:—

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Cutlery for advertising purposes (24,208); manicure scissors, nail clippers, nail files in metal cases (24,213); pharmaceutical products (24,219); sodium cyanide, sodium sulphide, quicksilver, glassware similar to "Jena," porcelain ware and various assay and chemical apparatus such as is used in silver, gold, and nickel mines (24,223); photographic chemicals, nitrate of silver, potassium bromide, potassium iodide, best quality gelatine, photographic paper (25,743); cheap locks and door furniture, cheap cutlery, winnowers, fanning machines, hand threshers (26,041).

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders, are invited by the War Office for the

Food Supplies. supply of bread and flour, milk, fruit and vegetables, and potatoes, for the use of the Duke of York's Royal Military School at Hutton (near Brentwood) during a period not exceeding six months from 1st October, 1914. Tenders, made out on the proper form, are to be delivered at the War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., by 10 a.m. on 25th September.

Applications for forms of tender and conditions of contract, and any enquiries as to the method of delivery, approximate quantities, &c., should be addressed to the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Hutton, near Brentwood.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 24th September, for the supply of the following:—*Lamps and fittings, steel fishplates, steel fishbolts, cast iron chairs, crank axles, and steel tyres.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Lamps and Fittings," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a Montreal agent, already representing several United Kingdom firms, wishes to secure the representation for the whole of the Dominion east of Ottawa (*i.e.*, part of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of groceries and foodstuffs, including confectionery.

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

(C.I.B. 25,620.)

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:—

(C.I.B. 25,463.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Birmingham firm manufacturing fishing reels, rods and lines, rod ferrules and fittings, gaff hooks and landing net rings wishes to secure an agent in Canada.

An important trade organisation in London, and another in Birmingham, make enquiry for names of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powder, which has hitherto been obtained from Germany, and for which a large market exists.

A London firm desires to be placed in touch with Canadian lumber merchants with a view to purchasing supplies of oak and other wood for brush manufacturing purposes.

A Dundee firm is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian firms able to send regular supplies of flax fibre.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto correspondent stated to have experience of the leather trade, and furnishing a London reference, is desirous of securing the agency of a London leather firm wishing to enter the Canadian market.

Enquiry is made by a Toronto firm for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of brass and copper tubing and steel tubing.

A Winnipeg correspondent reports a market for Sheffield cutlery and other hardware, and is willing to take up agencies.

A Montreal firm is desirous of obtaining the representation of a good United Kingdom manufacturer of leather for use in the boot and shoe trade and the trunk and bag trade in Canada, including the ordinary heavy hides, as well as roans, skivers and moroccos.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 26,197.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London company manufacturing polishes seeks reliable Canadian resident agents.

Polishes.

A London company manufacturing mineral waters wishes to secure an opening for them in Canada.

Mineral Waters.

A London firm with direct connections in oilseed-bearing Colonies is desirous of getting into touch with edible oil manufacturers in Canada with a view to supplying such oilseeds as copra, ground nuts, sesame seeds, &c.

Oilseeds.

An East Anglian firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of broom handles who can quote for prompt delivery.

Broom Handles.

A Scottish firm seeks supplies of hemlock logs suitable for the manufacture of laths, and invites offers from Canadian shippers.

Hemlock Logs.

A Midlands firm of furniture manufacturers asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of dowels who can quote for its requirements.

Dowels.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Winnipeg firm covering the territory between the Great Lakes and the Pacific is desirous of securing the representation, upon a brokerage basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware specialties and other goods saleable to the ironmongery trade.

Hardware Specialties, &c.

A firm in Vancouver, which up to the present has represented German manufacturers of steel pipe and structural steel, has now dropped these agencies, and is desirous of effecting a connection with United Kingdom manufacturers of both these commodities.

Steel Pipe; Structural Steel.

A Canadian firm of manufacturers' agents which has been doing business in large quantities of German galvanised telegraph and telephone wire, and also porcelain insulators, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to business.

Galvanised Telegraph and Telephone Wire; Porcelain Insulators.

A manufacturing company in Ontario requires large quantities of chloride of magnesia and wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of quoting for its requirements.

Chloride of Magnesia.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Montreal company dealing in electrical supplies asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of tungsten and carbon electric lamps, street and other fittings for same, and arc lamp carbons, who can supply quotations and other details.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Government Railways for the supply and delivery of (1) *battery signal machines*; (2) *seamless copper tubes* for locomotives; and (3) *copper sheets*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 25th November in the case of (1), and 4th November in the case of (2) and (3). *A preliminary deposit of £1 is required in the case of (2), and one-half per cent. of the value of the offer in each of the other cases. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 25,553.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department of the South Australian Government for the supply and delivery of plant required in connection with the Murray River improvement works (see p. 570 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August). The contract includes the supply of *concrete buckets, air compressor, pneumatic drills, saw mill, wood-working and machine shop tools, steam pumps, sand and dredging pumps, locomotive, cement testing outfit, hoisting engines, steam pile drivers, concrete mixers, &c.*

Copies of a detailed list and general description of the items of plant required, *which is intended as a guide only*, may be obtained from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief to the South Australian Government, Adelaide, where also tenders, accompanied by the tenderers' own specifications, will be received up to noon on 13th October*. Tenderers must state time of delivery in each case and also the price of each item, including customs duty, delivered at the Public Works Stores, Port Adelaide, and all other costs.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

A copy of the detailed list above mentioned may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,558.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) *compound for filling potheads*; (2) *switchboard and conductor cords, plugs, mouthpieces, and mica plates*; (3) *conductor and receiver cords*; (4) *envelopes*; (5) *copper wire*; and (6) *insulated and braided twin twisted wire*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand. *Tenders must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £10 in the first four cases, £25 in the case of (5), and £20 in the case of (6).*

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, N.Z., up to 5 p.m. on 22nd September.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,539.)

Extracts from the local Press have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken:—

The ratepayers of the Tokomaru Harbour rating district have approved **Wharf Extension.** a proposal to borrow £4,000 for building an extension to the wharf at Tokomaru Bay.

The ratepayers of Te Puke have approved the raising of a loan of **Water Supply and Street Improvements.** £11,000 for a water supply system and street improvements. (C.I.B. 25,043.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A London firm of agents, claiming to have travelled the South African market for some years, desires to obtain the representation of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing cotton hosiery and underwear of a class designed to compete in the market named with goods hitherto supplied by German makers.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in the New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,392.)

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa is taking steps to assist buyers in that country to find new sources for the supply of those articles which they have hitherto bought from Germany or Austria-Hungary, and enquiries in this connection have already been received from South African agents dealing in such goods, who now wish to represent United Kingdom firms. It is accordingly suggested that manufacturers in the United Kingdom who are anxious to cater for the requirements of the South African markets in goods hitherto supplied by Germany or Austria-Hungary, should, *as soon as possible*, forward to the office of the H.M. Trade Commissioner, for filing in the Commercial Bureau attached to that office, copies in duplicate of their catalogues, price lists, and other information necessary for the answering of enquiries received from local firms or individuals wishing to handle British-made goods.

Communications on this subject should be addressed direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. Postage, plus Customs duty (2d. a pound) on all parcels weighing over 8 ounces, must be prepaid. Revenue stamps for the payment of the duty may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

(C.I.B. 25,542.)

MALTA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders will be received at the Treasury, Valletta, Malta, up to 11 a.m. on 24th September, for the supply of blankets and counterpanes for the charitable institutions in Malta.

Forms of tender, specifications and conditions may be *obtained* on application to the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a firm of photographic plate makers in that city, which has hitherto purchased materials from German firms to the value of about 500,000 roubles (nearly £53,000) yearly, wishes to get into *immediate* communication with United Kingdom manufacturers able to supply chemical products, including nitrate of silver and photographic paper (*i.e.*, paper on which photographs are printed).

**Goods hitherto
supplied by
Germany and
Austria-
Hungary :
Catalogues
required by
H.M. Trade
Commissioner.**

**Blankets and
Counterpanes.**

**Photographic
Chemicals and
Paper ; Gelatine.**

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding this enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 25,743.)

RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

Footwear ; Printed Cotton Goods ;
Agricultural Machinery ; Bicycles ; See notices on pp. 752-54.
Motor Cars and Cycles ; Tools ; Cutlery, &c.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that the Hadeland Electric Works are inviting tenders for the supply of 103,000 metres of galvanised wire, about 5 millimetres in diameter. The wire is to be of best quality, and capable of withstanding at least 5 dippings in a standard solution of copper vitriol.

Tenders should be sent to "Ingeniorkontoret Elektrodrift A/S," Christiania, stating prices c.i.f. Hadeland, and usual particulars of strength, number of dippings, transmission capacity, bending, twisting, &c., and date of delivery. No date for the receipt of tenders is specified. (C.I.B. 24,963.)

SWEDEN.

The following commercial enquiries have been received by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London (*See Note on next page*):—

A firm of importers at Stockholm wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of meat extract.
Meat Extract. (Reference No. A/564/14.)

Swedish corset manufacturers wish to purchase metal coverings for corset springs from United Kingdom manufacturers. Samples may be inspected at the offices of the Chamber.
Metal Coverings for Corset Springs ; Shirt-ings ; Enamel Paper. The same firm also requires shirtings and enamel paper. (Reference No. A/575/14.)

A firm of importers at Gothenburg wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of genuine white lead.
White Lead. (Reference No. A/579/14.)

A Stockholm company wishes to purchase quicksilver and antimony from United Kingdom exporters. (Reference No. A/562-3/14.)
Quicksilver ; Antimony.

A Swedish company makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of phosphor bronze for use in making paper machine wires. (Reference No. A/582/14.)
Phosphor Bronze.

Openings for British Trade.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

A Swedish firm manufacturing enamelled steel hollow-ware is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of dioxide of tin and other colour oxides used in their trade. (Reference No. A/583-6/14.)

Note.—Communications relating to these enquiries, quoting the reference numbers, should be addressed to the Secretary, Swedish Chamber of Commerce, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 25,461.)

NETHERLANDS.

The British Vice-Consul at Flushing (Mr. P. de Bruyne) reports that firms in that town have notified him that they are desirous of purchasing coal to the total amount of over 2,000 tons, and also 100 tons of briquettes.

Coal.

United Kingdom coal merchants may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries direct to the British Vice-Consulate, Flushing.

(C.I.B. 25,531.)

Lime for Sugar Factories. See notice on p. 771.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a firm of commission agents at that city, already representing several United Kingdom firms, wishes to get into communication with manufacturers of Birmingham goods, leather purses, buttons, buckets, steel trunks, cheap underwear and hosiery, cotton and elastic bands, cheap confectionery, &c. with a view to representing them on a commission basis, for the sale of their goods suitable for the Netherlands East Indies markets. A representative of the firm is now visiting this country, where he will remain for two or three weeks.

United Kingdom manufacturers may obtain the name and address of the firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam.

(C.I.B. 26,060.)

BELGIUM.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that enquiry is made for the names of United Kingdom firms who are prepared to grant sole representation in Belgium for the sale of boot and shoe creams, similar to the German article known as "Pilo," hitherto sold in that country.

Communications from United Kingdom manufacturers of boot creams should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Antwerp.

(C.I.B. 23,950.)

*Openings for British Trade.***SPAIN.**

H.M. Consul at Corunna (Mr. A. H. Medhurst) reports that a local firm, which has hitherto purchased goods from Germany and Austria, will shortly require fresh supplies of the following goods:—Locks, fittings for doors, handles, and cutlery of cheap make; also winnowers, fanning machines, and hand threshers.

All communications regarding this enquiry should be made direct to the British Consulate, Corunna. (C.I.B. 26,041.)

HAYTI.

H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince reports that the Haytian Government invites tenders for the construction of a water-works' system at Port-au-Prince. Plans and specifications can be obtained from the Department of Public Works, Port-au-Prince, where also tenders will be received up to 24th September.*

A copy of the "Moniteur" containing further particulars of the work to be undertaken, may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,241.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) has cabled to the effect that several firms in that city are prepared to arrange for the immediate supply in large quantities of dried beef, sugar, maize and bran. United Kingdom firms desirous of purchasing such provisions should telegraph direct to H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. Prices quoted f.o.b. for cash against documents. (C.I.B. 25,614.)

*Markets sought
for Dried Beef,
Sugar, Maize,
and Bran.*

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" of 11th July publishes the text of a decree, dated 7th July, authorising the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company, Limited, to duplicate the existing railway track between the stations north of the port of Antofagasta and the station of Portezuelo. Work must be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the decree and completed within two years.

The company also undertakes to construct, within a period of five years, a quay at the port of Mejillones capable of accommodating merchant vessels of the largest size.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and therefore this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in Hayti who can be instructed by cable.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders, generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN OR HUNGARIAN GOODS.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

With reference to the notice on p. 664 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September it has been decided to exhibit samples of particular trades in succession, and with the view of making this

Samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian Goods.

exhibition of the greatest practical value to United Kingdom manufacturers and traders it has been decided to arrange a series of "Exchange Meetings" between buyers desirous of obtaining such goods and United Kingdom manufacturers who may already produce or might be likely to produce similar goods in this country.

These "Exchange Meetings" will be arranged trade by trade and will be held at Wakefield House, 30 & 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. Import firms, wholesale firms and shipping firms who have formerly purchased goods from Germany and Austria or Hungary are asked to bring such samples of those goods as may be in their possession for inspection by manufacturers and suppliers. Steps will be taken by the Board of Trade to ensure as far as possible that each exhibition shall be of a comprehensive character.

The seasonal demand for toys makes it desirable to deal with the toy trade first, to be followed by earthenware and china, enamelled hollow-ware, electrical apparatus and appliances and cutlery. The value of Germany's exports in these trades in 1912 was as follows:—

	£
Toys and games	2,756,500
Earthenware and china	3,556,000
Enamelled hollow-ware	1,776,000
Electrical apparatus and appliances	8,034,000
Cutlery	1,747,800

The Board are anxious to obtain the names and addresses of any importers, wholesale buyers or shipping firms who would be willing to supply samples of German, Austrian or Hungarian toys which may be in their possession and, if possible, to send a representative to the Exchange Meetings.

The Board of Trade are particularly anxious that firms supplying samples should understand that every care will be taken to ensure that the ordinary channels of trade now existing as between original manufacturer and final consumer are not interfered with, as a result of this scheme, and any representations which firms may wish to make as to arrangement or exhibition of their samples with this end in view, will receive careful consideration.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN HARDWARE AND TOOLS SOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

Exhibition of Samples at Birmingham and Sheffield.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne), under instructions from the Board of Trade, has collected certain samples of foreign hardware, hollow-ware, and tools which compete with similar goods of British origin in the Australian market. These samples include a large number of German goods, and, in connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade has recently started with a view to assisting British firms to secure trade formerly in German and Austro-Hungarian hands, arrangements have been made for their

German and Austrian Hardware and Tools sold in Australia.

exhibition in this country. The samples, numbering about 430 in all, divide themselves into the following main headings:—Aluminium ware, enamelled ware, general hardware (bolts, staples, hinges, butts, bells, choppers, hooks, padlocks, stoves, lamps, spoons, &c.), and tools. The aluminium ware, enamelled ware and general hardware are on exhibition at the offices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the tools at the offices of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. All the samples will afterwards be exhibited in London and in any other industrial centres where it may seem desirable to send them.

A Report relating to these samples, giving full information as to country of origin, prices, &c., has been circulated to firms in the country who may be interested, and copies may also be obtained free by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE ENQUIRIES REGARDING MARKETS ABROAD.

Requests for information regarding the market for goods of some general description are not infrequently made of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Dominions, the Imperial Trade Correspondents in other parts of the Empire, and of H.M. Consular Officers in foreign countries, without any specific information being given to indicate (*a*) the precise kind of goods about which the enquirer desires information, and (*b*) the particular points in regard to which he specially wants to be informed. Attention is directed to this matter because, if applicants would make their enquiries more precise, they would benefit by receiving more precise information. It would also be in their interest to state whether they have already succeeded in obtaining any trade in the country in question, whether they are represented by agents there, and if so by whom, and whether they are satisfied with their representation. It would also be desirable for them to forward copies of their catalogues or printed matter to the Trade Commissioner, Correspondent, or Consul concerned. (C.I.B. 16,428.)

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.**Further Issue of Special Memoranda.**

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Anchors, grapnels and chains.	Men's cotton and woollen clothing.
Boots and shoes (except of rubber).	<i>Motor cars.</i>
Brass and brass wares, &c.	<i>Motor cycles.</i>
Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares.	<i>Musical instruments.</i>
Buttons, studs, &c.	Oilcloth and linoleum.
Carpets, rugs and matting.	Painters' colours and materials (including varnish).
Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks).	<i>Photographic goods.</i>
Cotton prints.	Printing and lithographic machines.
Cutlery.	Products of the printing industry.
Cycles and parts thereof.	Pumps and pumping machinery.
Electrical appliances and apparatus.	<i>Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles).</i>
Enamelled hollow ware.	Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles.
Engine and boiler packing.	Road locomotives (including steam-rollers).
Felt hats and fezzes.	<i>Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares.</i>
Furniture.	Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.).	<i>Sewing and knitting machines.</i>
Implements and tools.	Soaps.
Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c.	Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware.
Iron and steel plates and sheets.	Toys and games.
Iron and steel wire.	Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
<i>Lace and embroidery.</i>	<i>Women's and girls' clothing.</i>
Leather gloves and glove leather.	Woollen and worsted piece goods.
<i>Lubricating oils and greases.</i>	
Machine tools.	
Machinery belting.	

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, jewellery, stationery, portmanteaus, pianos, medicines and drugs, chemicals, rubber goods, silversmiths' ware, chemical manures, railway rolling stock, and umbrellas and sunshades, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 728-30).

The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

markets. Summaries of some of the replies were published on pp. 667-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September and in previous issues.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Argentina.

With reference to the notice on page 476 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August last, relative to the adoption of certain financial measures in Argentina, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires now telegraphs that a decree was issued on 1st September prolonging until further notice the suspension of the obligation of the Conversion Office to deliver gold against paper currency.

(C. 9,611.)

Belgium.

With reference to the notice on p. 604 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to the Moratorium in Belgium, the "Moniteur Belge" (Antwerp) of 12th/13th September notifies an extension of the Moratorium whereby the period during which all protests and appeals regarding negotiable instruments falling due before 1st October are to be made is postponed till 2nd October. Payment cannot be demanded from the endorsers or other responsible parties during this period.

During the same period the holder is relieved of the obligation to demand payment on the due date. He is expected to inform the debtor that the bill can be paid at the domicile of the holder.

Interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will accrue from the date of falling due until payment.

Brazil.

With reference to the notice on p. 546 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August relative to the proclamation of a thirty days' Moratorium in Brazil, it is notified that a copy of the "Diario Oficial" (Rio de Janeiro) of 16th August containing the text of the law (in Portuguese) has been received at the Commercial Intelligence

Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.

Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where it may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested.

The Brazilian Government is empowered to extend the Moratorium to a period not exceeding 120 days.

Denmark.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) has forwarded a copy of the August issue of "Denmark Abroad" containing a translation of the Danish Moratorium Law of 21st August. As regards debts with foreigners it is provided that up to 10th October no legal procedure in a Danish Court can be set on foot, nor any executive steps taken—including distraint on mortgages—to realise any debt incurred before 1st August, 1914, in so far as this has its origin in the carrying on of business both of the first creditor and of the first debtor. Neither can any security, remaining in the country and deposited for debt, be reclaimed during this period.

On the debt falling due, debtors must pay interest on same, if no higher interest has been agreed upon, at the rate of the National Bank in force at the time, but not less than 6 per cent.

The copy of "Denmark Abroad," containing the Moratorium law in English, French, and German, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 24,916.)

Norway.

H.M. Minister at Christiania has forwarded the following further particulars regarding the Moratorium Law passed by the Norwegian Storting on 18th August last (see p. 669 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") :—

Pecuniary claims falling due before the Law came into force could not be enforced before 7th September. Claims due in the interval between the coming into force of the Law and 7th September cannot be enforced before 7th October. Five per cent. interest is to be paid on these claims, and the Norwegian bank rate on bills of exchange. These latter need not be met if presented during the Moratorium, and they cannot be protested. The law empowers the Government to extend the Moratorium to six months and to vary its provisions.

In order to alleviate the effects of the Moratorium a further law makes it legal to borrow on the security of demands for money, which cannot be enforced during the Moratorium, even if these are unaccompanied by an acknowledgment of the debt.

The Bank Law has been altered so as to give the Government power at any time to free the Bank of Norway temporarily from its obligation to cash notes in gold. If the notes are declared inconvertible they are none the less to continue to be legal tender.

(C. 9,754.)

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS a state of War has existed between Us and the German Empire as from 11 p.m. on 4th August, 1914, and a state of War has existed between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary as from midnight on 12th August, 1914:

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, to trade or have any commercial or financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary without Our permission:

And whereas by Our Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, certain classes of transactions with the German Empire were prohibited:

And whereas by paragraph 2 of Our Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, the said Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, was declared to be applicable to Austria-Hungary:

And whereas it is desirable to restate and extend the prohibitions contained in the former Proclamations, and for that purpose to revoke the Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, and paragraph 2 of the Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, and to substitute this Proclamation therefor:

And whereas it is expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 5th August, 1914, relating to trading with the Enemy, and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August, 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby, as from the date hereof, revoked, and from and after the date hereof, this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression "enemy country" in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the colonies and dependencies thereof.

3. The expression "enemy" in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—*continued.*

enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

4. The expression "outbreak of war" in this Proclamation means 11 p.m. on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect, (save so far as licences may be issued as hereinafter provided), and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions—

- (1) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (3) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.
- (4) Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.
- (5) Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities.
- (6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of War.
- (7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy.
- (8) Not to permit any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with, any port or place in an enemy country.
- (9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.
- (10) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order of Council made and

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***TRADING WITH THE ENEMY**—*continued.*

published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER WARN all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of War or otherwise permitted.

8. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

9. This Proclamation shall be called the **TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION, No. 2.**

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXPORTATION OF SUGAR PROHIBITED.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect—

That an Order should be issued prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom to all destinations of the following articles:—

Sugar, unrefined;

Sugar, refined and candy;

Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***EXPORTATION OF SUGAR PROHIBITED—continued.**

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

FEEDING STUFFS FOR LIVE STOCK.

In consequence of the high prices of feeding stuffs during August some farmers, small holders, and poultry keepers were tempted to sell their stock prematurely.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have made careful enquiries and have ascertained that there is at the present time an abundant supply of most feeding stuffs in the country, particularly of bran, sharps and other corn offals. Export is permitted only by licence and will be strictly limited, so that the supply available for home consumption will continue to be plentiful, and the Board are advised that for the most part prices have fallen back to a normal level. Unless prices remain fair and moderate, export will be entirely prohibited. The stock of bran in particular is now reported to be large and the price low, so that farmers might with advantage use this valuable feeding stuff more extensively; the Board propose to issue a leaflet on the subject in the course of the next few days, and copies will be supplied free of charge on receipt of applications (which need not be stamped) addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

DEVELOPMENT OF FURNITURE TRADE.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the present time may be regarded as favourable for establishing new connections in the furniture trade between merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom and importers in the British Dominions Oversea, in India, and in the Colonies. Many of the factories and workshops in the United Kingdom in the various branches of this trade are not fully employed, and are thus in a position to manufacture expeditiously large quantities of those classes of goods which have hitherto been obtained from other European countries.

Further information may be obtained by communicating with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Employment would also be found for considerable numbers of workpeople if bodies and persons in the United Kingdom having control of town halls, churches, libraries, assembly rooms, institutions, clubs and hotels were to place orders for any renewal of furniture which will be needed in the next few months, and for any renovating, french polishing, and upholstering. Householders should assist in the same way by having their renovating done now rather than next spring, and by resuming the buying of new furniture.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.**

With reference to the notices on p. 484 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August and p. 416 of the issue of 13th August relative to the restrictions on aliens in the United Kingdom, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette" of 8th September publishes an "Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914," consolidating and amending the previous Orders-in-Council.

The text of all these Orders-in-Council may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.**Terms of Compensation.**

The Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, under which H.M. Government have taken possession of most of the railways of Great Britain, provides that full compensation shall be paid to the owners of the railways for any loss or injury they may have sustained thereby, the amount of such compensation to be settled by agreement or if necessary by arbitration.

H.M. Government have agreed with the Railway Companies concerned that, subject to the undermentioned condition, the compensation to be paid them shall be the sum by which the aggregate net receipts of their railways for the period during which the Government are in possession of them fall short of the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913. If, however, the net receipts of the Companies for the first half of 1914 were less than the net receipts for the first half of 1913, the sum payable is to be reduced in the same proportion. This sum, together with the net receipts of the railway companies taken over, is to be distributed amongst those companies in proportion to the net receipts of each company during the period with which comparison is made.

The compensation to be paid under this arrangement will cover all special services such as those in connection with military and naval transport rendered to the Government by the railway companies concerned, and it will therefore be unnecessary to make any payments in respect of such transport on the railways taken over.

GOVERNMENT WAR INSURANCE SCHEME.

It is an essential feature of the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme that all insured ships must obey implicitly all orders and directions given by the Admiralty as to routes, ports of call, stoppages, &c.

To avoid misapprehension on this point, the Board of Trade wish it to be clearly understood that this provision is intended to secure the safety of both ship and cargo, and that any deviation which may be rendered necessary in consequence of Admiralty orders or directions is in the interest of the cargo as well as of the ship. It is important that this fact should be borne in mind by all parties concerned in the shipment or carriage of goods on insured ships, and that in contracts of carriage the shipowner's obligation to comply with the Admiralty requirements should be fully recognised.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***NAVAL PRIZES.****Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 609-10 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that a Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 12th September, contains further lists of vessels detained or captured by the British and French Naval Authorities.

H.M. Embassy at Tokio has been informed by the Japanese Government that innocent cargoes owned by British subjects on vessels which may henceforth be captured will be released as soon as possible in cases where the Prize Court consider there is no objection to this course.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd has been informed by the Russian Government that British owners of cargoes on vessels detained or captured by the Russian Naval Authorities should make application to the General Staff, Ministry of Marine, Petrograd. Restitution of British-owned cargoes in vessels seized in port will be made administratively without previous judicial decision. The intervention of H.M. Consular Officers in these cases is permitted, and they have been so advised by H.M. Embassy at Petrograd.

The Supplement to the "Gazette," containing the names of the vessels captured or detained, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Prize Courts in British Oversea Dominions.

The "London Gazette" for 15th September publishes a list of Courts in British Oversea Dominions which have been duly constituted Prize Courts, as well as a list of officers who have been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the several Courts. Enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should, except where otherwise stated, be made to such officers.

The same issue of the "London Gazette" also contains a schedule of Prize Courts in which writs or monitions have been issued against owners and parties interested in the ships specified in the same schedule. In each case appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the ship or cargo before the date mentioned in the schedule, or in cases where this is now impossible appearance should be entered at once.

A copy of the "London Gazette," containing the schedules above mentioned, may be *seen* at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

The following notices affecting navigation have been issued by the Board of Trade:—

Italy.

15th September.—Buoys have been placed in the port of Brindisi to indicate the area dangerous to navigation. Vessels will only be able to enter the harbour between sunrise and sunset, and must pass

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.*NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION—*continued.*

through a channel 150 metres wide between two buoys painted white and surmounted with a red flag.

Russia.

9th September.—H.M. Consul at Batoum states that no vessels are allowed to enter the roads at that place between sunset and sunrise.

Any vessel attempting to pass the beams of the line of fortress search lights will be fired at from the shore batteries.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.

Belgium.

The Belgian Government having requested the assistance of the British Government in carrying out a scheme for the insurance of cargoes carried on Belgian steamers, the Board of Trade have made arrangements by which applications for the insurance of such cargoes will be received at the War Risks Insurance Office (London). The cargoes must be carried on Belgian steamers approved for the voyage by the Belgian Government. In other respects the conditions for the acceptance of insurance will be generally the same as those under the British scheme (see pp. 347-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August), and the rate of premium will also be the same. An explanatory memorandum containing full information as to the arrangements has been prepared, and copies may be obtained on personal application to the War Risks Insurance Office, Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

The Belgian Government are opening an office in Antwerp at which applications for insurance will also be received. If approved, these will be transmitted to the War Risks Insurance Office, London, where all policies will be executed.

Italy.

H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that a Legislative Decree was issued on 30th August by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, authorising the National Insurance Institute to undertake State re-insurance against war risks at sea, both in the case of native vessels and also, by exception, in that of vessels flying a neutral flag, and both for goods imported to Italy and for goods exported therefrom.

Insurance against war risks is to be made directly through maritime insurance companies or syndicates of national ship-owners conjointly with, or separately from, the ordinary insurance against the general risks of navigation.

The insuring companies may entrust to the National Institute up to 90 per cent. of the war risks. The premium is fixed between 0.05 and 2 per cent.

(C.I.B. 253,000.)

Sweden.

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) has forwarded a translation of a Royal Decree of 17th August instituting a system of State Insurance against war risks for Swedish vessels.

A translation of the Decree may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 24,637.)

STEAMSHIP SERVICES TO THE CONTINENT.

Information regarding the present steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Guatemala.—H.M. Minister at Guatemala reports, under date 18th August, that the commercial and financial conditions of the Republic are in a critical state owing to the outbreak of the European war. Guatemala, like the other Central American States, trades on credits opened in Europe; the shutting down of these credits has led to an almost complete cessation of business, and it is said that the position of one or two banks has become grave.

The economic situation has been much aggravated by natural causes, the rains which should have begun in the month of May having been, up to the time of writing, very deficient, with the result that the crops forming the staple food of the people, such as maize and beans, are failing. If the rains continue to hold off, the coffee crop will also be affected. (C. 9,619.)

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Netherlands.—See notice on p. 766.

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Russia.—The following information was received from H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) before the outbreak of the war:—

In a city of the size of Moscow it may be stated without fear of contradiction that there is an opening for every class of British merchandise, provided that the import duties do not render the importation impracticable. Even with the high duties in force, United Kingdom goods by reason of their superiority can compete in many cases with the locally-made and protected article, and the Russian customer is quite willing to pay an enhanced price for the best qualities.

That the United Kingdom manufacturer runs a bad second to his German competitor in the race for Russian trade is a patent fact to anybody who will take the trouble to study the shop windows in Moscow. On every side will be seen German goods. An enquiry for an article of British manufacture will be met by an expression of regret that it is not procurable in Moscow, but the shopkeeper offers as a substitute an article, obviously of German origin, which not seldom bears a description or name in English, generally misspelt, but which is nevertheless a subtle piece of flattery to the selling power of the British article, if only it were put on the market.

American-made footwear is being universally adopted by all the middle and upper classes to the detriment of the old knee-high boot of Russian style. The question at once comes to mind: if American, why not British?

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

The question of granting credit is one of outstanding importance. Firms not willing to grant credit for four to six months after the receipt of goods had much better not attempt to enter the Russian market. Their continental competitors will at once offer such credit as is desired and the efforts of the British trader will be useless.

The request for credit is no captious demand in Russia, but an essential corollary of a commerce carried on in a vast Empire in which railways are few, markets widely separated, and roads bad and often non-existent. The majority of the customers are peasants who can only pay on the realisation of the harvest, and the retail merchant must have credit to allow him to carry any stock.

United Kingdom merchants and manufacturers are at fault because they often grant credit where none should be given, and when once bitten, refuse credit where it should be granted freely. This state of affairs is due to the imperfect knowledge of Russian conditions, and can only be rectified by the intimate personal knowledge which can be gained by frequent visits of principals or travellers to the country.

United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants must also remember that in a great trading and manufacturing centre like Moscow, there are many of their fellow-countrymen who by their foresight and adventurous spirit have not only traded with, but established factories in, the district. Many of these are men of large substance and buy for their own account from the United Kingdom, but there are also numbers of others who, though not in affluent circumstances, are anxious and willing to undertake agencies. These men are generally thoroughly conversant with Russian customs and requirements, and speaking Russian themselves would be most useful to United Kingdom firms. In order to employ such men it is generally advisable to make some advance or to supply a stock free of charge, and any expenditure thus incurred is generally compensated for by their extra reliability and commercial integrity.

Siberia.—The following information was received before the outbreak of war from the British Vice-Consul at Omsk (Mr. S. Randrup):—

The general state of trade during 1913 was poor, as Siberia is still suffering from the results of crop failures during 1910-11, when money was advanced by the Government to the peasants. This money was collected during 1913 in spite of the low prices of all kinds of grain, which left the peasants impoverished, with the result that their purchasing power was small and business was generally bad. The sales of harvesting machinery and implements were the smallest for several years and money was very short, the retailers being unable to collect their debts from the peasants. A large number of failures occurred for this reason, with the result that retailers now have a large stock on hand.

The Americans, as usual, had the largest share of the trade in harvesting machinery, and they are likely to continue to dominate

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the market, as they have an enormous organisation, with one or more agents in every village. A few Canadian, German and Swedish machines were also sold, but they have great difficulty in competing with the Americans, as this business requires a large capital. United Kingdom firms could undoubtedly obtain a larger share of the business if they would get into communication with some of the larger firms in Siberia and be easier with their terms of payment, &c.

At present there are very few articles of United Kingdom manufacture to be seen in Siberia. In some cases the import duty, such as that on manufactured *cotton or linen goods*, is so high that Russian goods of the same class can be purchased at a price below the actual duty alone. There are certain classes of *woollen goods* on the market suitable for men's clothes, which are more durable than the domestic articles, but the cost is prohibitive and the demand is not a very large one.

Cycles of United Kingdom make are to be obtained, and the sale is increasing as purchasers seem to be satisfied with the machines. Nevertheless, some manufacturers seem to be under the impression that anything is good enough for Siberia, and send out machines which are faulty. *Motor cycles* and *cars* are also finding a sale, but the latter are chiefly of German manufacture. The United Kingdom manufacturer insists upon cash down before shipment, even when dealing with Siberian firms of good reputation, and he naturally loses the business when competitors come forward offering better terms and giving full particulars of cost of freight, duty, with weights, &c. This enables the purchaser to find out what the article will cost him, even if such articles are not on the spot for inspection or immediate delivery. In all probability a sale could be found for tools, cutlery and similar articles of United Kingdom make if the business were worked properly and in the right hands, but a knowledge of the language is necessary. The British Vice-Consul thinks that the United Kingdom can compete with Germany as regards prices, and, if credit were only given to people worthy of it, believes that a certain amount of trade could be obtained, which would materially increase with the sale of good articles.

* * * * *

Spain.—H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. L. Keyser) reports, under date 21st August, that the local export trade has practically ceased owing to the inability of shippers to discount their bills on London and other places abroad. The masters of steamers appear willing enough to proceed to sea, but the present situation leaves them without cargoes. These difficulties are especially felt by the smaller mines in the Seville district and by the wine shippers in Jerez.

(C.I.B. 24,293.)

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CARPETS.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 15th August, the present condition of the carpet industry in the United States of America is considered by prominent firms in the trade to be very unsatisfactory. The reduction in the tariff has had

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some effect on certain lines but has not been sufficient to make foreign competition possible, except in the cheaper kinds of floor coverings. A few mills are still working full time, but the majority of the largest concerns are operating either with a reduced force of employes or at a lesser number of hours per week. Sales throughout the North-West and Middle West are fully up to normal, and in some sections have shown a considerable increase, but throughout the New England and the Eastern and Southern States they have been very light. Practically all dealers in the Chicago district say that the present situation in the carpet trade in the Eastern States, especially in the metropolitan district, is very unsatisfactory, but the opinion is expressed that it will be one of the first industries to respond to more favourable conditions. (C. 9,617.)

* * * * *

LEATHER.

Russia.—The following information was received from H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive-Bayley) before the outbreak of the war:—

The chief characteristic of the leather market for 1913 was the shortage in raw material, which consequently showed a tendency to rise in price. This in turn had its effect on the prices of manufactured leather.

The reasons for this shortage are seen both in the large demand from leather manufacturers, especially in Western Europe, and the diminution in the number of cattle slaughtered in South America (nearly 1,000,000 head).

The Russian leather market suffered both directly and indirectly from these conditions. The Balkan war, too, had an embarrassing effect on the Western European leather market. Not only was the importation of raw leather from Turkey and the Balkans stopped, but, at the same time, the demand for raw material was greatly increased in all markets in view of the needs of the war departments of various countries. Germany and Austria-Hungary sent agents to all parts of the world in search of raw leather—America, China, India and, of course, Russia.

* * * * *

United States of America (Glazed kid industry).—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 15th August, the branch of the leather trade of the United States which will probably be the most affected by the European War is the glazed kid industry. The value of the exports of this commodity is almost half the total value of all kinds of leather exported, and glazed kid constitutes about 75 per cent. of the exports of shoe upper leather. In fact, the export trade amongst most of the kid tanners is the chief aim of their business, and a few producers sell practically their entire output abroad.

It is believed that practically all these exports to Europe for the present at least will be suspended, but it is hoped that if the war continues for any length of time some means will be devised to transact the business, both as to financing the trade and transporting the goods. Even if arrangements could be perfected with the

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United Kingdom alone it would be of some help, as Great Britain is the largest glazed kid customer of the United States, taking nearly half the entire shipments to Europe.

Tanners are also to some extent in a predicament as to imports of raw material. Out of the total imports of goat skins during the eleven months ended the 31st May last, Europe furnishes about one fifth. The elimination of European supplies, however, may be of less importance than the possibility of the cutting off or curtailing the shipments from the principal sources of supply in India, China, Arabia, North and South Africa and South America, through lack of transportation facilities.

Some persons believe that glazed kid may, in the future, play a much more important part in the domestic upper leather trade than has been the case heretofore, for the reason that calfskins, patent leather and other upper varieties are stiffening in price. Therefore, with glazed kid tanners anxious for an outlet liberal reductions in price are expected, which may cause shoe manufacturers to push the sale of kid shoes to a greater extent, and consumers may view these with more favour if they are able to buy them at a price considerably lower than that for footwear made of other material.

(C. 2,618.)

STATE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER ONE MONTH OF WAR.

Enquiries addressed by the Board of Trade to nearly all the principal manufacturers show that employers covering 75 per cent. of the workpeople included in the returns received have not been specially affected by the war; these employers report since the middle of July a total reduction of staff of only 1.3 per cent. Employers of the remaining 25 per cent. covered by the returns report that they have been affected by the war, and have reduced their staff since the middle of July by 27 per cent.

The two industries most affected are the cotton industry and the construction of vehicles, each of which, as compared with the 17th July, shows a contraction of about 19 per cent. in the numbers employed. In the cotton industry another 40 per cent. are working short time.

Other industries showing more than an average reduction of staff are furniture, engineering and tin plates. In the latter, however, though the percentage reduction is still above the average, there has been a very marked improvement of employment since the middle of August.

While coal mines working for export have been affected, the great majority of the coal mines report themselves as unaffected by the war, and at the same time report that they are working reduced hours, which is, of course, the common summer practice. So, too, the short time in the cotton trade can only in part be attributed to the war.

The reports received by the Home Office from the Inspectors of Mines in respect of the week ended 5th September indicate that the position in the mining industry has improved and is on the whole satisfactory. A considerable number of collieries are working only

State of British Industries after One Month of War.

four or five days a week (especially in Scotland, Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and North Lancashire), but on the other hand there is considerable pressure in the steam coal trade in South Wales, where more men could be employed if they were available, and in other districts conditions are more or less normal. Even in the districts most affected not many collieries are working less than half time. No distress is reported at present. A large number of men have been called up for service or have enlisted. The increased shipping facilities have helped the export trade. Slate quarrying in Wales is very depressed, but this is due in part to causes other than the war.

As regards agriculture there appears to be no appreciable increase of unemployment; indeed, in some places there is a shortage of labour.

The fishing industry in certain localities has been affected.

The general conclusion is that though there is at the moment a contraction of employment as a result of the war, this contraction has been met to a very marked extent by reduction of hours instead of by reduction of staff. Of the workpeople engaged in production, 93 per cent. are still wholly or partially employed.

Moreover, the returns show that of the contraction of 7 per cent. in the numbers employed at least two-thirds represents men who have left for military or naval service and who are therefore not unemployed. Thus the number of workpeople wholly unemployed (including women) has only increased by a little more than 2 per cent.

The Labour Exchanges are receiving many requests from employers for all classes of employees (including clerks) to fill temporarily the places of those undertaking military or naval service, and have been instructed to give special attention to such requests.

Practically the whole of the above contraction occurred in the first fortnight of the war. Since 14th August, when the first returns were obtained by the Board of Trade, though certain industries have declined while others have improved, the total numbers employed have changed very little.

The Home Office, who have made enquiries on a different basis dealing with factories only, confirm for these industries the deductions drawn from the Board of Trade returns.

Reports have been obtained, by means of personal visits by the Inspectors of Factories, from 10,046 factories employing normally at this time of year 1,335,845 males and 660,653 females. Business is reported normal in 3,206 cases, slack in 5,842, while 998 report pressure of work. Full time is being worked in 55.4 per cent. of factories, 42.3 per cent. are working short time, and only 2.2 per cent. have closed or are preparing to close. There is abundant evidence that employers are making every effort to keep their factories open.

The causes assigned for pressure are—

- (a) supplies for war purposes, 654 cases;
- (b) diversion of trade from other countries, 176 cases;
- (c) other causes, 208 cases.

State of British Industries after One Month of War.

Manufacture of supplies for war purposes affects particularly the explosives industry, and to a less extent the woollen, hosiery, metal and engineering trades, ship-building, and the manufacture of food and clothing. Diversion of trade from other countries, though as yet a small, is an increasing influence in the manufacture of hosiery, glass, cutlery, tools, and chemicals, and in the metal industries, and may influence the pottery, tailoring, silk, and millinery trades.

The firms reporting pressure are meeting it in 632 cases by working extra hours, and in 360 cases by employing extra hands.

The causes assigned for slackness of trade are :—

1. Some *trade depression* previous to the outbreak of war caused by (a) over-production following a period of good trade, particularly in cotton spinning, woollen, clothing, and metal industries; and (b) trade disputes, particularly in the building and textile machinery industries.

2. *Shortage and high price of some raw materials.* With the exception of sugar no marked scarcity of any food material is reported.

3. *Lessened and cancelled orders* due to customers withholding orders, especially for luxuries. This is given as the reason in 4,976 of the 5,842 cases of slackness.

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The following information has been received from H.M. Consul at Boma (Mr. W. J. Lamont) :—

The Government of the Belgian Congo takes the largest share of transport on the Upper Congo, and owns forty-three vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,424 tons. Five of these are 500-ton stern-wheelers, and ply between Stanley Pool and Stanleyville with mails and general cargo, making the up journey—900 miles—in about 16 days, and the return journey in 10 days. Besides the State boats there are sixty-four small craft, aggregating 2,200 tons, belonging to commercial companies and mission societies.

The congestion of cargo which used to be prevalent at Matadi and Leopoldville no longer exists and, save with regard to quantities of rails and sleepers for new railways being constructed in the Upper Congo, the present shipping on the Congo appears adequate. Most vessels go up river well laden, principally with railway construction material for the Kabalo-Tanganyika and Kambove-Bukama lines, but come down with trifling amounts of export produce.

The Great Lakes Railway.—The total length of the Great Lakes Railway when completed will be 268 kilometres (about 165 miles), and by 13th March last it had been laid to kilometre 210. From Kabalo the line proceeds due east through level grassy plains interspersed with small clumps of trees. Its course is roughly parallel with the River Lukuga, which issues from Tanganyika near the proposed terminus and flows into the River Lualaba at a point about 20 miles north of Kabala. 100 kilometres from the lake the country becomes rugged and mountainous, and numerous streams flow northward into the Lukuga,

Transport Developments in the Belgian Congo.

necessitating the construction of many bridges and embankments. In the dry season these are dry ravines, but heavy rains in the adjacent mountains convert them in an hour or two to raging torrents, the precipitous fall and heavy volume of which test the strength of bridges and embankments to the uttermost. About 30 miles of line have still to be prepared and laid, and, as numerous deep ravines, swamps and rocky masses will require to be negotiated, the line is not likely to be finished and opened much before the end of 1915.

The lake terminus of the line is to be on the southern bank of the River Lukuga, where it makes its exit from the lake. In this way the bridging of the Lukuga with its deep and powerful current will be avoided; on the other hand the water of the lake there is shallow, and a railway terminal wharf to be effective for landing and shipping purposes must be carried more than 100 yards out from the shore. The heavy surf that frequently breaks on the beach will increase the difficulties of landing, unless the pier is carried well beyond its range. Better landing facilities could be secured at Albertville, the Belgian post on the lake north of the Lukuga, but to reach that point that river would require to be bridged.

That Lake Tanganyika is falling in level is apparent from the sand terrace along its shores at the Lukuga; at a height of 3 metres this affords ample evidence by the number of shells it contains that it once formed part of the bottom of the lake. At Usumbara at the northern end, ninety years ago, it is said the lake was from 7 to 10 metres higher than it now is, and stretched inland 480 metres further than at present. This drop in the lake level is likely to necessitate a constant extension of any piers that may be built at Kigoma, the lake terminus of the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam, or at Lukuga.

The German East African Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika was completed in February last (see article on pp. 619-20 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") and a regular service has been established to the Lukuga mouth on the opposite shore of the lake. When the Belgian line from Kabalo to Tanganyika is completed, the transport question for all European goods intended for a vast area of the Belgian Congo lying between the Lualaba as far north as Stanleyville, and the Great Central African lakes, must assume quite a different complexion. Hitherto, necessarily, this area has been supplied *via* Matadi, and the freight rates have been so oppressive as seriously to impede commercial progress in the Congo basin.

It will be interesting to investigate the effect on Belgian commerce that must follow from the opening of the German Central Railway to the lake. Although the full impact of this line on Congo trade will not be felt to its maximum until the Belgian Kabalo-Lukuga line is completed in 1915 yet it has already made Ujiji an emporium for the supply of European goods to the Eastern Congo. During a recent visit to the lake H.M. Consul saw a small steamer arriving with many bales of cotton and packages of general trade goods for the company working the recently discovered coal strata near Lukuga. All these were marked D.O.A.G. (Deutsch Ost Afrikanische Gesellschaft) and had been purchased at Ujiji. A trader encamped in tents

Transport Developments in the Belgian Congo.

on the shores of the lake showed him a large quantity of trade goods and provisions for Europeans which he had brought over from Ujiji to sell. But even as far as Kongolo one finds bales of German cottons from Ujiji that have come overland on the heads of porters by the twenty days' journey from Baraka on the lake *via* Kabambare. That a large area of this part of the Congo is already being supplied by German traders operating from Ujiji is therefore obvious, and this area may eventually extend to as far as Stanleyville, so that the Province Orientale of the Congo and the northern part of the Katanga are likely soon to develop into something of the nature of a commercial hinterland to German East Africa.

An examination of the particulars given below of the freight rates at present in force will show the paramount position of the German Central Railway over the Matadi-Leopoldville route.

Cottons and other Textiles.

				<i>Via</i> German Route.	<i>Via</i> Matadi Line and River Congo.
Antwerp to—					
Lukuga	...	...	...	£27 per ton.	£80 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	...	30 "	70 "
Stanleyville	...	...	...	34 "	48 "

Provisions.

Antwerp to—					
Lukuga	...	...	...	£27 per ton.	£25 per ton.

Cement.

				<i>Via</i> German Route.	<i>Via</i> Matadi Line and River Congo.
Antwerp to—					
Lukuga	...	...	...	£12 per ton.	£20 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	...	13 "	19 "
Ponthierville	...	...	...	15 "	15 "

This calculation is, however, based on the present tariffs of the Great Lakes Railway running between Stanleyville and Kongolo. These tariffs show different rates for "montée et descente," that is, goods going southward from Stanleyville to the Katanga pay heavier freights than export goods passing northward. These tariffs are soon likely to be brought into equality, in which case the following would represent the comparative cost of freight from east and west coasts:—

Cottons and other Textiles.

				<i>Via</i> German Route.	<i>Via</i> Matadi Route.
Antwerp to—					
Lukuga	...	...	...	£27 per ton.	£68 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	...	33 "	63 "
Stanleyville	...	...	...	45 "	48 "

Provisions.

Antwerp to—					
Lukuga	...	...	...	£27 per ton.	£38 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	...	33 "	33 "

*Transport Developments in the Belgian Congo.**Building Materials.*

Antwerp to—				Via German Route.	Via Matadi Route.
Lukuga	...	...	...	£12 per ton.	£26 per ton.
Kabalo	...	...	...	15 „	23 „
Kindu...	...	...	...	18 „	18 „

The Great Lakes Railway will, when completed by the Belgians in 1915, constitute an extension of the German Central Railway, for the Germans are building a 500-ton steamer for service on Lake Tanganyika, and by this means will connect Kigoma and Lukuga by a regular transport system. The Dar-es-Salaam route is also the quickest to Europe from all places lying between Ponthier-ville and Kikondja, a distance of over 600 miles, and between a line joining these places and the eastern frontier of the Colony. Express trains are to be run from Dar-es-Salaam to Tanganyika in fifty hours, so that Ujiji, formerly distant many months' march from the Indian Ocean, will now be attainable from London in three weeks.

(C. 6,590.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at pages 495-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th August respecting the "Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 24)," under which cattle, sheep, goats and swine brought from Ireland were required to be detained and isolated for 14 days, or to be slaughtered either in or after removal from an Irish Animals Landing Place, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order revoking the above-mentioned Order as from the 9th September. Animals brought from Ireland are, however, still required to be detained in the landing places for at least ten hours after landing, under the supervision of veterinary inspectors of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, before being permitted to be removed therefrom.

(C. 9,616.)

BRITISH INDIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 690 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," giving a list of articles prohibited to be exported from British India, the Board of Trade have now received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated 8th September, stating that the prohibition of the exportation of tanned buffalo and cow hides has been relaxed provisionally, with effect from 1st September last, so far as to allow export to the United Kingdom, France and Russia.

(C. 9,801.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have also received, through the India Office, copy of a telegram, dated 28th August, 1914, from the Viceroy of India, stating that, under sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act, the exportation, by sea or land, from British India of the following warlike military and naval stores was prohibited on the

5th August last :—

Explosives, ammunition and materials used in manufacture thereof.

All descriptions of, and component parts of, arms, guns and gun-mountings.

Kites, airships, balloons, aeroplanes and parts thereof.

Accoutrements.

Armour plates.

Heliographs, signal flags and all kinds of naval and military signalling apparatus, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.

Fuses and detonators.

Intrrenching tools.

Marine engines and boilers, and parts thereof.

Materials used in ship construction.

Mining cables.

Naval and military stores of all kinds, including boots and shoes, tents, uniform, harness, and other equipment.

Railway, telegraph, and telephone material.

Range-finders.

Search-light apparatus.

Submarine mines and torpedoes.

Torpedo net defence or part thereof.

Barbed wire and implements for cutting and fixing latter.

(C. 9,801.)

The exportation by sea of Welsh coal (except quantities sufficient for bunker requirements) was also prohibited on the 5th August last.

Exportation by Sea of Welsh Coal (except Bunker Coal) Prohibited.

(C. 9,801.)

Pending the passing of an Enactment to amend section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, orders have been issued under which export is permitted of prohibited articles to Ceylon, Goa, and the Straits Settlements Permitted.

Exportation of Prohibited Articles to Ceylon, Goa and Straits Settlements Permitted.

Settlements in sufficient quantities for local needs.

(C. 9,801.)

A copy of a further telegram, dated 22nd August last, has been received, through the India Office, from the Viceroy of India, stating that arrangements are being made to permit the export of saltpetre to the United Kingdom alone.

Exportation of Saltpetre to United Kingdom to be Permitted.

(C. 9,801.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1808B) dated 20th August, 1914, which lays down the regulations to be observed respecting drawback of duty allowed on imported pig iron when used with pig iron made in Canada in the manufacture of goods for export and other goods in the Dominion.

The Regulations are as follows:—

1. The drawback of Customs duty allowed under the Customs Act Amendment of 1914, not exceeding 99 per cent. of the duty paid, may be paid through the Department of Customs on imported pig iron which, when mixed with pig iron made in Canada, has entered into the manufacture of goods exported and other goods; provided, however, that such drawback shall not be computed on a greater quantity of pig iron than entering into the exported goods; provided also that such drawback shall not be paid unless such pig iron has been used for the purpose herein specified after the 11th June, 1914, nor unless the duty has been paid on the pig iron within three years of the date of the presentation of the claim for drawback.

2. The aforesaid drawback may be paid to the manufacturer or producer of the goods in which the pig iron subject to drawback is used under the following conditions, *viz.*:—

- (a) The quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained.
- (b) Evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs in respect of the manufacture or production of the articles in which the said materials are claimed to have been used, shall be furnished, together with the particulars of the goods exported and the quantity of pig iron entering into the manufacture thereof.
- (c) The claim for drawback shall be verified under oath, before a Collector of Customs or Justice of the Peace, in such form as the Minister of Customs shall prescribe.
- (d) The Minister of Customs may also require in any case the production of such further evidence, in addition to the usual averments, as he deems necessary to establish the *bonâ fides* of the claim.

A further Customs Memorandum (No. 1809 B), dated 20th August last, has also been received laying down regulations respecting the payment of drawback of Customs duty on imported pig-iron when used with pig-iron made in Canada in the manufacture of certain agricultural implements, &c., for home consumption in Canada.

**Regulations
respecting
Drawback on
Imported Pig-iron
used in the
Manufacture of
Agricultural
Implements, &c.
for Home
Consumption.**

The Regulations prescribe that—

1. The drawback of Customs duty allowed under the Customs Tariff Act, 1914, not exceeding 99 per cent. of the duty paid, may be paid through the Department of Customs on imported pig-iron

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

used by the manufacturer of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders or attachments for binders in the manufacture of the said goods and other goods for home consumption in Canada; provided, however, that such drawback shall not be paid unless such pig-iron has been used for the purpose herein specified after the 11th June, 1914, nor unless the duty has been paid on the pig-iron within three years of the date of the presentation of the claim for drawback.

2. The aforesaid drawback may be paid to the manufacturer or producer of the said agricultural implements in which the pig-iron subject to drawback is used under certain conditions, which are somewhat similar to those prescribed under the above-mentioned Memorandum No. 1808 B. (C. 10,139.)

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 562 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August last relative to the prohibition of the exportation of military and naval stores to countries other than the United Kingdom or any British possession under an Order-in-Council of the 7th August last, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of further Order-in-Council dated 22nd August, which amends the above-mentioned Order-in-Council of the 7th August by removing "cotton waste" from the list of articles which are prohibited to be exported from the Dominion. (C. 9,686.)

Exportation of Cotton Waste Permitted.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia stating that a Proclamation was issued on the 8th September prohibiting the exportation of wheat and flour from the Commonwealth to any place outside of the United Kingdom, unless by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs.

Exportation of Wheat and Flour to all places (except United Kingdom) Prohibited.

A further Proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of meat from the Commonwealth to any place outside the British Dominions, except by consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs. (C. 9,763.)

Exportation of Meat to all places (except British Dominions) Prohibited.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Western Australia "Government Gazette" for the 7th August, 1914, contains a Proclamation, dated 5th August, which has been issued under the "Insect Pests Amendment Act, 1898," and which prohibits the introduction into Western Australia from the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, and any other place whatsoever of any potatoes infected with certain scheduled potato diseases. (C. 10,058.)

Importation of Diseased Potatoes Prohibited.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 62), dated 31st July, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manu- facture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Aluminium powder	193	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Baker's bread rasp (for scraping burnt bread)	114A	3 % "	Whole duty.
Bee veils and smokers... ..	114A	3 % "	
Bun powder (unsweetened)	193	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Centipede knife (for rubber tapping)	114A	3 % "	Whole duty.
Circular pricker (for rubber tapping)			
Cycle tool bags of leather	67	25 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Dictaphones	193	15 % "	3 % "
Metal moulds for erection of concrete silos...	114A	3 % "	Whole duty.
Milk scone mixture (unsweetened)	193	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Soluel (used for leather dressing)	193	15 % "	3 % "
Wireless telegraphy apparatus	114B	3 % "	Whole duty.

(C. 10,059.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at page 704 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that *fish* and *oilseed* have been added to the list of goods which may be exported from Archangel in ships of *allied* nations to ports of *allied* countries without special permits in each case. (C. 9,749.)

**Exportation of
Fish and Oilseed
from Archangel.**

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the exportation of sulphur and flowers of sulphur from Norway is prohibited. (C. 10,268.)

**Exportation of
Sulphur Prohibited.**

DENMARK.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation from Denmark of all horses reserved for the eventual use of the army has been prohibited as from the 5th September.

**Exportation of certain
Horses Prohibited**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS.

The issues of the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 8th and 9th September contain Decrees which prohibit the **Exportation of Certain Articles Prohibited.** exportation from the Netherlands of maize and maize meal, hides and skins, barley flour, and grain offal ("graanafval").

A further Decree again enforces the prohibition of the exportation of *sulphuric acid*, which had been temporarily withdrawn. (C. 10,108.)

ITALY (TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of an Italian Royal Decree, dated the 13th August and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the 21st, providing that from the 14th August the following specific duties were to be assessed on foreign wines imported into Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in addition to the general *ad valorem* duty. Wines of Italian origin are not subject to this surtax.

- (a) Wines in casks, barrels, demi-johns, and the like ... 7 lire (gold) per hectolitre.

Note.—On natural wines of foreign origin containing more than 12° of alcohol, duty is also levied on the alcohol (in addition to the duty on the wine itself) at the rate of 1 litre of spirit for every degree (or fraction of a degree exceeding $\frac{1}{10}$) and per hectolitre.

- (b) Wines in bottles ... 15 centesimi per bottle.
[Lira (100 centesimi) = 9·6d.; hectolitre = 22 gallons.] (C. 8,483.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 11th August contains a Decree, dated the 8th August, which lays down the procedure to be followed by persons in Uruguay who desire to import naphtha for agricultural motors free of duty, in accordance with the Law of the 6th May, 1911.

The text of this Decree (in Spanish) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 10,136.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at page 505 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th August, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of the Argentine Decree, dated the 14th August, which prohibited the exportation of coined gold from the Republic.

Masters and pursers of vessels are exempted from the prohibition as regards their maritime freight money; and passengers for foreign countries are permitted to carry with them their money in gold, provided that the sums taken out of the country do not, by reason of their amount, bear the character of "abusive" exportation. (C. 9,894.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Law which authorises the Executive to prohibit or limit, until the next harvest, the exportation of wheat and wheat flour from the Republic.

**Exportation of
Wheat and Wheat
Flour Prohibited.**

In pursuance of this Law, a Decree, dated the 14th August, has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of wheat and wheat flour until further notice. The Minister of Finance is, however, authorised to permit the exportation of the products in question in cases where he considers it necessary.

(C. 10,135.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice at page 712 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Ambassador at Tokio to the effect that a Bill has been passed providing that the "conventional" rates of duty resulting from the Customs Agreement of 1911 between Japan and Germany shall continue to be applied to goods of the kinds affected which are imported into Japan prior to the 31st March, 1915 from countries having treaty relations with Japan.

**Application of
"Conventional"
Rates of Duty
resulting from
the Customs
Agreement of
1911 between
Japan and
Germany.**

(C. 10,196.)

PROPOSED EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the Canadian House of Commons Debates of the 20th August, which contain the text of the Resolutions proposing to revise the excise duties leviable under the Inland Revenue Acts (Act 51 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, as amended by Act 34 of 1908) on various articles distilled or manufactured in the Dominion, with effect from 1st August last.

**Proposed Excise
Duties.**

The following statement shows the rates of excise duty now proposed to be levied on the undermentioned articles, together with the rates at present in force:—

*Proposed Excise Tariff Changes.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty:	
	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Spirits, distilled—		
(a) When the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than 90 per cent., by weight, of raw or unmalted grain, or when manufactured from sugar, syrup, molasses, or other saccharine matter not otherwise provided for ... <i>per proof gallon</i> [And so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon.]	1 90	2 40
(b) When manufactured exclusively from malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or excise has been paid, or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, used in combination, in such proportions as the Department prescribes, with malted barley taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid ... <i>per proof gallon</i> [And so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon.]	1 92	2 42
(c) When manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar, or other saccharine matter, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of Customs has been paid ... <i>per proof gallon</i> [And so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon.]	1 93	2 43
Fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and brewed in whole or part from any other substance than malt ... <i>per gallon</i>	0 10	0 15
Provided that any brewer using sugar, syrup, or other saccharine matter in the manufacture of beer, and having previously given 10 days' notice in writing, to the Collector of his intention to use such sugar, syrup, or other saccharine matter, and paying the duty hereinbefore mentioned on the beer made therewith, may receive a drawback equal to the duty of excise paid by him on the malt used with such sugar, syrup, or other saccharine matter in making such beer, under such restrictions and regulations as the Department prescribes.		
Malt—		
(a) On malt manufactured in Canada, subject to excise regulations with respect to coomings and absorption of moisture in warehouse as provided by the Order-in-Council of the 7th February, 1891 ... <i>per lb.</i> Provided that malt may be removed from a malt-house to a distillery in bond, and the duty on such malt may be remitted upon proof satisfactory to the Department that such malt has been used solely for the production of spirits, in which production no other material than malt is used; and provided further that malt used in any licensed bonded manufactory, in the manufacture of malt extract or similar medicinal preparation approved by the Department may have duty thereon remitted under such regulations as the Department establishes.	0 01½	0 03
(b) Malt imported in Canada and warehoused, when taken out of bond for consumption ... <i>per lb.</i> Provided that—	0 01½	0 03
Malt imported into Canada, crushed or ground shall be subject to a duty of ... <i>per lb.</i>	0 02½	0 05

*Proposed Excise Tariff Changes.***DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

Articles.	Rates of Excise Duty.	
	Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
Tobacco—		
(a) Chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed or, in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened, and all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco made from raw leaf tobacco or the product in any form, other than otherwise provided, of raw leaf tobacco <i>per lb. (actual weight)</i>	0 05	0 10
(b) Common Canadian twist, when made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and on the farm or premises where grown, by the cultivator duly licensed therefor, or in a licensed tobacco manufactory <i>per lb. (actual weight)</i>	0 05	0 10
(c) Snuff made from raw leaf tobacco, or the product in any form of raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use <i>per lb. (actual weight)</i>	0 05	0 10
(d) Snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall pay the same duty as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as is prescribed for snuff completely manufactured—except that snuff flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further processes, by sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another tobacco manufacturer, and without the payment of the duty, under such regulations as are provided in that behalf by the Department.		
(e) Cigars of all descriptions, made from raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor <i>per 1,000</i>	2 00	3 00
(f) Cigars, when put up in packages, containing less than 10 cigars each <i>per 1,000</i>	3 00	4 00
(g) Cigarettes, made from raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor, weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand <i>per 1,000</i>	2 40	3 00
(h) Cigarettes, made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand <i>per 1,000</i>	7 00	8 00
(i) All foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory <i>per lb.*</i>	0 28	0 28
(j) All foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory <i>per lb.*</i>	0 42	0 42
In all tobacco manufactories where less than 50 per cent. of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is used, and where 10 per cent. or more of other materials is used, such materials shall be subject to a duty of 16 cts. per lb. actual weight.		

* Computed according to the standard established for leaf tobacco.

(C. 9,597.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 666 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th December, 1913, and to previous notices relative to proposed harbour works at Mackay, North Queensland, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that, after a certain amount of preliminary work had been done on both the breakwater and viaduct, it was discovered that the ground near the mainland was not suitable for a ferro-concrete structure, and the work was suspended pending the preparation of a new design for the viaduct. The design being prepared is one with steel girders and cast-iron screw columns, with suitable provision for the bad ground. The completed designs are expected to be ready within three months. As the works were interdependent the breakwater work was also suspended. (C.I.B. 23,606.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

With reference to the notice on p. 506 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th August relative to new coasting trade regulations in Madagascar and its Dependencies, the Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) reports the publication, in the "Journal Officiel de Madagascar" of 18th July, of an Order limiting to French citizens and subjects the navigation of steam craft in the coasting trade in Madagascar waters. (M. 23,676.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. O'Meara) reports the formal opening, on the 29th July, of the Cape Cod Canal, connecting Cape Cod Bay with Buzzard's Bay. This waterway is eight miles long, from 100 to 250 feet wide, and when deepening operations are completed it will be 25 feet deep. At present it can accommodate vessels of 15 feet draught. For the first few weeks vessels will only be allowed to pass through the canal by daylight.

The canal shortens the route to Newport and southern ports by about 70 miles, and it is thought that it will reduce the time taken by passenger steamers plying between New York and Boston by from three to four hours. Considerable stress is laid on the gain in safety to coastwise vessels, which will no longer be compelled to traverse the dangerous and difficult crossing of Pollock Rip and Nantucket Shoals.

It is hoped that the canal will enable a saving of 10 cents or more per ton to be effected on cargoes going north and south.

(C.I.B. 23,216.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to statistics recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, the production of coal in the United States in 1913 has broken all previous records, the output being 570,048,125 tons (of 2,000 lbs.), an increase of 35,581,545 tons, or nearly 7 per cent., as compared with 1912; it is considerably more than double the production of 1900, and more than eight times that of 1880. The value of the coal mined in 1913 is given as 760,488,785 dols. (about £156,322,700).

(C. 9,613.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 12th September, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	37s. 10d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s. 11d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	23s. 11d.

For further particulars see p. 782.

A statement is published on p. 783 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th September, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th September, 1914, was 14,988, and the number imported during the thirty-seven weeks ended 10th September was 2,917,216 (including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 10th September was 5,010, and during the thirty-seven weeks, 295,425.

For further details see p. 782.

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports, under date 31st August, that the Netherlands Board of Agriculture has published the following particulars as to the prevailing agricultural conditions in that country:—

Owing to the favourable weather the gathering of the crops has experienced no delay. There is no scarcity of labour, and in some districts the supply has exceeded the demand.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***NETHERLANDS**—*continued.*

Rye, barley, wheat and peas are almost everywhere collected. In the southern part of the country most of the oats have been gathered. The sunny weather acted favourably on the development of potatoes and sugar beet. In some districts there is demand for consumption potatoes, although at rather low prices.

The rye crop is on the whole disappointing, and barley also gives but moderate results. Oats, peas and wheat promise from good to very good yields, and only in Zeeland suffered more or less from the rain.

Some of the strawboard factories in the north of the country have been closed on account of the want of quick lime and hydrochloric acid. It is reported, however, that during the last few days some arrivals of lime took place. The reduction in the discount rate of the Netherlands Bank was of great assistance to many strawboard and potato-starch factories.

Cattle food is satisfactory, and prices have returned to the normal level now that exportation is again taking place. Prices of butter and cheese are recovering. There is a good demand for cattle for fattening purposes at satisfactory prices.

The dairy factories are again in a position to pay cash for the milk delivered to them, and the fact that the agricultural credit banks have again limited sums at their disposal is of great assistance. (C. 9,410.)

H.M. Consul-General further reports, under date 4th September, that the harvest of potatoes, beans, peas and onions will be plentiful in the Flushing district. The harvest of sugar beet will probably be excellent, but owing to the war the contracts with Belgian sugar refineries will doubtless lapse and large quantities of beetroot will be obtainable at low prices. Beet sugar factories have, so far, principally bought their lime from Liège, and it is suggested that lime from the United Kingdom might now take its place. (C. 9,955.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) has forwarded the following particulars regarding crop conditions in
Crop Conditions. Norway during August, taken from a report by the Norwegian Director of Agriculture :—

The **hay** crops were rather less than usual in some districts in East Norway, but were more than usual in the Romsdalen, Trondhjem, and Nordland Prefectures and in some of the Tromsö districts. The quality was very good everywhere.

The **winter rye** is now all carried, and both straw and grain are up to a good average year in quantity. The quality is very good, except in some cases where rain made the rye sprout. The **winter wheat** has also turned out well.

Nearly all spring grain crops are also carried. The yield of **barley** and **oats** for all Norway is below the average, the crops being worst in East Norway and the Tromsö Prefectures, and in some districts

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***NORWAY**—*continued.*

near Trondhjem. The quality will hardly be up to the average, as it is feared that more small grain than usual will be found. The crops of **peas and wheat** are also less than normal in most of the districts where they were cultivated to any extent worth mentioning.

The prospects of the **potato** crop are regarded as being much as usual. The **turnip** crop will, it is thought, be considerably below the normal. Both crops have suffered from drought, and turnips from insects as well.

There is expected to be a shortage of **apples and pears**, but **plums** seem fairly plentiful. **Vegetables**, especially cabbages, have not turned out so well as usual. (C.I.B. 25,462.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for September,* based on 5,972 statistical returns, **Labour Market in August.** *viz.*, 3,221 returns from trade unions (relating to 987,692 members), and 2,751 returns from employers (relating to 1,192,936 workpeople), the effect of the war on employment in August was obscured by the fact that certain industries, notably cotton, were already affected by the more or less general decline in employment, owing to purely trade causes, which had been noticed for some months past. The holiday season, especially in the north, also considerably curtails employment in August in every year. The general effect of all causes was to increase the percentage unemployed in trade unions making returns from 2·8 at the end of July to 7·1 at the end of August—a figure which has frequently been exceeded in periods of bad trade, and which is much lower than that recorded during the national coal strike of 1912, when the percentage rose to 11·3. It should be stated, however, that many employers endeavoured to avoid discharging a portion of their workpeople by putting the whole staff on reduced time.

As compared with July there was a general decline in all industries except in shipbuilding, which benefited by increased activity on Government work. The contraction in employment was especially noticeable at tinplate works, and in the textile, furnishing and wood-working and pottery trades.

As compared with a year ago there was a general decline, in addition to that which might have been expected as the result of the downward trend in employment already referred to.

* For list of principal contents, see p. 778.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh and Scottish coasts during the month and seven months ended July, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

—	Month of July.				Seven Months ended July.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	1,303,626	813,705	928,579	651,925	6,010,961	4,780,894	5,979,704	4,727,591
Shell fish	—	28,465	—	21,146	—	183,311	—	179,953
Total value ...	—	847,170	—	673,071	—	4,964,205	—	4,907,544
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	1,265,453	668,436	1,198,285	506,385	4,848,054	2,288,510	5,700,198	2,202,389
Shell fish	—	5,651	—	5,018	—	11,657	—	42,671
Total value ...	—	674,087	—	511,403	—	2,300,167	—	2,245,060
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	85,050	35,270	Not yet available.		409,805	180,278	Not yet available.	
Shell fish	—	6,921	—		—	15,061	—	
Total value ...	—	42,191	—		—	195,339	—	

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and eight months ended August, 1914, will be found on p. 784.

Bankruptcy Statistics.**NEW ZEALAND.**

A report from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand states that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives amending the Motor Regulation Act, 1908, and providing *inter alia* for the taxation of motor vehicles on a horse-power basis.

Under the existing regulations a motor vehicle may be registered with any registering authority, *viz.*, the Council of every borough having a population of not less than 5,000, and every County Council. The new Bill substitutes a single register of motors for the whole Dominion, registry offices being established in the principal city or borough of each provincial district.

As a result of a discussion as to the meaning of the term "horse-power" as applied to different makes of cars—many of the heavy

*Miscellaneous.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

cars of the United Kingdom make, for instance, having a lesser horse-power than some light American cars—the Prime Minister stated that regulations would be made providing that for purposes of taxation 1 horse-power British should be considered equal to from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power American.

The text of the Bill may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 23,609.)

GERMANY.

The following information was forwarded by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Frankfort-on-Main (Sir F. Oppenheimer) before the outbreak of the war:—

The Government's paternal care for Germany's foreign trade has found a noteworthy expression in connection with the foreign loans placed upon the German market. Pressure has so long been brought to bear upon the leading banks that it has now become a recognised practice that, before a foreign loan is taken over, the Ministry of Commerce should be consulted to ascertain whether the issue would be a desirable one for commercial reasons, though some financial quarters object very strongly to this novelty of what they call a financial protection. Very important commercial orders are obtained abroad in this manner. The practice has already become so firmly established that something of an apology was published early in 1914, when part of the Bosnian loan was taken over by German banking houses without commercial concessions having been obtained. The Budapest municipal loan brought Germany a rich crop of industrial orders. The industrial demands in connection with the Bulgarian loan, which were admittedly onerous because the German money market was the only one available at the time, were greatly responsible for the failure of the negotiations on the original basis.

SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS).

H.M. Consul at Tenerife (Mr. J. E. Croker) reports that in 1913 the Canary Islands imported shocks representing a total of some 10,000,000 boxes and crates for packing bananas, tomatoes and potatoes. Practically the whole of the wood for this business, which is one of the largest of its kind in the world, is supplied by Sweden and Norway, the principal port of shipment being Gothenburg. The bulk of the wood is carried on Norwegian steamers, which have been running weekly services between Norway, Sweden, London and the Canary Islands, securing fruit shipments for the return journey.

Sales to the principal importers are on the basis of the St. Peters-

**Foreign Loans
in Return for
Commercial
Concessions.**

**Import Trade in
Shocks for Boxes
and Crates used
for Packing
Fruit, &c.**

*Miscellaneous.***SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS)**—*continued.*

burg standard of 165 cubic feet, but retail sales in the islands are made per 1,000 complete crates or boxes; in the case of tomato packing cases, 1,000 laths for joining up 4 tomato boxes into one package are included in the price.

Most of the business is done with the principal importers direct from Scandinavia on a credit basis, and credits usually range from 90 to 120 days from the sighting of the drafts. Very few operations are made on a cash basis.

The average c.i.f. prices per St. Petersburg standard during 1913 were as follows:—Crates, £12 5s.; tomato boxes, £17 12s. 6d.; laths for tomato boxes, £13; potato boxes, £13 12s. 6d.

Further particulars regarding the usual dimensions of shooks for the various crates and boxes, together with a list of the principal importers, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 23, 191.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare)

**Foreign Trade
during
January-June,
1914.**

reports that the foreign trade of Brazil during the first six months of this year showed a decrease of over £11,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, and a decrease of over £8,000,000 as compared with the first

half of 1912. This decrease is almost entirely due to diminished imports, as the value of the exports has remained practically stationary.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal items of export from Brazil during the first six months of this year, the figures for the corresponding period of 1913 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	January-June, 1913.		January-June, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilogs.	£	Kilogs.	£
Cocoa	10,242,615	576,264	22,516,027	1,084,824
Coffee	245,756,400	13,984,569	326,774,820	14,884,367
Cotton	17,426,395	1,044,716	26,433,315	1,631,373
Herva maté	28,903,652	1,049,850	27,478,598	840,101
Hides and skins	21,768,156	1,570,346	21,265,280	1,503,662
Rubber	21,418,640	6,665,166	19,637,165	4,415,021
Sugar	4,990,561	59,737	7,775,121	68,255
Tobacco	20,424,705	1,170,391	20,300,042	1,181,655
Other articles	—	1,464,640	—	1,897,608
Total	—	27,585,679	—	27,506,866

*Miscellaneous.***BRAZIL**—*continued.*

It will be seen from the above figures that the exports of coffee, cocoa, cotton, and sugar all show a substantial increase as compared with the first half of last year. On the other hand the exports of rubber show a great decrease in both quantity and value.

The increased production of cocoa, cotton, and sugar is a very encouraging feature of these returns, as Brazil must rely largely on the extended cultivation of these products in order to counterbalance the dwindling trade in rubber.

(C. 8,186.)

CHINA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker) has forwarded an extract from the local press, stating that the **New Government Paper Mill.** Government Paper Mill at the Seven Mile Creek was rapidly nearing completion, and that it was expected that it would shortly be ready to start work. The first evidence of this is an enquiry by the mill for quotations for white linen rags.

The re-construction of the water tower has been the chief cause of delay. This work has taken something like four months, and now the mill is only awaiting the finishing work on the tower. Some of the most up-to-date improvements in the manufacture of paper are embodied in the mill, and it will be capable of manufacturing paper from either straw, rags, or wood pulp, and in this connection will be largely experimental. The machines, which are of foreign manufacture, are two in number, one 60 and the other 48 inches wide, manufacturing bond paper for bank notes and paper for general use.

(C.I.B. 20,678.)

SIAM.

With reference to the notices on p. 200 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th July, and pp. 676-7 of the issue of 18th June last, relative to the new Trade Marks Law in Siam which is to come into force on 1st October, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) reports that a new **Trade Marks Registration Office opened at Bangkok.** Trade Mark Office for receiving applications for registration of marks under the new law has now been opened at Pak Klong Talat, Bangkok. Any such applications, however, which may be received before the law comes into force will be dated 1st October.

(C.I.B. 23,596.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—The Labour Market in August; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1913-14; Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,385. Trade of Lourenço Marques and other Portuguese Possessions in East Africa in 1913. Price 3½d.

Transit traffic.
Native labour.
Port and railway develop-
ments.

Reports from Beira, Mozam-
bique, Porto Amelia and Quili-
mane.
Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.**

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 806. Gold Coast, 1913. Price 3d.

No. 807. Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913. Price 2½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Development Commission. Fourth Report of the Development Commissioners, being the Report for the year ended 31st March, 1914. H.C. 441. Price 8d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
797	Ceylon (Supplementary), 1912	4d.
798	Gibraltar, 1913	1½d.
799	St. Helena, 1913	2d.
800	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1913	1½d.
801	Seychelles, 1913... ..	2d.
802	Ceylon, 1913	3½d.
803	Bermuda, 1913	1½d.
804	Weihaiwei, 1913	—
805	Gambia, 1913	1½d.
806	Gold Coast, 1913	3d.
807	Gold Coast—Northern Territories, 1913	2½d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.
89	Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1913	1d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Olive Trade in Spain.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 15th Aug.
- Wheat Situation in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 28th Aug.
- Commercial Standardisation in Tropical Agriculture.
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 15th Aug.
- Citrus Growing in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.
- Jute Industry in India.
"Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales" (Sydney), 2nd July.
- Grain Trade of Antwerp.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 24th Aug.
- Fruit Crops in Canada in 1914.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 28th Aug.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Irrigation in Spain.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 8th Aug.
- Engineering Opportunities in South America.
"Engineering News" (New York), 20th Aug.
- Textile Machines and Processes: Improvements.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), June.
- Water-Power Development in California.
"Engineering News" (New York), 20th Aug.
- Electric Annealing Furnaces.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 29th Aug.
- Power Looms: Their Practical Tuning and Construction.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), Aug.
- Highway Engineering in the United States.
"Engineering News" (New York), 20th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Copper Market in the United States.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 22nd Aug.
- Mineral Output in South Africa in July.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.
- Pig Iron Production in Sweden: Recent Developments.
"Iron Age" (New York), 27th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Pig Iron Production in United States during 1st half of 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 29th Aug.
- Mining Developments in Peru.
"Peru To-Day," April.
- Geological Survey of Colorado.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 22nd Aug.
- Potash Salts and Chemicals in the United States.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 29th Aug.
- Gold Production of the World during 1st half of 1914.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 29th Aug.
- Manganese Ore Production in 1913.
"Iron Age" (New York), 27th Aug.
- Mineral Industry in South Africa.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.
- Iron and Steel Resources of India.
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 8th Aug.
- Electrolytic Refining of Copper.
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 22nd Aug.
- Pig Iron Production in Canada.
"Bradstreets" (New York), 29th Aug.
- Spelter Market in the United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 27th Aug.
- Diamond Market Conditions.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Earnings in the United States for the 1st half of 1914.
"Chronicle" (New York), 29th Aug.
- Railway Improvements in United States.
"Engineering News" (New York), 20th Aug.
- Railway Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1913-14.
"Chronicle" (New York), 29th Aug.
- Railway Construction in Chile.
"Engineering News" (New York), 20th Aug.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Turkish Rug Industry.
"Canadian Textile Journal" (Montreal), July.
- Cotton Yarns and Piece Goods Production in India.
"Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), June.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.***NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.****Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.**

Textile Industry in Canada: Effect of the War.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Aug.

Textile Industry: Technical Terms.

"*Possell's Textile Journal*" (Philadelphia), Aug.

Wool and its Manufacture.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Aug.

Textile Industry in Japan.

"*Indian Textile Journal*" (Bombay), June.

Motor Tyre Fabrics.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), July.

Clothing: Openings in Mexico.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 25th Aug.

Sizing and Weighting of Fabrics.

"*Canadian Textile Journal*" (Montreal), Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

South America: Markets for Trade.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 27th Aug.

Peru: Development of the Department of Arecash.

"*Peru To-Day*," May.

Sweden: Co-operative Associations.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 26th Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont

South America: Openings for Trade

"*Weekly Commercial News*" (San Francisco), 22nd Aug.

United States: Mine Taxation.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 29th Aug.

Cuba: Industries and Trade.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 14th Aug.

United States: Banking Returns for 1st half of 1914.

"*Chronicle*" (New York), 29th Aug.

Sweden: Commerce and Industries.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 26th Aug.

Japan: Trade in 1913.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 30th July.

South Africa: Financial and Industrial Outlook.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 8th Aug.

Austria: Trade (before the War).

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 26th Aug.

Miscellaneous.

Bicycles and Motor Cycles in Syria.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 26th Aug.

Fishing Industry in Canada.

"*Canadian Fisherman*" (Montreal), Aug.

Insurance Companies in Argentina.

"*El Comerciante*" (Buenos Aires), Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Review of the Trade of India in 1913-14.

Australia—

QUEENSLAND—Report of the Director of Forests for 1913.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Register, 1912—Part I., Population and Vital Statistics; Part III., Accumula-

Australia—continued.

tion; Part V., Land Settlement, Agriculture, and Livestock; Part VI., Industrial Establishments; Part VIII., Law, Crime, &c.; Part XII., Miscellaneous.

Malta—Report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1913.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 37 weeks ended 10th September, 1914 :—

				Week ended 10th Sept., 1914.	37 Weeks ended 10th Sept., 1914.	Week ended 10th Sept., 1914.	37 Weeks ended 10th Sept., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	1,327	1,943,176	975	110,329
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	204,606	800	15,113
East Indian	...	...	...	2,001	223,401	443	47,765
Egyptian	...	...	...	5,360	363,848	2,645	111,576
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,300	*182,185	147	10,642
Total...	...	...	...	14,988	2,917,216	5,010	295,425

* Including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,127 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,573 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 12th September, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

						Average Price.		
						Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 12th September, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	37 10	29 11	23 11
Corresponding Week in—								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	25 0	17 6
1908	...	...	...	...	...	31 7	26 0	17 3
1909	...	...	...	...	...	33 6	26 5	17 9
1910	...	...	...	...	...	30 11	24 3	16 6
1911	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	18 5
1912	...	...	...	...	...	33 5	29 0	20 5
1913	...	...	...	...	...	31 9	31 5	18 0

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 12th September, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 12th Sept., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	392
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	4	276
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	139,513	183,875
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	31,129	95,582
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	17,085	10,045
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	15,297	13,457
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	91,393	86,332
Beef	"	832	966
Hams	"	11,493	16,991
Pork	"	5,103	8,116
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,770	2,622
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	6,647	23,633
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	59,324	76,725
Margarine	"	24,963	28,662
Cheese	"	77,309	52,646
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	—	164
" condensed	"	11,812	25,030
" preserved, other kinds	"	490	52
Eggs	Grt. Hunder.	133,315	517,484
Poultry	Value £	193	14,422
Game	"	187	777
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	38,983	24,896
Lard	"	27,572	33,064
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	3,007,700	2,389,500
Wheat-meal and flour	"	172,900	302,400
Barley	"	729,400	479,800
Oats	"	170,300	202,200
Peas	"	10,710	51,464
Beans	"	100	10,940
Maize or Indian corn	"	649,800	910,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	8,740	13,449
Apricots and peaches	"	3	50
Bananas	Bunches	178,787	158,231
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	18,040	19,877
Lemons	"	6,808	7,363
Oranges	"	396	3,160
Pears	"	5,926	37,968
Plums	"	258	24,729
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	2,516	10,440
Hay	Tons	—	630
Straw	"	—	36
Moss Litter	"	1,106	1,602
Hops	Owts.	49	2,222
Lucist beans	"	—	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Busbels.	208,626	151,316
Potatoes	Owts.	514	38,140
Tomatoes	"	62,126	47,854
Unenumerated	Value £	1,689	5,666
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	2,180	394
" preserved by canning	"	5,024	11,980

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated :—

	August.		Eight months ended August.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Total gazetted	No. 248	No. 125	No. 2,503	No. 2,193
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations :—				
Agents, commission and general	1	1	22	27
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	3	3	20	23
Bakers	4	5	61	61
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	2	1	13	18
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	2	2	7	16
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	5	2	37	41
Builders	9	8	113	86
Butchers and meat salesmen	4	10	81	72
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	—	17	9
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	2	1	14	19
Carpenters and joiners... ..	3	—	16	16
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	4	1	33	23
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	1	1	12	11
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	2	19	19
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	4	2	46	40
Colliers, miners, &c.	4	—	17	19
Confectioners and pastry cooks	4	1	33	27
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	2	—	22	19
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	—	17	14
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	3	2	44	46
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	3	4	47	68
Electricians and electrical engineers	1	—	12	8
Engineers and founders	2	—	15	17
Farmers and graziers	11	4	118	95
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	3	—	37	33
Furniture dealers and makers	2	2	19	19
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	2	—	19	18
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	6	3	51	53
Grocers	10	6	137	112
Ironmongers	—	1	10	11
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	2	2	22	25
Merchants, general	1	1	17	26
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	—	16	12
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	3	2	12	12
Provision merchants	3	1	18	9
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	9	8	78	75
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	3	1	17	11
Saddlers and harness makers	2	1	16	10
Stationers	2	—	15	11
Tailors	8	4	47	57
Tobacconists, &c.	1	—	32	21
Travellers, commercial, &c.	—	—	26	26

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 739.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :—

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of :—

1469. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bellows-made vacuum cleaners. (Application 319.)

(This decision reverses decision A 943 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 5th September, 1912) in so far as the two conflict.)

1472. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing anthracite stoves where no brickwork is required. (Application 314.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone numbers, Central 12807; London Wall 4393, 4394, 7936. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 838.

Special attention is called to the notice on p. 798 regarding the exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods which are about to be held at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Communications relating to these exhibitions should be sent to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch (Foreign Samples Section), Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C. Telephone number, City 2313.

Attention is also called to the Sample Room at 73, Basinghall Street, and in particular to the following samples:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Pocket Knives for Advertising—Toronto Enquiry	10th Sept., 1914	650
Wattle Bark—Standard samples from South Africa	3rd " "	636
Kaolin from Cape Colony	" " "	633
Tinned Shad from Portland (Oregon)	" " "	637
Rubber and Caoutchouc from Bolivia	20th Aug., "	512
Twine—Toronto enquiry	13th " "	396
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, "	265
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th May, "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	797
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	838
List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	839
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	834

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

NOTE.—In reading the following notices of possible openings for United Kingdom goods abroad, regard should be had to the Royal

Openings for British Trade.

Proclamations and Orders-in-Council relative to the partial prohibition of the exportation of certain articles, and the entire prohibition of the exportation of others, from the United Kingdom, which appeared in the following issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—6th August, pages 344-5; 13th August, pages 406-11; 27th August, pages 547-9; 3rd September, pages 606-7; 10th September, pages 671-3; and 17th September, page 747.

UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and the fact that there are many articles hitherto imported from those countries which are of importance, if not of necessity, to British manufacturers, importers of such articles are invited by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade to supply information regarding their precise nature and quality, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain whether similar goods might be produced in this country, and, if so, where; or, if not, from what neutral sources they could be obtained.

New Sources of Supply Required or Available on Account of the War.

Similarly, United Kingdom manufacturers now have the markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary closed to them, but in many cases there will be opportunities for the disposal of their products in this country.

Doubtless in a large number of cases importers and manufacturers have already taken steps to inform themselves on these points, but, from cases which have come under the notice of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, it is believed that in some instances it has not proved an easy matter to obtain the necessary information, and it is thought that in such cases the Branch may be able to render some assistance by placing manufacturers and buyers in communication with one another.

Applications have already been received in the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a large number of firms in all parts of the United Kingdom who wish to get into communication with manufacturers or purchasers of various classes of goods which have previously been obtained from, or sold to, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Among a very large number of applications received, the following may be noted, in addition to those instanced last week on pp. 728-9 and in previous issues:—

Manufacturers Sought for.

Albums—postcard, &c.
Beads—small glass.
Bottles — for writing cases, fruit, milk, and scent.
Brass tubing—seamless.
Buttons—general, material for making, and patriotic favours.
Candles.
Carpets.

Clothing—imitation hand-made socks, insertions, children's garments, braces, and scarves.
Dress fasteners — glove snap fastenings, button fasteners, boot-hook plates, clasps, hooks and eyes, and bow-pins.
Filters.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.****Manufacturers Sought for—continued.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| Gramophone horns. | Rubber goods — composition rings for tinned goods, and erasers for schools. |
| Jewellery — millinery ornaments, watch boxes, and imitation jewellery for Christmas ware. | Small and fancy articles—advertising propelling pencils, glass and china novelties, glass bangles, and fancy baskets, &c. for confectionery trade. |
| Lace—human-hair nets, Nottingham lace, &c. | Surgical appliances—general. |
| Lamp black. | Tassels. |
| Metals, cutting, &c.—Magnets, nuts, bolts, hinges, winged screws, bar iron, and tubes of copper, brass and iron. | Wire—nails, fencing, flexible shafts, and wire for gauze and box-making. |
| Needles. | Woodwork—domestic articles, school sundries, coat hangers, letter-racks, &c. |
| Paper—grease-proof, cigarette paper in bobbins, leatherette, confetti, and parchment. | |
| Rubber—synthetic. | |

Markets Sought for.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Bags—cloth, net, and gauze. | Portmanteaux. |
| Boot laces. | Rugs. |
| Bristles for brushes. | Sacks and cuttings. |
| Cork. | Safes, strong boxes, &c. |
| Feathers. | Scales and weighing machines. |
| Flags and banners. | Shawls. |
| Forks and spoons. | Silverware. |
| Glues and gums. | Soap. |
| Lace. | Tents, marquees, &c. |
| Lamp shades. | Timber. |
| Motor cars and cycles, and accessories. | Upholstering. |
| Musical instruments. | Webs and webbing. |

United Kingdom firms interested in any of the above-mentioned articles are invited to write to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., with a view to being placed in communication with the enquirers. A more detailed list of these enquiries has been published and may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Names of firms abroad desirous of purchasing articles of the following classes have also been received:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| Assay and chemical apparatus of glass or porcelain (24,223). | Nail scissors, clippers, and files (24,213). |
| Cutlery, cheap (26,041). | Pharmaceutical products (24,219). |
| Cutlery for advertising (24,208). | Photographic chemicals and paper (25,743). |
| Locks and door furniture, cheap (26,041). | Silver nitrate (25,748). |

Openings for British Trade.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Sodium cyanide and sulphide Winnowers, fanning machines
(24,223). and hand threshers (26,041).

Note.—The numbers in brackets should be quoted in enquiries regarding any of the above-mentioned goods.

BRITISH INDIA.

A London firm of agents, claiming to have travelled the Indian market for some years, desires to obtain the representation of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing cotton hosiery and underwear of a class designed to compete in that market with goods hitherto supplied by German makers.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 25,392.)

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of bridgework. The conditions of contract may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 29th September. A copy of the specification, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 26,726.)

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a Montreal company dealing in electrical supplies asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of tungsten and carbon electric lamps, street and other fittings for same, and arc lamp carbons.

United Kingdom manufacturers of electric lamps, &c. may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 26,758.)

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The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 26,811.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm manufacturing *flavouring essences as used in foodstuffs, essential oils, synthetic preparations, phosphates of soda, and ammonia, amyl acetate, oil of lemon, oil of lavender, cream of tartar substitute, dope, sulphite of soda, polishing soap, &c.* desires to correspond with Canadian importers.

A North of England firm manufacturing a substitute for tartaric acid and citric acid desires to correspond with Canadian importers.

A firm in the Midlands, manufacturing all descriptions of saddler's ironmongery, desires to get into touch with Canadian importers.

A London firm makes enquiry for names of Canadian refiners of thorium.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm in the Province of Quebec reports a good market there for waterproof coats, and would like to correspond with United Kingdom manufacturers.

Enquiry is made by a correspondent in the Province of Quebec for names of United Kingdom exporters of beeswax.

A Montreal firm desires to establish connections with a United Kingdom manufacturer of children's boots and shoes.

Enquiry is received from a Quebec firm for the names of United Kingdom makers of ladies' and gentlemen's kid gloves.

A Winnipeg firm asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of high-class pencils, for which a good market is reported in view of the suspension of German and Austrian exports.

A firm at Winnipeg offers co-operation to United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, builders' supplies and electrical goods, stationery, dry goods, &c., wishing to enter the Western Canada market.

A Toronto firm of commission merchants asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals suitable for rubber manufacturers, such as litharge, barytes, magnesia, and pigments.


Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

Enquiry is made from Toronto for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of casein, &c.
Casein, &c.

A Toronto commission firm makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of amber-coloured whisky bottles; also lead capsules for whisky and wine bottles.
**Whisky Bottles ;
 Lead Capsules.**

A firm of commission merchants at Toronto is desirous of corresponding with United Kingdom makers of cotton and duck fabrics suitable for the manufacture of motor tyres, hose, and belting.
**Cotton and Duck
 Fabrics for Tyres, &c.**

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

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The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained :— (C.I.B. 27,337.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm of brush makers asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of broom handles.
Broom Handles.

A London manufacturing company desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of bronze powder who can quote for its requirements.
Bronze Powder.


A London manufacturing company asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of handles and dowels.
Handles and Dowels.

A London business man is desirous of securing the agency of a Canadian manufacturer of formaldehyde, of which he states he can sell large quantities owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany.
Formaldehyde.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Winnipeg firm asks for information as to the demand for canned rabbits in the United Kingdom.
Market sought for Canned Rabbits.

A British Columbia correspondent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of cooperage, to whom he would be glad to supply samples and quotations of British Columbia staves, hoops, and other parts.
**Market sought for
 Staves, Hoops, &c.**

 **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 27th October,* for the supply and delivery of (1) *ammeters, condenser coils, detectors, keys, galvanometers, sounders, rheostats, &c.* (Schedule No. 1,046), and (2) *telephones and detectors* (Schedule No. 1,124).

A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500, and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the Deputy Postmaster-General, at Melbourne. Preliminary deposits may be paid at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27.290.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that from enquiries received there it would appear that there is an opportunity for United Kingdom manufacturers of household enamelware and cheap cutlery to extend their business in the South African market, especially in the cheaper and light grades, in which Germany has hitherto been a keen competitor.

United Kingdom manufacturers of enamelware and cutlery who are desirous of catering for the requirements of the South African market should forward to the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner, for filing in the Commercial Bureau attached to that office, copies in duplicate of their catalogues, price lists, and other information necessary for the answering of enquiries received from local firms or individuals wishing to handle British-made goods.

Communications should be addressed direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. Postage, plus Customs duty (2d. a pound) on all parcels weighing over 8 ounces, must be prepaid. Revenue stamps for the payment of the duty may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

(C. I. B. 27.279.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from Australia this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) reports that tenders* are invited by the Egyptian Customs Administration for the supply of uniforms for the Customs Service during the three years 1915 to 1917. Samples of the serge, khaki, &c. it is proposed to supply must accompany each tender. Copies of the *cahier des charges* may be obtained from "M. le Directeur Général des Douanes," Alexandria, by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 7th November. *A deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

Copies of the *cahier des charges* may be seen by United Kingdom uniform contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,408.)

Note.—In this connection regard should be had to the Royal Proclamation of 5th August, prohibiting *inter alia* the export of uniform clothing to certain countries, which was published on pp. 409-11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th August.

The Acting British Consul at Cairo (Mr. G. G. Knox) reports that tenders* are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration for the supply of (1) 360,000 metric tons of Welsh steam coal, and (2) 40,000 metric tons of Lambton's steam coal.

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 20th October, by the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, from whom also copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained, price 2s. each.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 26,335.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that a charitable institution in that city makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of machines for making drugs, tabloids, capsules, &c. United Kingdom manufacturers of such machines may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, Moscow. (C.I.B. 26,909.)

* Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor. For conditions under which temporary or permanent (legal) domicile may be obtained by firms in the United Kingdom at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that a commission agent in that city desires to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles, with a view to representing them in the Netherlands and the Dutch Colonies:—*Babies' and children's shoes; combs; celluloid and gutta-percha articles of all kinds; cotton socks; curtains; candles; city bags; handkerchiefs; linen buttons; nails and tacks of all kinds; needles and pins; rubber toys; razors; spoons and forks of all kinds of metal; table cloth (linen); woollen and shoddy blankets.*

United Kingdom manufacturers of the articles mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Amsterdam. (C.I.B. 26,338.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a trader, who has been established for some years in that town, desires to obtain the representation for the Lyons district of United Kingdom manufacturers of various food products, especially powdered milk and similar articles. He is also willing to take up an agency for toys on behalf of a United Kingdom manufacturer.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate, Lyons. (C.I.B. 27,158.)

H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that a firm at that place, said to do a large business throughout the Province of Finistère in *all kinds of metal ware, stoves, zinc goods, wire, tools of all kinds, nails, screws, tin goods, aluminium goods, paints, enamels, linoleum, enamelled kitchen ware, &c.* of which supplies have hitherto been largely obtained from Germany and Austria, desires to receive price lists and catalogues (preferably in French, with weights and measures in the metric system) from United Kingdom manufacturers.

United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned goods may obtain the name and address of the enquirer on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Brest. (C.I.B. 26,497.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE—*continued.*

Articles in Demand: *German and Austrian Markets to be Captured.* See article on pp. 801-6.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Constantine (Mr. W. Miller) reports that owing to the war there is an opening there for United Kingdom manufacturers for the supply of tools, ironmongery and cutlery, a business hitherto almost entirely monopolised by Germany.
(C.I.B. 25,727.)

Articles in Demand: *German and Austrian Markets to be Captured.* See article on pp. 801-6.

PORTUGAL.

Articles in Demand: *German and Austrian Markets to be Captured.* See article on pp. 801-6.

SPAIN.

Articles in Demand: *German and Austrian Markets to be Captured.* See article on pp. 801-6.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that, owing to the war, a firm of large **Cheap Stockings.** buyers in that city wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap stockings. It is stated that this trade has hitherto been divided in such a manner as to leave the cheap stocking industry in German hands whilst the trade in better class stockings was held by United Kingdom manufacturers.

H.M. Consul-General also reports that firms in Naples require dyes **Textile Dyes.** to take the place of textile dyes hitherto imported from Germany.

United Kingdom manufacturers of stockings and dyes may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, Naples.
(C.I.B. 26,427.)

Note.—In this connection regard should be had to the Order-in-Council of 8th September, prohibiting *inter alia* the export of dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar, which was published on pp. 671-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September.

Articles in Demand: *German and Austrian Markets to be Captured.* See article on pp. 801-6.

*Openings for British Trade.***MOROCCO.**

A firm of manufacturers' agents, with offices in London, desires to obtain the representation in
Enamelware; Candles; Soap; Boots; Morocco of United Kingdom
Electro-plated Goods; Woollens; manufacturers of the following
Asbestos Slates; Cutlery. goods:—*Cheap enamel ware;*
candles; soap; boots; electro-plated goods; woollens; asbestos slates;
and cutlery.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the
 Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Com-
 merce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 26.351.)

BRAZIL.**Articles in Demand.**

German Market to be Captured. See article on pp. 801-6.

BOLIVIA.**Articles in Demand:**

German Market to be Captured. See article on pp. 815-18.

N.B.—The attention of British manufacturers is called to pp. 801-6 of this issue on which appear reports from H.M. Consular Officers giving information regarding the classes of goods for which there is now an opening in their respective countries, owing to the supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary having ceased.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—continued.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN OR HUNGARIAN GOODS.

"Exchange Meetings" of Manufacturers and Buyers.

With reference to the announcement on p. 739 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September, relative to exhibitions of samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods which the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are about to hold at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, E.C., it is notified that samples of a number of trades will be exhibited in succession, and with the view to making these exhibitions of the greatest practical value to United Kingdom manufacturers and traders it has been decided to arrange a series of "Exchange Meetings" between buyers desirous of obtaining such goods and United Kingdom manufacturers who may already produce or might be likely to produce similar goods in this country.

These "Exchange Meetings" are being arranged trade by trade and will be held at Wakefield House, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. Wholesale and shipping firms who have formerly purchased goods from Germany and Austria or Hungary are asked to bring such samples of those goods as may be in their possession for inspection by manufacturers and suppliers. Steps will be taken by the Board of Trade to ensure as far as possible that each exhibition shall be of a comprehensive character.

The seasonal demand for toys makes it desirable to deal with the toy trade first, to be followed by earthenware and china, enamelled

Samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian Goods.

hollow-ware, electrical apparatus and appliances, cutlery, &c., &c. The value of Germany's exports in the trades mentioned in 1912 was as follows :—

	£
Toys and games	2,756,500
Earthenware and china	3,556,000
Enamelled hollow-ware	1,776,000
Electrical apparatus and appliances	8,034,000
Cutlery	1,747,800

The Board of Trade are particularly anxious that firms supplying samples should understand that every care will be taken to ensure that the ordinary channels of trade now existing as between original manufacturer and final consumer are not interfered with, as a result of this scheme, and any representations which firms may wish to make as to arrangement or exhibition of their samples with this end in view, will receive careful consideration.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN HARDWARE AND TOOLS SOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

Exhibition of Samples at Birmingham and Sheffield.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne), under instructions from the Board of Trade, has collected certain samples of foreign hardware, hollow-ware, and tools which compete with similar goods of British origin in the Australian market. These samples include a large number of German goods, and, in connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade has recently started with a view to assisting British firms to secure trade formerly in German and Austro-Hungarian hands, arrangements have been made for their exhibition in this country. The samples, numbering about 430 in all, divide themselves into the following main headings:—Aluminium ware, enamelled ware, general hardware (bolts, staples, hinges, butts, bells, choppers, hooks, padlocks, stoves, lamps, spoons, &c.), and tools. The aluminium ware, enamelled ware and general hardware are on exhibition at the offices of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and the tools at the offices of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. All the samples will afterwards be exhibited in London and in any other industrial centres where it may seem desirable to send them..

A Report relating to these samples, giving full information as to country of origin, prices, &c., has been circulated to firms in the country who may be interested, and copies may also be obtained free by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Further Issue of Special Memoranda.

In connection with the campaign which the Board of Trade are undertaking to assist and supplement the efforts of British manufacturers and merchants to profit by the present opportunity for establishing themselves in markets previously held by German and Austrian or Hungarian firms, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has prepared memoranda giving information with regard to possible developments in certain important trades. Memoranda on the following trades have already been issued, those issued since the publication of last week's "Board of Trade Journal" being shown in *italics* :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| Anchors, grapnels and chains. | Machinery belting. |
| <i>Artificial flowers,</i> | <i>Manures.</i> |
| <i>Baskets and basketware.</i> | Men's cotton and woollen clothing. |
| <i>Boot polishes.</i> | Motor cars. |
| Boots and shoes (except of rubber). | Motor cycles. |
| Brass and brass wares, &c. | Musical instruments. |
| Brooms, brushes and brush-makers' wares. | Oilcloth and linoleum. |
| Buttons, studs, &c. | Painters' colours and materials (including varnish). |
| Carpets, rugs and matting. | <i>Perfumes and cosmetics.</i> |
| Cotton hosiery (stockings and socks). | Photographic goods. |
| Cotton prints. | Printing and lithographic machines. |
| Cutlery. | Products of the printing industry. |
| Cycles and parts thereof. | Pumps and pumping machinery. |
| Electrical appliances and apparatus. | Railway material of iron and steel (except rolling stock and wheels, tyres and axles). |
| Enamelled hollow ware. | Railway wheels and axles (complete) and tyres and axles. |
| Engine and boiler packing. | Road locomotives (including steam-rollers). |
| Felt hats and fezzes. | <i>Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles.</i> |
| Furniture. | Saddlery, harness and miscellaneous leather wares. |
| Glassware, hollow (glass bottles, &c.). | Screws, nails, bolts and nuts of iron and steel. |
| <i>Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wire, and electro-plate.</i> | Sewing and knitting machines. |
| Implements and tools. | Soaps. |
| Internal combustion and explosion motors, gas turbines, &c. | Stoneware, earthenware and chinaware. |
| <i>Iron and steel bars, angles, rods, hoops, &c.</i> | Toys and games. |
| Iron and steel plates and sheets. | Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel. |
| Iron and steel wire. | <i>Umbrellas and sunshades.</i> |
| <i>Jewellery and trinkets.</i> | Women's and girls' clothing. |
| Lace and embroidery. | Woollen and worsted piece goods. |
| Leather gloves and glove leather. | |
| Lubricating oils and greases. | |
| Machine tools. | |

German and Austrian Foreign Markets.

Memoranda on a number of other trades, among which may be mentioned certain further classes of machinery, of iron and steel manufactures, and of textiles, stationery, medicines and drugs, chemicals, rubber goods, railway rolling stock, and railway locomotives, will be issued in rapid succession.

Copies of these memoranda are being sent to British Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and a large number of British manufacturers and merchants, as well as to the press.

The issue of the memoranda is only the first step. The Commercial Intelligence Branch is prepared to receive and answer personal and written enquiries for further information with regard to particular trades and markets (see also pp. 788-90).

The Board of Trade have also asked for information, through H.M. Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers, as to the commercial and financial situation in the Dominions and foreign markets. Summaries of some of the replies were published on pp. 667-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September and in previous issues, and further reports are published on pp. 801-6 of this issue.

Any British manufacturer or merchant who desires to be furnished with more detailed information as to openings affecting his particular business should address the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., who will be prepared to give any further particulars possible respecting names of buyers, rates of import duty, &c., or to make special enquiries through H.M. Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the British Self-Governing Dominions, India and the other Colonies and Protectorates, or through British Consular Officers in neutral foreign countries.

COMPETITION WITH GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, AND HUNGARIAN TRADE IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Reports on Commercial Conditions and Trade Openings.

In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade have initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian or Hungarian rivals, the following information has been received from H.M. Consular Officers in addition to that published in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Note.—In considering the openings for trade mentioned in the following reports regard should be had to the note on p. 787 of this issue relative to the prohibition of the exportation of certain articles.

South Africa.—A report (17th August) from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa states that the readiness on the part of the banks to meet the difficulties of existing conditions is squally shared by responsible merchants. The moral effect resulting from the steps taken by the Imperial Government to keep the African ocean route free, and to remove financial difficulties, has been to restore confidence in South Africa to a wonderful degree.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Foreign Markets.

It would appear that, in some respects, South Africa has had to rely on Germany and Austria for certain articles of commerce which are difficult to obtain elsewhere. Nevertheless, the country has awakened to the fact that something more than financial support to British industry is lost by dealing with foreign manufacturers, especially when the country's needs can, to a considerable extent, be satisfactorily supplied from one part or other of the Empire.

The opportunity will shortly be given to British manufacturers of capturing an immense portion of the trade in the South African market hitherto held by Germany and Austria, but it is highly necessary that they should not mark the disappearance of these competitors by relaxing past efforts to re-frame their trade organisation upon the most modern standards.

Algeria.—H.M. Consul-General at Algiers has forwarded (26th August) a statement showing the value of goods largely imported into Algeria in 1912 from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The principal classes of goods included in the statement are:—

Chemicals,	Paper, cardboard, &c.,
Tools and metal goods,	Volatile oils and vegetable
Pottery, glass, &c.,	essences,
Fans and small articles in	Imitation jewellery,
ivory, wood, &c.,	Scientific instruments and
Jute (Phormium tenax) fab-	apparatus,
rics,	Furniture and wooden goods,
Woollen fabrics,	Hops,
Feathers for millinery, &c.,	Malt.

This statement does not include goods such as coal and machinery, which are imported in larger quantities from the United Kingdom than from the German Empire and Austria-Hungary, or raw materials and foodstuffs, such as potatoes, timber, tobacco, &c. The statement in question may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Angola.—H.M. Consul at St. Paul de Loanda has telegraphed (18th September) that amongst the goods of German manufacture which have hitherto been imported into Angola, but which might now be replaced by British products, are the following:—

Locomotives.	Crockery.
Railway material.	Stationery.
Cutlery.	Piece goods.
Enamelled ironware.	Ready-made suits.
Agricultural implements,	Underclothing.
especially machetes.	Hosiery.
Telegraph material.	Native truck.
Carbide.	

In a lesser degree there are also openings for British galvanised iron sheets, printing machines and printing paper, lubricating oil, matches, furniture, straw hats, medicines, and rice, the latter commodity having hitherto been imported in large quantities *via* Hamburg.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Foreign Markets.

Brazil.—H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro reports (25th August) that it is obvious that the present condition of affairs affords British firms an excellent opportunity of securing much of the business hitherto obtained by German firms in that city. The numerous German import firms there are absolutely unable to receive goods of any kind from Germany, and they can only rely upon such stocks as they happen to have on hand. They are quite unable to execute any orders for German goods. Under these circumstances it is clear that British firms have now an exceptionally good opportunity to secure for themselves those orders which, under normal conditions, would have gone to Germany; and once having secured such trade, they certainly ought to be able to retain it.

Amongst the principal articles of German origin imported into Rio de Janeiro have been the following:—

Iron and steel for constructional purposes;

Cement;

Locomotives;

Machinery of various kinds, including agricultural implements;

Gas engines;

Cutlery and hardware of various kinds;

Paper for printing and other kinds;

Electrical plant and fittings of every description.

Furthermore, it is to be noted that certain German firms in Rio de Janeiro have been doing big and lucrative business in connection with hydro-electric installations. Indeed there is hardly any branch of trade with which German firms are not largely connected.

H.M. Consul-General emphasises the futility of attempting to build up a lucrative trade by means of correspondence only. It is the personal factor that counts in Brazil, and British firms desiring to capture trade hitherto done by German firms must make up their minds to send out alert and competent travellers possessed of a good knowledge of Portuguese, and with the requisite technical knowledge to enable them to deal promptly and authoritatively with their respective lines of business. These representatives should study the local conditions and requirements, which they should make it their business to satisfy.

As regards the likelihood of British firms being able to secure regular payments from local firms with whom they might elect to do business, H.M. Consul-General states that this is a matter calling for the exercise of much judgment in the selection of the firms to be dealt with. Many firms are in a very precarious condition at the present time. Much of the success achieved by German firms has been due to the long term of credit allowed to local firms.

France.—H.M. Consul at Brest reports (7th September) that in most cases the relatively high prices of British goods militate against their ready sale in Brest and district. British goods, though of high quality, are beyond the buying capacity of purchasers, who prefer, and indeed are often financially compelled, to buy cheap goods. Surprise is expressed that British manufacturers, while maintaining

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Foreign Markets.

their reputation for high quality goods, do not also make a bid for the custom of those to whom high quality combined with high price does not appeal. Complaint is also made that catalogues and price lists are usually in English and quote in English coinage, weights and measurements, whereas German firms quote simplified and inclusive rates in French money, combined with metric figures of weight and size.

H.M. Consul adds that opportunities offer for the sale of the following classes of goods of British manufacture, viz. :—

Metal ware.	Hanging clocks.
Cheap leather goods.	Linoleum.
Cheap jewellery for servants and peasants.	Paints, enamels and varnishes.

Stress is laid on the importance of quoting to Brest merchants strictly inclusive prices, so that they may know the exact cost of goods delivered at their warehouses ; strict attention to this point on the part of German firms has in a large measure contributed to their success in Brest and district. Porcelain and earthenware goods are obtained largely from Saxony through commission agents holding stocks in Paris, while toys manufactured in Bavaria are purchased from German commission firms in Furth and Nuremburg, who also supply celluloid toilet and travelling requisites, and cheap aluminium and other kitchen utensils. Lists of names and addresses of German and Austrian firms and of representatives of German firms in Paris with whom Brest merchants have done business may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Italy.—H.M. Consul at Milan reports that since the outbreak of the war he has received enquiries from Italian firms who have hitherto obtained the following classes of goods from Germany, but are now anxious to buy or import British products, viz. :—

Rolled and hammered iron and steel bars.	Tinplate, sheet iron, brass, copper, &c.
Rolled wire rods; rolled tool and file steel.	Zinc, nickel, &c.
Cold rolled iron and steel for saws, clock springs, corset springs, steel pens, &c.	Electrical supplies, including telephone.
Hot and cold rolled iron and steel strips.	Electrical machinery.
Tubes of steel, iron, brass, lead, &c.	Steel wire.
Metals.	Pressed steel parts for motor cars.
Ironmongery.	Soft steel sheets for laminated cores.
Motor Car accessories.	Steatite insulators for sparking plugs.
Aluminium leaf.	Waxed cloths.
Iron.	Rubber.
Printing machines, type and inks.	Cloths.
Carbons for electric arc lamps.	Paper cardboard.
Motor cycles.	Cardboard boxes.
	Cinematograph materials.
	Perfumery.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Foreign Markets.

Ball bearings.
Workmen's tools.
Hardware articles.
Enamelled wares.
Surgical appliances.
Alpaca goods.
Celluloid in sheets.
Leather and leather goods.

Tracing and drawing papers.
Animal products.
Hides and skins.
Malt.
Chloride of magnesia.
Building material.
Cheap watches and alarm clocks.
Cereals and foodstuffs.

Portugal.—H.M. Consul at Oporto has cabled (11th September) that amongst the most important classes of German goods imported into Portugal are chemical products and manures, dyes, paints, hardware, cement, iron, cutlery, cycles, sewing machines, motor cars, locomotives and plant, electrical machinery, carpets, textiles, twine, stationery, bottles, fur for hats, and colonial produce. Fancy goods are largely obtained from Austria-Hungary.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon has telegraphed (12th September) that since the beginning of the war he has received enquiries from Portuguese firms for information as to British firms supplying electric fans, sewing machines, fishing nets, cooked ham in tins, paper for printing magazines, lace insertions for ladies' dresses, underclothing and night-gowns, ribbons, cotton table cloths and napkins. Amongst the goods which have hitherto been supplied entirely or partially by Germany are enamelled iron baths, sanitary fittings, name plates, rifles, ammunition, railway carriages, locomotives and component parts, aluminium ware, telephones, cheap cutlery, shades and globes for gas lamps, glass ware, and black printing ink for newspapers. It is considered that there will be a market in the future for lathes and drilling machines, agricultural machinery and implements, and electric lighting plant and fittings, but owing chiefly to the fact that there are large stocks of these articles on hand, no purchases are being made at present.

Spain.—H.M. Consul at Seville has furnished (28th August) the following list of goods, which are usually imported into Spain from Germany:—

Machinery,
Rails,
Iron pipes,
Steel cables,
Tools,
Knives, forks, spoons, &c.
Brassware,
Enamel ware,
Brass sheets,
Gas pipes,
Tin plates,
Electrical fittings,
Shooting requisites,
Tea, groceries, hams, &c.
Vaseline,
Starch,

Emery paper,
Cement,
Lubricating oil,
Buttons,
Ink and office requisites,
Colours, paints and varnishes,
Glue,
Picture postcards,
Indiarubber goods,
Pencils,
Chinaware,
Cardboard,
Chemicals,
Stationery,
Photographic goods,
Bicycles.

Competition with German, Austrian, and Hungarian Trade in Foreign Markets.

It should be noted that some of these goods, including certain agricultural machinery, and probably tea, rubber, &c., are in reality exports from the United Kingdom which have been transhipped at Hamburg.

H.M. Consul mentions that unfortunately the only direct line of steamers between Seville and London has ceased running.

In a further communication, dated 7th September, H.M. Consul remarks that, as is well known, electricity is largely used in Spain, and almost every small village is brilliantly lighted with electric light. All dynamos, meters, fittings, lamps, and everything appertaining to this industry come from Germany. During this present time these articles continue to reach Spain *via* Italy. The prices have been raised some 25 per cent. (C.I.B. 27,332.)

MORATORIUM LAWS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES ABROAD.

Brazil.

With reference to the notices on p. 743 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and p. 546 of the issue of 27th August relative to the proclamation of the Moratorium in Brazil as from 16th August, H.M. Minister at Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the operation of this measure has been extended for ninety days. (C. 10,758.)

Denmark.

H.M. Minister at Copenhagen reports the publication of a law empowering the Ministry of Commerce, so long as the present economic situation renders it desirable, to restrict withdrawals from any bank or savings bank to the maximum sum of 300 kroner (about £16 13s.) per week.

H.M. Minister has also forwarded a copy and translation of the Danish Moratorium Law (see p. 744 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"), which may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 26,550.)

Greece.

With reference to the notice on p. 669 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th September relative to a Moratorium in Greece, H.M. Minister at Athens reports that the operation of this measure has been extended to 13th October.

(C.I.B. 26,536.)

Hayti.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince has forwarded a copy of "Le Moniteur" (Port-au-Prince) containing the text of two financial laws recently enacted by the Haytian Government to meet the situation created by the war. The first provides for the issue of a loan of 1,200,000 gourdes (£48,000), and the second authorises the suspension of the withdrawal of the paper and nickel currency, and empowers the Government to draw to the extent of 178,179 dols. (£35,635) upon the sum of ten million frs. (£400,000) which had been set aside from the loan of 1910 and placed in the custody of the National Bank of Hayti for the reform of the monetary system.

(C. 10,168.)

*Moratorium Laws and other Financial Measures Abroad.***Switzerland.**

By a decree of 9th September the Federal Council has established a Loan Office, in connection with the Swiss National Bank at Zurich, which will make advances to persons or firms engaged in commerce and domiciled in Switzerland, against bills of exchange for from one to three months, covered by certain specified securities or by raw materials.

The "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" of 10th September, containing the text of the Decree (in French), may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS AND GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.**CONTRABAND OF WAR.****Additions to List.****BY THE KING.****A PROCLAMATION**

SPECIFYING CERTAIN ADDITIONAL ARTICLES WHICH ARE TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August last We did issue our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as Contraband of War during the War between Us and the German Emperor: *

AND WHEREAS on the twelfth day of August last We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the War between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary:

AND WHEREAS by an Order in Council of the twentieth day of August, 1914, it was ordered that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force as if the same had been ratified by Us:

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to add to the list of articles to be treated as Contraband of War during the present War:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to introduce certain further modifications in the Declaration of London as adopted and put in force:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the War, or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in the Schedule hereto will, notwithstanding anything contained in Article 28 of the Declaration of London, be treated as conditional Contraband.

SCHEDULE.

Copper, unwrought.

Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

* See pp. 345-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th August.

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***CONTRABAND OF WAR—continued.**

Glycerine.

Ferrochrome.

Hæmatite iron ore.

Magnetic iron ore.

Rubber.

Hides and skins, raw or rough tanned (but not including dressed leather).

Given at our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Twenty-first day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.**HOARDING OF SUPPLIES.****Board of Trade Authorised to take Possession.****BY THE KING.****A PROCLAMATION**

AUTHORISING THE BOARD OF TRADE TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ARTICLES OF COMMERCE WHICH ARE BEING UNREASONABLY WITHHELD FROM THE MARKET.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by the Second Section of the Articles of Commerce (Returns, etc.) Act, 1914, it is enacted as follows:—

“(1) If from any such return as aforesaid” (meaning the return provided for by Section 1 of the said Act) “or from any other source of information the Board of Trade are of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, they may, if so authorised by His Majesty’s Proclamation (made generally or as respects any particular kind of article of commerce) and in manner provided by the Proclamation, take possession of any supplies of the article, paying the owners of the supplies such price as may, in default of agreement, be decided to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a Judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England; by a Judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland; and by a Judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.”

“(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the Board of Trade exercising their powers under this Section without having first obtained, or endeavoured to obtain, returns under this Act.”

AND WHEREAS WE, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, deem it necessary and expedient that the Board of Trade should be authorised in manner following:—

NOW WE, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby authorise the Board of Trade, if from any such return as aforesaid, or from any other source of information, they are of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, to take

*Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.***HOARDING OF SUPPLIES**—*continued.*

possession of any supplies of such article, paying the owner of such supplies such price as in default of agreement may be decided to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a Judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England; by a Judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland; and by a Judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland; and for the purpose of so taking possession of any such article as aforesaid We do further authorise that any Officer of the Board or any Officer of any other Government Department or any other person authorised in that behalf by the Board may enter any premises on which he has reason to believe that there is kept or stored any such article and take possession thereof.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this seventeenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

With a view of reducing the cost of cable telegrams during the present Censorship, the Postmaster-General has arranged with the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies that as a temporary measure, dating from 23rd September, the text of full rate Extra European plain language messages (including signatures), written in English and exchanged between Great Britain, the Oversea Dominions and Colonies served by their system, and Egypt, will be counted and charged as if written in groups of ten letters to a word.

Figures and commercial expressions such as C.I.F., F.O.B., &c., will continue to be counted separately as at present. Any surplus group of letters immediately before a group of figures or commercial expression or at the end of the text will counted as one word.

Telegrams will continue to be written and signalled as at present, but senders will assist the Telegraph Service and avoid delay to their telegrams by marking every tenth letter in their outward telegrams before handing them in for transmission.

The following is an example of a telegram as handed in with every tenth letter marked by Sender:—

PARKER. BOMBAY. 17/23 words.*

Capetown te/legraphs ad/vise Smith d/rw Newyork/ advance Man/retania rem/itting/ 3500/ for you and S/mith next mo/nth offer/ 4000/ FOB/ Bombay. Atki/nson.

It is proposed to extend this arrangement to other Colonies and Extra European Countries subject to the concurrence of the Telegraph Companies and Administrations concerned.

Note.—The War Office notify that on 22nd August instructions were issued to Censors that the abbreviations "C.i.f.," "f.o.b.," and similar well-known trade abbreviations should be accepted in foreign telegrams.

(C. 10,759.)

* Chargeable number of words = 17; actual number of words = 23.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

**PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS OF
ALIEN ENEMIES.**

With reference to the notice on p. 553 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th August relative to the Rules regulating the procedure for the avoidance or suspension of Patents, Licences, or Trade Marks belonging to the subjects of Enemy States, the Comptroller-General of Patents has now issued the following particulars of procedure to be followed under the first of these Rules:—

(1.) A copy of the application when received will be at once sent to the address for service in the United Kingdom given by the patentee, licensee, or proprietor of the design or trade mark, as the case may be, or to anyone whose name appears upon the Register as having an interest in the patent, design, or trade mark.

(2.) The date for hearing the application will be fixed on receipt of the application and will be notified to the applicant and to the patentee, proprietor, or other person interested, at his address for service in the United Kingdom. The application and the date of the hearing will also be advertised in the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) or Trade Marks Journal. The date fixed for the hearing will be not less than seven days after the advertisement of the application in the Journal.

(3.) The applicant must produce evidence at the hearing to satisfy the Tribunal in respect of (a) (b) and (c) of Rule 1, and that he is not himself an alien enemy. The evidence may be either oral or by way of statutory declaration. The patentee or proprietor of the design or trade mark or anyone interested may appear at the hearing in opposition to the application, provided that notice of his intention so to appear be given in writing to the Comptroller at the Patent Office before the date of the hearing.

Copies of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1255, Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and No. 1256, Trade Marks, may be obtained, price 1d. each, from the Superintendent of the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C., or they may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.

Copies of the Rules may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SUGAR SUPPLIES.

The "London Gazette" of 11th September announces the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the supply of sugar in the United Kingdom, to purchase, sell and control the delivery of sugar on behalf of H.M. Government; and generally to take such steps as may seem desirable for maintaining the supply.

The Chairman of the Commission is the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna. The other members are Lord Lucas; Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P.; Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.; Hon. E. S. Montagu; Mr. G. S. Barnes, C.B.; Mr. R. P. Lyle; and Mr. W. C. Slaughter.

Royal Proclamations and Government Notices affecting Trade.

GOVERNMENT WAR INSURANCE SCHEME.**Allowances to Dependents of Seamen on Captured and Detained British Ships.**

In connection with the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme, arrangements are being made between the Board of Trade and the War Risks Associations for the payment of allowances of half wages up to a maximum of £1 a week to the dependants of masters, officers and seamen employed on insured British merchant ships captured or detained by the enemy.

The allowances will date back to the beginning of the war, and will continue as long as the officer or seaman is actually prevented by the war from providing for his dependents.

The arrangements for the payment of the allowances will be made by the owners of the ships concerned, *to whom all applications should be addressed.* Should the name and address of the owner of the ship not be known, the information can be obtained at the nearest Mercantile Marine Office.

The payments made by the shipowner will be refunded to him by the War Risks Association in which the ship is entered.

STATE WAR RISKS INSURANCE ABROAD.**Denmark.**

H.M. Minister at Copenhagen has telegraphed, under date 15th September, that a Danish law of 10th September creates a mutual insurance institution for Danish ships against war risks. All vessels liable to registration, with certain exceptions, must be insured and mutually bear any loss arising. The institution receives State support and the co-operation of certain Danish insurance societies.

H.M. Minister adds that it seems likely that a somewhat similar law for the insurance of cargoes will soon be passed. Already the State insures corn and coal cargoes. (C.I.B. 26,684.)

Greece.

H.M. Minister at Athens reports that the "Official Gazette" of 18th August publishes a decree empowering the Ministers of Finance and of National Economy to authorise the National Bank, as mandatory of the State, to cover, on account of the State, war risks on cargoes of currants exported by sea. The conditions of insurance are to be settled by agreement between the two Ministers and the National Bank.

The decree is subject to subsequent approval by the Chamber of Deputies. (C. 10,010.)

Norway.

H.M. Minister at Christiania reports that under a law passed on 21st August last for the insurance of Norwegian ships against war risks a mutual insurance institution composed of Norwegian shipowners has been set up in Christiania, and war insurance is compulsory on

State War Risks Insurance Abroad.

all ships registered in Norway. They are insured at the value at which they were previously insured, and the owner may take 20 per cent of the insurance himself. The maximum premium to be paid is fixed at 12 per cent. per annum and the minimum at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

As regards the insurance of cargoes, a company with a capital of £44,000 has been formed to take over 20 per cent. of the insurance of goods going to and from Norway, the remaining 80 per cent. to be divided between the State and the assured. (C. 9,754.)

NAVAL PRIZES.

Names of Vessels Captured or Detained.

With reference to the notice on pp. 750-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th September relative to Naval Prizes, it is notified that the "London Gazette" of 22nd September contains a list of vessels detained or captured by the Russian Naval Authorities.

Prize Court at Bordeaux.

The "London Gazette" of 22nd September notifies that H.M. Ambassador at Bordeaux is informed that a Prize Court has been established at Bordeaux.

NOTICES AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

France.

H.M. Embassy at Paris reports that, owing to the outbreak of the war, the decree of 26th May, 1913, regulating the conditions under which ships may remain in French territorial waters in war time, has now been put into force. Under this decree, vessels must not approach within three miles of the coasts of France or her Protectorates without permission. In the case of the naval bases at Cherbourg, Brest, Toulon and Bizerta the forbidden zone is extended to six miles.

The text of the decree, which contains signalling regulations, &c., may be *seen* by United Kingdom shipowners interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 23,477.)

Russia.

Information has been received by the Board of Trade to the effect that it may be found possible to keep the port of Archangel open by means of ice-breaking steamers until the end of November or possibly until the middle of December. It is also hoped to make arrangements for an additional berth at that port to be available for the discharge of private cargoes.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Declaration by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The "London Gazette" of 18th September states that the Foreign Office has been informed by the United States Ambassador that during the present hostilities the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments will treat as absolute or conditional contraband those objects and materials which are enumerated in Articles 22 and 24 of the Declaration of London (Parliamentary Paper "Miscellaneous" No. 4, 1909, obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications).

BRITISH GOODS REQUISITIONED BY TURKISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople reports that he has received information from the Turkish Government to the effect that United Kingdom firms, whose merchandise may have been requisitioned by the Turkish Military Authorities without delivery of a receipt, should communicate with the Civil Authorities at Constantinople or elsewhere with a view to having the required formalities carried out.

(C. 9,752.)

PATENT LAWS IN NORWAY.

Extension of Time limits for Payment of Fees.

The Board of Trade are notified by the Patent Office that by a Norwegian law, dated 18th August, the extended time of three months allowed for the payment of annual fees for patents as provided for by Patent Laws of 1885 and 1910, is further extended to *nine months* for those patents for which the annual fee falls due in the period from 20th May to 30th September, 1914, both dates inclusive. As regards those patents for which the annual fee falls due in the period from 1st October, 1914, to 29th March, 1915, inclusive, the time for payment of such fee is extended to *30th June*, 1915.

(C. 10,690.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Morocco (Saffi).—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Saffi (Mr. J. Mc.G. Dawkins) reports, under date 1st September, that as the entire German and Austrian residents have been expelled from that place no business is now being transacted there by German and Austrian firms, beyond that required to carry out certain arrangements made with the military authorities regarding the disposal of stock necessary to pay the wages of those guarding the property, &c.

According to instructions issued under martial law all postal communications addressed to or from German subjects at Saffi are being confiscated.

(C.I.B. 26,109.)

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Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Russia (Caucasus).—H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports, under date 6th/19th August, that the import and export trade of the Caucasus is practically at a standstill owing to the war; the exportation of most of the various articles of produce of the country, except manganese ore and liquorice root, has been prohibited and imports from abroad have ceased.

The restrictions placed about three weeks ago on the withdrawal of goods from the Customs house have been rescinded by the military authorities, except in the case of all classes of vehicles and motor engines. On the other hand, merchandise, after leaving the Customs house, is not allowed to be taken out of the town.

Railway facilities are gradually improving. Although the number of trucks available for goods is still very limited a steady daily increase in the number of wagons placed at the disposal of trade is perceptible, and two trains per day are now serving the passenger traffic to and from Batoum.

Much difficulty is being experienced financially. The banks refuse, for the present at any rate, to negotiate bills of lading, or to perform any of those operations which are so necessary for the continuance and progress of trade.

The dangers to which shipping is being subjected, high insurance premiums, the impossibility of communicating with rapidity by telegraph, or at all through the post, with Western Europe and the United Kingdom, have paralysed trade, and the various ports in the Batoum consular district are consequently idle. (C. 10,259.)

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LEATHER.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 29th August, great inconvenience is being suffered by the leather industry of the United States because of the immediate stoppage of imports of aniline dyes. Unless the matter can be remedied certain branches of the leather trade will be crippled, notably shoe upper leather, harness, bag and furniture leather, and the various classes suitable for fancy leather goods. Efforts are being made by the Government to give such aid as may be possible for the relief of American producers. The United States Secretary of State recently cabled to the American Consuls at Frankfort, Mannheim, and Cologne, and to the Ambassador at Berlin to ascertain whether chemical stocks from German factories can be shipped from points on the Rhine to Rotterdam and thence by Dutch ships to New York. Previous efforts to obtain action along this line have met with no response. (C. 10,512.)

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TEXTILES.

United States of America (Dyestuffs).—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 22nd August, the sudden shutting-off of the normal sources of supplies in dyestuffs of all kinds has brought the textile

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

trades of the United States of America face to face with an extraordinary problem. As more than 90 per cent. of modern colouring matters come from European countries, notably Germany, the silk, cotton and woollen mills are in a quandary. Prices of dyestuffs have advanced very quickly and while some large firms have stock to last about three or four months, others are already running short. Meetings of finishers have been held and a uniform policy has been adopted of requesting customers to limit the number of colours required in their goods. Some chemical companies believe that they can begin to supply American dyestuffs by the end of the year.

(C. 10,255.)

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN BOLIVIA.

The following information is from a report by the British Vice-Consul at **La Paz** (Mr. J. R. Murray) on the trade of Bolivia in 1913, which was written before the outbreak of the war:—

The United Kingdom's share in the import trade of Bolivia has sensibly diminished during the last few years. The value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1912 amounted to £727,600, in 1911 to £997,600 and in 1910 to £1,305,000, which latter amount, however, included £500,000 sent from London in bullion. On the other hand, the value of the imports from Germany during 1912 was £1,321,000, as compared with £824,900 in 1911 and £677,800 in 1910. Thus, since 1910, the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of Bolivia has fallen from 33 to 18 per cent., whilst during the same period Germany's share has increased from 18 to 33 per cent.

Success of German enterprise.—The reason for the success of Germany is largely that there are many German importing firms established in the principal towns of Bolivia, and these have obtained hold of a considerable portion of the trade. These German establishments naturally show a tendency to substitute German goods for those of other nations. Many goods which appear in the official statistics as proceeding from Germany are, however, really re-exports from the United Kingdom and other European countries.

Opportunity for British trade expansion.—Bolivia is bound to take a larger share, in the future, in the ever-increasing prosperity of South America, and it behoves British manufacturers and exporters to pay greater attention to that country, not as a single unit, but as a part of that greater contiguous region of South America in which trade conditions and the needs of the people show a great similarity. After the opening of the Panama Canal competition for trade along the west coast of South America will become much keener. Already the United States is spreading in those parts an elaborate commercial propaganda, and is paying an ever-increasing attention to commercial organisation. In addition, the opening of the great waterway will destroy much of the advantage of relative position which has hitherto been enjoyed by European countries. British traders should, therefore, now take such energetic steps as may be possible to ensure a

Trade Opportunities in Bolivia.

retention of the strong hold they have in those markets. That British trade is at present susceptible of considerable increase is evidenced by the statement recently made by the representative of a large importing firm in La Paz to the effect that his firm had, within two years, increased the value of its purchases of goods from the United Kingdom from £5,000 to £40,000 per annum. In some directions, however, efforts to secure trade have been relaxed. Every year fewer British commercial travellers visit Bolivia; perhaps because firms are diffident about incurring expense in a market where success seems problematical. It may be remarked that good orders are often to be obtained by travellers doing business in several classes of goods and representing a number of firms. Moreover, it should always be worth the while of those firms which periodically send representatives to the neighbouring South American Republics to send them to Bolivia as well. The expense of such a trip, say, from Chile or Peru, is not high, and should be amply repaid, if not immediately, at least in the future, when the resources of the country are more developed. In the meantime valuable expert knowledge of an additional market would be obtained.

Local trade conditions.—The native dealer does not care to be put to much trouble in importing his goods, and prefers to deal with an established importing firm rather than deal direct with the foreign exporter. He will sometimes pay a little more for his goods, or take an inferior class, in order to save trouble in this way.

It may be repeated here that British exporters, when sending goods to Bolivia, should pay attention to packing. When bulk is broken, goods are often somewhat roughly handled, and the ports where freight for Bolivia is landed have a bad reputation for occurrences of theft and pilfering.

H.M. Consul at **Sucre** (Mr. E. F. Moore) reports as follows:—

Since the larger part of Bolivian import trade is in the hands of German firms, it is not surprising to find that many of the goods coming from that country are re-exports of articles manufactured in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium or Austria-Hungary. It may be a debatable point whether it makes any difference or not to British manufacturers that their products reach the consumer through the German agent instead of being sold direct, but H.M. Consul considers that the German agent, besides making his commission and favouring transport in German ships, must always incline to the substitution of German manufactures whenever this is possible, imitating as near as he can the special lines most in demand, even down to trade marks and tickets, to the detriment of goods from other countries.

The following items are mostly re-exports from Hamburg to Bolivia wherein the British trader might have a greater share:—*Cement*, including British and Belgian; *candles*, mostly Belgian; *cotton textiles*, almost exclusively British; and *men's hats* (both straw and felt), mostly French or Italian.

Trade Opportunities in Bolivia.

In ladies' and children's boots and shoes, laces, embroidery and trimmings, silk textiles, ladies' apparel and drapery, the articles wholly or partially manufactured in Germany are fast superseding those of French make.

Probably British manufacturers would never have lost the trade in certain articles had they been adequately represented by British firms established in Bolivia, or if more commercial travellers and agents had been sent out, and if the goods were brought more to the notice of the customer by means of catalogues and price lists printed in Spanish, and by numerous samples. The following are the chief goods in which the United Kingdom has thus lost ground:—*Drugs and patent medicines, boots and shoes, woollens, crockery, glassware, iron and steel manufactures, domestic articles and contrivances, machines and motors, various classes of tools and implements, and arms and ammunition.*

The British Vice-Consul at **Santa Cruz** (Mr. H. E. Bloomfield) reports at follows:—

Parcel post trade.—This is a branch of trade which is well worthy the attention of British firms. Up to the present United Kingdom manufacturers are not much known and little is done to bring their goods to the notice of the consumer. Catalogues, when sent, are generally in English and, therefore, practically useless. Germany, France, and the United States send their catalogues, price lists and correspondence in Spanish. Some of them even advertise in the local papers, and on the whole they show more ability than do British firms in appreciating the needs of the market and in bringing their goods direct to the consumer.

The importation of goods through the parcel post to the Santa Cruz market from the United Kingdom is insignificant. During the year 1913 the following were received by parcel post in Santa Cruz:—

				Parcels.	£
Germany	...	...	...	1,032	2,146
France	...	...	...	866	893
United States	...	...	...	983	842
United Kingdom	...	...	...	186	154
South America	...	...	...	222	303
Other countries	...	...	...	146	325
Total				3,435	4,663

The British Vice-Consul at **Cochabamba** (Mr. H. Barber) reports as follows:—

A prosperous business is done in the Department of Cochabamba, most of the trade being in the hands of German firms who import many of their goods from the United Kingdom, chiefly through Hamburg commission agents, and also from the United States. British trade might be considerably developed in Cochabamba if British goods were brought more to the notice of the many respectable firms established there. German trade is, however, more active, and

Trade Opportunities in Bolivia.

commercial travellers representing German firms frequently travel through the Department offering their goods. Many articles which are manufactured in the United Kingdom, such as *boots, shoes, felt and straw hats, caps, ties, collars, &c.* might compete with those from Germany, France and Italy. As no statistics are obtainable, it is difficult to say what quantity of goods is imported into the Department of Cochabamba, but the approximate annual value is from £400,000 to £500,000.

The United Kingdom supplies *boots and shoes, candles, stationery, soap, tinned provisions, cotton goods, shirting, ironware, carpets and beds.*

Germany supplies *machinery for mines, river steamers, arms and ammunition, glass and porcelain, sewing machines, boots and shoes, hats, cotton and woollen goods, pianos, carriages, toys, underwear, ladies' and children's clothes, tinned provisions, hardware, jewellery, typewriters, haberdashery, and manufactures of iron.*

The firms established in Cochabamba mostly do a wholesale business. Goods take about four or five months to reach Cochabamba from Europe. Valuable articles and goods, and all articles packed in cases, ought to be insured against robbery, as these goods are much more liable to be stolen at the ports than are goods in bales. It is therefore advisable to have goods packed in bales where possible.

The British Vice-Consul at Uyuni (Mr. T. Mason) reports as follows:—

There was a good deal of German activity in the Department during 1913, especially in *dry and soft goods*. The terms for payment given by German firms are infinitely better than those given by other European or American firms, which are usually acceptance of draft at 60 or 90 days against documents, whereas the German terms are usually six months from date of shipment, or four months from the receipt of the goods in Bolivia.

British exporters should consider the advisability of working on the same terms as their German competitors, and take into consideration the length of time incurred from the acceptance of a draft, to the time of the receipt of the goods, as a rule a matter of from six weeks to two months.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the following articles:—

Telephone and electrical fittings.

Painters' requisites—

Transfer graining paper, paper transfers, window glaciers, and gold leaf and other metal leaf.

Waxless stencil papers.

Oil drums imported full.

Down quilts.

Down.

Cash registers (certain kinds).

Vegetables—Potatoes and onions.

Fruit—

Lemons, apples, prunes, dates, currants, raisins, and other dried fruits.

Edible nuts.

Timber and wire nails.

Rabbit wire netting electrically welded.

Rope-making machinery.

Cement.

Lager beer (English).

Iron and steel—

Pig iron made for foundry purposes only (bounty on).

Rails, fishplates, &c.

Corrugated galvanised iron sheets, galvanised (not corrugated), corrugated (not galvanised) and plain (not galvanised).

Wrought iron and steel pipes over 4 inches in diameter.

Hand-coloured prints.

Fish: Herrings preserved in tins.

Coffee.

Whale oil (bounty on).

These reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 25,557.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

NATAL.

The Union of South Africa "Government Gazette" of the 14th August, 1914, contains a Proclamation (No. 170 of 1914), dated 31st July, applying the provisions of section 10 of the "Natal Adulteration of Food Act, No. 45 of 1901," to the undermentioned articles of food which have been adulterated or impoverished when imported into the

**Importation of Certain
Adulterated, &c. Foods
Prohibited, except in
Packages or Cans
conspicuously marked
as "Adulterated," &c.**

Province:—

Vegetable food—

Cereal foods (including flours, meals, starches, and flaked, shredded, packed, popped or otherwise prepared foods).

Bread, crackers, pastry, &c.

Sugar.

Vegetables (various kinds).

Pickles and condiments.

Fruits, berries (whether fresh, dried, jam or preserves), &c. of various kinds.

Nuts.

Beverages, including ginger ale and ginger beer, lemon juice, lime juice, cordials preserved from fruits and herbs.

Cottolene, vegetaline and other vegetable fats.

Miscellaneous vegetable foods, comprising chicory, chocolate, coffee, cocoa, cereal "coffees," malt extracts, olive oil, sago, salad, tapioca, tea and yeast.

Animal food—

Meat (whether fresh, corned, salted, pickled or smoked).

Soups and meat extracts or essences.

Fish (whether fresh, curried, salted, pickled or smoked) of various kinds.

Eggs and egg powders or egg preparations.

Dairy products.

Miscellaneous animal preparations, comprising gelatine, jellies, isinglass, lard, compound lard, lard substitutes, tallow, oleomargarine and honey.

[*Note.*—The above-mentioned Section 10 of the Adulteration Act of 1901 provides, *inter alia*, that if there is imported into Natal any adulterated or impoverished article of food to which the Governor may by Proclamation direct that this section shall apply, except in packages or cans conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the article has been so treated, the importer shall be guilty of a contravention of the Act.

For the purposes of this section an article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated or impoverished if it has been mixed with any other substance, or if any part of it has been abstracted, so as in either case to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature.]

(C.I.B. 25,547.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NATAL**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have received from the High Commissioner for Union of South Africa in London copy of an Ordinance (No. 5 of 1914), which was assented to by the Governor-General-in-Council on the 14th April last.

Exportation and Sale of Certain Protected Plants, &c. Prohibited. The Ordinance provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to pluck, gather, up-root, break or damage any "protected plant," or to sell any such plant, or have it in his possession for purposes of sale, or *export*, from the Province.

Upon any charge of being in possession of a "protected plant" for the purpose of sale or export, it shall be sufficient for the prosecution to prove the possession in circumstances indicating a probable intention to sell or export, and the person charged may be convicted on such proof unless he satisfies the Court that he had no such intention.

Every contravention of the Ordinance or regulations made there-under, or any improper use of a permit, shall be an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding £5 for a first conviction, and a fine not exceeding £10 (or, in default, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one month) in the case of a second or repeated conviction.

The expression "protected plant" is interpreted to mean any of the undermentioned indigenous plants, and includes flowers, bulbs, corms, tubers, stems or roots of any such plants equally with the plants themselves:—

Ferns (excluding the common male fern and the bracken fern).

Tree-ferns.

Cycads or Encephalartos.

Palm.

Orchids (ground and aerial).

Hilton daisy.

Blue water lily.

Chinese lantern lily.

Superb lily (growing especially on sand by the sea shore).

Amaryllids.

The Natal ginger.

Permits may, however, be granted by the Administrator to pluck or gather protected plants for the purpose of exhibition at agricultural, horticultural or other shows, or for scientific purposes.

RHODESIA, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copies of various Proclamations,* dated 8th August, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs from any place within the Territories of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, to any place outside those

* Viz. :—No. 48 of 1914 (Southern Rhodesia), No. 12 of 1914 (Northern Rhodesia), No. 49 of 1914 (Bechuanaland Protectorate), and No. 50 of 1914 (Swaziland).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***RHODESIA, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
AND SWAZILAND—continued.**

Territories, except with the permission of the Administrator or the Resident Commissioner (as the case may be).

Copies of further Proclamations,* dated 8th August, have also been received through the Colonial Office, prohibiting, until further notice, the exportation of warlike stores from Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate or Swaziland, to any place outside those Territories, except with the permission of the Administrator or the Resident Commissioner (as the case may be).

**Exportation of
Warlike Stores
Prohibited, except
under Permit.**

“Warlike stores” are held to mean and include—

- (a) Any materials or articles used or capable of being used as ammunition, explosives or weapons, or for the manufacture thereof;
- (b) Any materials, articles or animals used for the purpose of transport, encampment, equipment or other military purposes; and
- (c) Any materials, articles or animals which the Administrator or High Commissioner (as the case may be) may by notice in the “Gazette” specify as being of the nature of warlike stores.

(C. 10,808.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Ordinance (No. 8 of 1914) which provides for an increase of the Customs duty leviable on South African spirits imported into Southern Rhodesia, viz., from 6s. to 12s. per gallon upon such spirits exceeding 3 per cent., but not exceeding the strength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength. The Excise duty imposed on spirits distilled or manufactured in Southern Rhodesia is similarly increased. (See under “Excise Tariff Changes.”)

(C.I.B. 25,545.)

NIGERIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 703 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 10th September last respecting the prohibition, under an Order-in-Council No. 21 of 1914, of the exportation of certain military and naval stores from Nigeria, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Order-in-Council (No. 23 of 1914), dated 15th August, which revokes the former Order-in-Council No. 21 of 1914, but, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation of such military and naval stores to all

* Viz.:—No. 51 of 1914 (Southern Rhodesia), No. 13 of 1914 (Northern Rhodesia), No. 52 of 1914 (Bechuanaland Protectorate), and No. 53 of 1914 (Swaziland).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NIGERIA—continued.

foreign ports in Europe and in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal. (C. 10,397.)

ST. VINCENT.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Order-in-Council which was approved by the Legislative Council of St. Vincent on 2nd February last, and which revises the duties leviable on certain articles under the "Customs Duties Ordinance, 1913" (No. 6 of 1913), on importation into St. Vincent, as follows:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.	Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Machinery, including motor and other engines and steam boilers and agricultural implements of all kinds and electrical machinery not included in the table of exemptions (second schedule)*, and all parts thereof [The italicised words are new.]	Parts : 10 % <i>ad val.</i> † Other : 10 % <i>ad val.</i>	Parts : 10 % <i>ad val.</i> † Other : 12½ % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	12½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Cement	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	12½ % <i>ad val.</i>	6d. per barrel not exceed- ing 400 lbs.	7½d. per barrel not exceed- ing 400 lbs.

* The classes of machinery included in the Table of Exemptions (Second Schedule) are as follows:—

Machinery for the manufacture of agricultural produce for market or for the manufacture of ice, and all necessary parts and fittings thereof, including steam boilers and engines, tayches, sugar pans and any other vessels to be used in such manufacture, and rails, wheels, axles and trucks, when not imported for sale.

Machinery other than above and any parts or fittings thereof not imported for sale which the Governor in Council may consider to be likely to further the introduction of any new industry, or the improvement of any existing industry, and the admission of which without payment of duty is approved by the Governor in Council.

† If classed as "unenumerated."

(C. 10,486.)

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation from Norway of medicines of all kinds, including iodine, has been prohibited. Permission to export may, however, be granted in exceptional cases by the Department concerned. (C. 10,768.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GERMANY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam to the effect that the Berlin "Reichsanzeiger" of the 15th September contains a Decree prohibiting the exportation from Germany of hydrochloric acid, dyes, and all materials which are used in the preparation of explosives; also tar dyes and other products of the chemical industry except benzoic acid.

The prohibition of the exportation and transit of mechanically or chemically prepared wood pulp, such as wood mass and cellulose, is cancelled by the same Decree. (C. 10,838.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, by a Royal Decree of the 17th September, the exportation from the Netherlands of all products derived from oats, wheat and spelt, rye, barley, buckwheat and maize was prohibited.

By a further Royal Decree of the same date the prohibition of the export of *coca* was withdrawn. (C. 10,881.)

BELGIUM.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exportation of chicory root (*cossettes ou racines de chicorée*) from Belgium is permitted to all countries other than Germany and Austria-Hungary. (C. 10,625.)

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that tobacco, cigars and cigarettes for the use of British troops will be admitted into France and Belgium free of duty during the continuance of the war.

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that permission to export hides from France to neutral and allied countries has been accorded by the French Government.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DUTCH WEST INDIES (CURAÇAO).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of an Ordinance of the Governor of the Colony of Curaçao, dated the 12th August, providing that, as from the 15th August, no import duty was to be levied in Curaçao on crude oil and petroleum-residue, or on machinery, tools and materials for the construction and exploitation of stores of crude oil and petroleum-residue.

(C. 10,765.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 26th August contains a Royal Order, dated the 22nd August, respecting the temporary duty-free admission of boxes of rough wood imported in a "knocked-down" condition, and destined to serve as receptacles for Spanish fruits on exportation from Spain. This Order provides that the boards composing each box must be prepared in such a way that there is no room for doubt as to the use for which they are destined; further, that the boxes must be imported in packages or bundles consisting of the various component parts of each box. The other formalities established by the regulations of the 5th February, 1910 on this subject must also be complied with.

(C. 10,288.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 447 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th August last, respecting the postponement of the operation of the Southern Rhodesia "Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance, 1914" (No. 9 of 1914), the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Government Notice (No. 342 of 1914) bringing the above-mentioned Ordinance into operation on the 1st October, 1914.

(C.I.B. 25,545.)

The Board of Trade have also received a copy of an Ordinance (No. 8 of 1914), which has been assented to by the High Commissioner, and which amends the Excise and Customs Tariffs of Southern Rhodesia regarding South African spirits.

Under the Ordinance, the Excise duty leviable on spirits distilled or manufactured in Southern Rhodesia under the "Excise Duty and Management Ordinance, 1901," is increased from 6s. to 12s. per gallon, not exceeding the strength of proof, with a proportionate increase for any spirits of greater strength. Such higher duty shall be payable on all spirits distilled on and after the 19th April, 1914.

The Customs duty leviable under the "Customs Union and Tariff Ordinance, 1906," as amended in 1908 and 1910, on South African spirits imported into Southern Rhodesia is similarly increased. (See under "Customs Tariff Changes.")

(C.I.B. 25,545.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

The Royal Commission appointed by the South Australian Government to report upon the best route for railway communication between Adelaide and Sedan has now issued its report, and recommends the construction of a 5 ft. 3 in. gauge line from Balhannah, on the Adelaide railway, to Sedan, *via* Mount Pleasant and Palmer, a distance of 57 miles, which, with the existing lines, makes a total distance from Adelaide of 86 miles. The total estimated cost of construction, including rolling stock, is £777,875. The Commission also suggests that the Government should undertake the construction of a railway from the Angaston line at Nuriootpa to Truro, at an estimated cost of £318,000.

RUSSIA.

Writing before the outbreak of war, H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that, according to the local press, the Russian Government has recently sanctioned the formation of "The Southern Caucasian Railway Company," the object of which is to carry into effect the long contemplated project of constructing a railway from Borjom to Kars, with a branch line to Olti on the Turkish frontier. The railway and its branch when completed will be approximately 351 versts (230 miles) in length, and is estimated to cost 62,000,000 roubles (about £6,544,000). The new enterprise is to be guaranteed by the State.

The territory through which the railway will pass is reputed to be rich in agricultural and mining possibilities. One of the concessionaires owns a very extensive coalfield at Olti, which is said to contain a practically unlimited supply of good coal for steam and other fuel purposes. (C. 9,620.)

SPAIN. UNITED KINGDOM.

H.M. Embassy at Madrid reports the publication of a Royal Decree authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to make arrangements for the establishment of a service of mail steamers to run between Bilbao and Southampton three times a week, over a period of three months, which period may be further extended at the discretion of the Spanish Government. (C. 10,810.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 418 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th August, 1912, relative to the withdrawal of certain Japanese steamship lines from the "Pacific Conference," H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 1st August, that, owing to the withdrawal of other shipping lines from the "Pacific Conference," the remaining members have now decided to break up the Conference. A keen rate war in Pacific freight, especially in such articles as silk and tea, may therefore now be anticipated. (C.I.B. 26,089.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has furnished the following figures from the local press showing the value of the imports of motor car chassis and bodies and of motor cycles into New South Wales during the first half of 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

Imports of Motor Car Chassis and Bodies.

Country of Origin.	Motor Car Chassis.		Motor Car Bodies.	
	Jan.-June, 1913.	Jan.-June, 1914.	Jan.-June, 1913.	Jan.-June, 1914.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	82,234	88,258	14,830	17,069
Canada	19,212	36,535	3,113	8,326
Belgium	4,848	6,464	28	110
France	23,362	20,821	2,081	618
Germany	15,152	25,261	1,177	1,576
United States	57,647	97,814	16,697	24,825
Italy	15,642	16,906	348	1,614
Other countries	1,360	10	311	45
Total	219,457	292,069	38,585	55,183

Imports of Motor Cycles.

Country of Origin.	Motor Cycles.	
	Jan.-June, 1913.	Jan.-June, 1914.
	£	£
United Kingdom	19,061	28,115
Belgium	1,056	1,511
France	107	—
Germany	477	170
United States	386	389
Other countries	49	140
Total	21,136	30,325

For the first time on record the United States of America takes the lead over the United Kingdom in the value of chassis imported. This is largely because American cars are much cheaper than British and Continental products.

(C.I.B. 23,616.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).**

The Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) has forwarded the following figures of the exports of graphite from Madagascar during the month of June, 1914:—

Ports of Shipment.	Month of June.	Six Months ended June.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Tamatave	660	3,671
Vatomandry	269	1,131
Mananjary	69	267
Mahanoro	—	60
Farafangana	59	80
Total	1,057	5,209

Metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.

(C.I.B. 26,173.)

BRAZIL ARGENTINA.

H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare) has telegraphed to the effect that the American Steel Company to Open Branches, Cambria Steel Company of Pennsylvania has decided to open branches in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires with a view to capturing the markets there.

(C.I.B. 27,328.)

BOLIVIA.

The following information is from a report by H.M. Consul at Sucre (Mr. E. F. Moore) on the trade of that district in 1913:—

No efforts are being spared to develop the highly productive oil-bearing region which is believed to exist in Eastern Chuquisaca.

Development of Petroleum Deposits.

Altogether, concessions to the amount of about 60,000 hectares (about 148,200 acres) of oil-bearing land have been acquired in the Province of Azero, in the land lying between the Incahuasi and Aguaraygua ranges, where a chain of successive filtrations running from north to south-west denotes the presence of oil.

An American expert who has been surveying the petroleum grants of one of the largest concession holders in Eastern Chuquisaca has issued a very favourable report. He considers that this petroleum zone is not confined to Bolivia alone, but that, starting somewhere near the River Orinoco, it passes through Brazil and Bolivia to Argentina. The geological formation is such as to lead him to believe this to be the largest known oil-field in the world, as well as being the most evident on account of its extensive filtrations. The

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***BOLIVIA**—*continued.*

dips and strikes generally show considerable uniformity, and indicate that the oil strata is probably from 400 to 500 metres (1,300 to 1,600 feet) deep and in great abundance.

A powerful American syndicate has taken an interest in the matter, and holds a concession for the construction of a railway line from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz—following the line of the petroleum zone—which it proposes to build in case it should deem it necessary to obtain easy access to this region. The connection is along the Oran-Ledesma branch of the North Central Argentine Railway, whose railhead is at present at Embarcacion, and will eventually reach Yacuiba on the Bolivian frontier. The syndicate has also entered into a contract with a British firm for extensive exploration and boring work, and four boring machines have been sent to Manduiti.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded a copy of a Bill introduced into the United States Senate on 11th August, authorising the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and license cotton warehouses.

The text of this Bill may be *seen* by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 9,482.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 19th September, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	38s.	3d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	29s.	5d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	23s.	8d.

For further particulars see p. 836.

A statement is published on p. 837 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 19th September, 1914, as well as of imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 17th September, 1914, was 21,371 (including 477 bales British West African, and 239 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the thirty-eight weeks ended 17th September was 2,988,587 (including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,604 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East

Agricultural and Forest Products.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

African, and 2,812 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 17th September was 4,920, and during the thirty-eight weeks, 300,345.

For further details see p. 836.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of August, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for August, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
August	1,315	1,325
January-August	7,248	11,415

These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at Petrograd reports that, according to the "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (Petrograd) of 21st August/3rd September, the amount of sugar to be exported to Finland during the 1914-15 season has been fixed at 3,800,000 pounds (60,800 tons), and the amount to be exported to Persia (*via* the Caspian Sea ports and the land frontier) at 5,500,000 pounds (88,000 tons). (C. 10,762.)

ROUMANIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Braila (Mr. J. Pitts) reports that the Committee of the Braila Bourse has notified that, owing to the European war, it has been impossible for local merchants to carry out their sales of grain abroad, as from 25th July. (C.I.B. 26,911.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh and Scottish coasts during the month and eight months ended August, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

	Month of August.				Eight Months ended August.			
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—	<i>Owts.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Owts.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Owts.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Owts.</i>	<i>£</i>
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	1,360,938	844,648	654,588	558,825	7,371,949	5,625,542	6,634,216	5,286,193
Shell fish	—	86,608	—	15,450	—	809,919	—	196,294
Total value ...	—	871,256	—	574,075	—	5,835,461	—	5,482,487
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	1,374,790	739,764	322,320	156,663	6,122,844	3,098,274	6,022,518	2,359,052
Shell fish	—	6,321	—	4,795	—	46,978	—	47,466
Total value ...	—	746,085	—	161,458	—	3,075,252	—	2,406,518
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	74,040	33,926	Not yet available.		483,345	214,204	Not yet available.	
Shell fish	—	6,164	—		—	21,225	—	
Total value ...	—	40,090	—		—	235,429	—	

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

GREECE (NEW TERRITORIES).

H.M. Minister at Athens reports the publication of a Royal Decree, dated 21st July/3rd August, providing for the extension to the Greek New Territories of the coinage system in force in Old Greece, so that all the coins struck in virtue of the laws regulating that system, and those which are at present circulating, will be legal tender in the New Territories. The circulation of copper or nickel coins of the Ottoman Empire is prohibited, but the 25, 50, and 100 piastre Turkish gold coins, as well as the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastre silver coins, will be temporarily legal tender in the New Territories, except that the gold coins will not be legal tender in Crete.

Particulars as to the exchange value fixed for the Turkish gold and silver piastres above referred to may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 9,893.)

ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 267 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd July relative to the suspension of shipments of live cattle from Paraguay to Buenos Aires owing to the severity of the Argentine veterinary regulations rendering the trade unremunerative, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that in view of a petition from the North-East Argentine Railway, over whose lines the cattle were conveyed, a decree has now been issued relaxing those regulations.

**Veterinary
Regulations
relaxed to assist
Cattle Imports
from Paraguay.**

*Miscellaneous.***ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

The decree provides that livestock may be imported from Paraguay under the conditions at present in force, but that there will be no inspection in Argentina when, in the opinion of the Argentine veterinary surgeons who made a thorough inspection of the animals in Paraguay or the first inspection in the trucks on Argentine territory, the livestock does not show signs of any of the contagious or parasitical diseases which would cause their rejection under the veterinary regulations.

(C. 9,896.)

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on p. 777 of last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* and to previous notices relative to the new Trade Marks Law in Siam, a telegram has now been received from H.M. Consul-General at Bangkok notifying that the enforcement of this Law has been postponed indefinitely.

(C.I.B. 2,732.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.***TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of August, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 have been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) for the first volume and 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country; and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908)

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the September issue:—The Labour Market in August; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Retail Food Prices; Profit Sharing in the United Kingdom in 1913-14; Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Reports on Employment in the Principal Industries.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the Annual Series have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,387. Trade of Osaka (Japan) in 1913. Price 2d.

Cotton spinning industry. Harbour improvements.

No. 5,389. Trade of Teng Yueh (China) in 1913. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. August.
[Cd. 7,285-VII.] Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Return showing for the month of August, and for the eight months ending August, in each of the years 1913 and 1914:—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the number of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Agricultural Situation in Belligerent Countries.

"*Il Sole*" (Milan), 11th Sept.

Granulation in Milling.

"*Canadian Miller*" (Montreal), Sept.

Citrus Fruits in Madagascar.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 27th Aug.

Viticulture in France.

"*Bulletin de l'Algérie*" (Paris), 15th Aug.

Lumber Production in the United States in 1913.

"*West Coast Lumberman*" (Seattle), 1st Sept.

Wine Growing Countries: Effects of Moratoria.

"*Il Sole*" (Milan), 4th Sept.

Candied Fruit Making in Italy.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 27th Aug.

Wine Production in Australia.

"*Bulletin de l'Algérie*" (Paris), 15th Aug.

Machinery and Engineering.

Manganese Bronze as Engineering Material.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 3rd Sept.

Motor Vehicles in Turkey.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 28th Aug.

Irrigation in the Punjab.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 15th Aug.

Motor Vehicles in Bulgaria.

"*Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali*" (Rome), 15th Aug.

Dry and Green Sand Castings Compared.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 3rd Sept.

Moulding Sand Problem.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 3rd Sept.

Agricultural Implement Trade of Argentina.

"*Pan-American Union Bulletin*" (Washington), Aug.

Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 15th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Cyanamide Industry in Ontario.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 5th Sept.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Iron Ore Output in the United States in 1913.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 3rd Sept.

Sulphur and Pyrites Production of the World in 1913.

Norwegian Consular Report, 5th Sept.

Zinc Mining in Tennessee (U.S.A.).

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 5th Sept.

Gold Output of the Transvaal in July.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 15th Aug.

Hardening Steel in a Forge.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 3rd Sept.

Lode and Alluvial Mining.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 30th July.

Pig Iron Production in Canada in 1914.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 5th Sept.

Ore Deposits of Australia.

"*Australian Mining Standard*" (Sydney), 30th July.

Ports for Open Hearth Furnaces.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 3rd Sept.

Ventilation in Iron Mines.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 5th Sept.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Port Improvements at Calcutta.

"*Pioneer Mail*" (Allahabad), 21st Aug.

Routes between New York and various Ports in South America

"*Industrial Canada*" (Toronto), Sept.

Port of Madras: Report for 1913-14.

"*Indian Engineering*" (Calcutta), 15th Aug.

Baggage Regulations in Canada (Excess, Personal, Commercial Travellers, &c.).

"*Industrial Canada*" (Toronto), Sept.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Kapok Cultivation in Ceylon.

Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 29th Aug.

Cotton Industry in Bombay.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 20th Aug.

Silk Cultivation in Japan.

"*Japan Weekly Mail*" (Tokio), 15th Aug.

Cotton Crop Prospects in Burma.

"*Rangoon Gazette*" (Rangoon), 17th Aug.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Bolivia: Commercial and Industrial Development.

"*Pan-American Union Bulletin*" (Washington), Aug.

South America: Trade, Credits, &c.

"*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 28th Aug.

Canada: Bank Statement for July.

"*Monetary Times*" (Toronto), 4th Sept.

Siam: Financial and Economic Condition.

"*Straits Budget*" (Singapore), 13th Aug.

United States: Bankruptcies, &c. in August.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 5th Sept.

German East Africa: Economic Possibilities.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 15th Aug.

Japan: Commerce and Industries of Formosa in 1913.

"*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 28th Aug.

South Australia: Factories in 1913.

"*Journal of Industry*" (Adelaide), July.

South America: Trade and Commerce.

"*New Yorker Handels-Zeitung*," 5th Sept.

United States: Bank Clearings in August.

"*Bradstreets*" (New York), 5th Sept.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

Argentina: Commercial Review for 1913.

"*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 18th Aug.

Canada: Possibilities of Export Trade to South America.

"*Industrial Canada*" (Toronto) Sept.

Paraguay: Commerce in 1913.

"*Pan-American Union Bulletin*" (Washington), Aug.

Cuba: Review of Trade and Industries in 1913.

"*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 14th Aug.

Miscellaneous.

Paper Mill Ventilation and Heating.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 1st Sept.

Flour: Technical Analysis.

"*Canadian Miller*" (Montreal), Sept.

Pearl Industry of the Bahrein Islands.

"*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 22nd Aug.

Nitro-Glycerine: Exudation.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 15th Aug.

Paper Trade of the United States: Effect of the War.

"*Pulp and Paper Magazine*" (Montreal), 1st Sept.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada—Report of the Director of Forestry for 1913.

South Australia—

Blue Book for 1913.

School of Mines and Industries: Report for 1913.

Statistical Register, 1913: Part II., Vital Statistics; Part IV., Interchange (Section I.)—Imports and Exports.

British West Indies—Sugar Cane Pests in the Leeward Islands.

British Guiana—Report on Customs Revenue, Trade and Shipping for 1913.

Netherlands—Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce Report for 1913.

United States—

Department of Commerce Bulletins: Production and Use of Denatured Alcohol.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 38 weeks ended 17th September, 1914 :—

				Week ended 17th Sept., 1914.	38 Weeks ended 17th Sept., 1914.	Week ended 17th Sept., 1914.	38 Weeks ended 17th Sept., 1914.
				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	...	...	...	5,515	1,948,691	1,000	111,329
Brazilian	...	...	...	—	204,606	300	15,413
East Indian	...	...	...	982	224,383	3,140	50,905
Egyptian	...	...	...	—	363,848	455	112,031
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	14,874*	197,059†	25	10,667
Total	...	...	...	21,371	2,938,587	4,920	300,345

* Including 477 bales British West African, and 239 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,239 bales British West Indian, 13,604 bales British West African, 22,461 bales British East African, and 2,812 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 19th September, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Average Price.

						Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 19th September, 1914						38 3	29 5	23 8
Corresponding Week in—								
1907	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	25 3	17 8
1908	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	26 8	17 2
1909	...	...	...	...	...	32 9	26 8	17 7
1910	...	...	...	...	...	30 2	24 2	16 3
1911	...	...	...	...	...	32 4	29 11	18 9
1912	...	...	...	...	...	32 7	29 6	19 10
1913	...	...	...	...	...	31 7	30 9	17 11

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 19th September, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 19th Sept., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	—	124
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	602	415
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	87,173	191,669
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	37,367	132,304
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	19,477	10,506
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	15,621	10,790
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	98,322	81,631
Beef	"	226	725
Hams	"	7,720	17,465
Pork	"	2,619	4,918
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,736	2,009
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	24,007	16,650
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	57,591	72,586
Margarine	"	23,785	29,402
Cheese	"	43,686	51,115
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	166	184
" condensed	"	14,800	22,755
" preserved, other kinds	"	94	382
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	150,641	462,032
Poultry	Value £	353	1,853
Game	"	424	1,269
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	37,647	34,029
Lard	"	14,251	23,019
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	3,295,300	1,656,200
Wheat-meal and flour	"	192,200	199,100
Barley	"	199,800	708,500
Oats	"	156,900	195,900
Peas	"	2,980	142,697
Beans	"	75,300	1,830
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,095,700	1,889,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	8,592	20,966
Apricots and peaches	"	3	162
Bananas	Bunches	245,814	212,300
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	21,587	51,459
Lemons	"	10,688	13,203
Oranges	"	3,437	3,760
Pears	"	4,650	51,616
Plums	"	284	28,062
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	3,497	21,425
Hay	Tons	5	500
Straw	"	—	18
Moss Litter	"	674	1,616
Hops	Owts.	2,602	1,326
Locust beans	"	8,295	19,000
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	154,834	275,780
Potatoes	Owts.	478	19,169
Tomatoes	"	58,688	38,789
Unenumerated	Value £	1,854	5,060
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	5,568	931
" preserved by canning	"	8,980	24,364

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 739.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

Dominion of Canada	...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia.	...	...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	...	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia	...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia	...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	...	...	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	...	...	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa	...	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Trade enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

323. Workmen engaged in making or repairing egg-whisking machines or parts thereof.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 8th October, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 12th October, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1473. Workmen employed at quarries or elsewhere, and engaged in machining stone for insured trades.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Board of Trade Journal.

AUGUST 13, 1914.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF AND

REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,

1914.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of an Extraordinary issue of the "Union of South Africa Government Gazette," dated 7th July, 1914, which contains the text of the "Customs Tariff Act, 1914" (No. 26 of 1914), providing for the imposition of Customs duties upon goods imported into the Union and for the licensing of Customs warehouses, and also empowering the Governor-General to enter into Agreements relating to Customs with the Governments of any Territory, State or Protectorate in South Africa.

The "Gazette" also contains certain Customs Regulations which have been issued under various sections of the above-mentioned Act.

The principal provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, including the rates of duty leviable on articles imported into the Union of South Africa, have already appeared in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal," but it has been considered desirable to give the full text of the Act, as finally assented to by the Governor-General, and also to embody in the Schedules thereto the rates of duty previously in force on the various articles imported into the Union for purposes of reference.

The full provisions of the Act, together with the rates of duty previously in force, are as follows:—

CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT No. 26 of 1914.

BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Subject to the exemptions and to any suspensions, rebates and conditions permitted or provided by or under the authority of this Act, and subject also to the provisions of any law relating to the management of customs, there shall be charged, levied, collected and paid for the benefit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, customs duties in respect of goods imported into the Union according to the tariff set out in the First Schedule to this Act.

2. The goods described in Class V. of the said First Schedule shall be admitted into the Union free of customs duty.

3. In respect of any goods which, being grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom are imported therefrom for consumption in the Union, a rebate of customs duties shall be allowed as follows:—

(a) In the case of goods charged with customs duty under Class I., in the First Schedule to this Act, the rebate

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1. Tariff of Customs duties to be according to First Schedule.
 2. Goods admitted free of Customs duty.
 3. Rebate in respect of goods manufactured, &c., in the United Kingdom.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued*.

- shall be the amount or percentage shown in the third* column thereof opposite the particular item charged;
- (b) in the case of goods charged with customs duties under any other class in that Schedule the rebate shall be as and when indicated by note at the end of the particular class:

Provided that—

- (i.) the manufactured goods in respect of which the rebate shall be allowed shall be *bona fide* manufactured in the United Kingdom; and
- (ii.) in the event of any question arising as to whether any goods are entitled to any such rebate the decision of the Minister in whom the control of the Customs department is vested shall be final.

4. Such a rebate as is provided in the last preceding section shall be allowed *mutatis mutandis* under the circumstances and conditions in that section described, in respect of goods which are grown, produced, or manufactured in any British Possession in which an equivalent rebate is allowed reciprocally in respect of goods imported into that Possession from the Union.

The particular British Possession in respect of which such a rebate may be allowed under this section shall be from time to time notified by the Governor-General by proclamation in the *Gazette*, together with the date as from which the rebate will take effect.

5. A rebate of customs duty shall be allowed in respect of the following goods:—

- (a) Wines and spirits for the use of the Governor-General;
- (b) goods for the use of the members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces;
- (c) soap or other like substances for use in connection with the industry of wool washing.

In the case of goods mentioned in paragraph (b) an allowance per member may be made in lieu of the rebate.

6. The Governor-General may, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, declare—

- (a) that when goods which have been imported into the Union are exported therefrom to a country specified in the proclamation a rebate shall be allowed or a refund made of the duty which was levied on the importation;
- (b) that when any article manufactured in the Union is exported therefrom, a rebate shall be allowed or a

4. Rebate in respect of goods from British Possessions granting reciprocal privileges in respect of Union goods.

5. Rebates in respect of certain goods.

6. Power to suspend duties or grant certain rebates, refunds.

* In the Tariff Act the third column of Schedule I is referred to, but this column appears as the fifth in the Schedule attached, as additional columns have been inserted showing the rates of duty previously in force.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued*.

refund made of the duty in respect of materials (whether raw, semi-manufactured or manufactured) used in the manufacture of that article;

- (c) that, in respect of goods purchased by the Railways and Harbours Administration from open stocks, a rebate shall be allowed to that Administration of the duty paid by the importer on the importation of those goods or, in lieu of such rebate, that an annual payment shall be made to that Administration out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund;
- (d) that there may be allowed a rebate or refund of the duty which would be payable in respect of articles (not being private wearing apparel or effects, food or drink, or tobacco in any form) for the official or private use of consuls who are subjects of the Governments represented by them and are not engaged in any other business, profession, or occupation in the Union;
- (e) that, in respect of *bonâ fide* samples imported by commercial travellers or by representatives of foreign business undertakings, a refund shall be made of the duty paid upon the export of those samples;
- (f) that, in respect of goods not intended for consumption in the Union but imported therein by *bonâ fide* tourists for their own personal use while touring therein, a refund shall be made of the duty paid upon the export of those goods.

7. For the purpose of estimating the amount of customs duty whenever levied on goods *ad valorem* and for the purpose of the declarations and oaths which may at any time be required by law or regulation in relation to the question of such duty the value for purposes of duty of those goods shall be taken to be the true current value for home consumption in the open market of similar goods in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time at which, the goods were imported, including carriage to the port of shipment and the cost of packing and packages, but not including agents' commission when such commission does not exceed five per cent.: Provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty, as in this section defined, be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the port of shipment.

8. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding in this Act contained, the following provisions shall be in force in respect of the charging, levying, collection and payment of customs duty—

- (1) In the case of goods imported into the Union of a **class** or kind made or produced in the Union, if the **export** or actual selling price to an importer in the Union be

7. Definition of value on which *ad valorem* duties are to be paid.

8. Dumping and countervailing duties.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued*.

less than the true current value (as defined in this Act) of the same goods when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country from which they were exported to the Union at the time of their exportation thereto, there may, in addition to the duties otherwise prescribed, be charged, levied, collected and paid on those goods on importation into the Union a special customs duty (or dumping duty) equal to the difference between the said selling price of the goods for export and the true current value thereof for home consumption as defined in this Act: Provided that the special customs duty (or dumping duty) shall not in any case exceed fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.

- (2) When a bounty is granted in the country of origin on any goods, of a class or kind made or produced in the Union an additional customs duty equal to the amount of such bounty may be charged, levied, and collected upon the importation of those goods into the Union.
- (3) The goods in respect of which there may be charged, levied and collected any special (or dumping) customs duty under sub-section (1) or any additional customs duty under sub-section (2) shall be from time to time determined by the Governor-General and notified by him by proclamation in the *Gazette*, together with the date as from which such his determination shall take effect: Provided that such date shall not be less than six weeks after the publication of the proclamation.

9. Whenever goods are imported into the Union under such circumstances or conditions as render it difficult to determine the value thereof for purposes of duty because,—

- (a) those goods are not sold for use or consumption in the country of origin or production; or
- (b) a hiring of those goods or the right of using the same, but not the right of property therein, is sold or given; or
- (c) any royalty imposed on those goods is uncertain or is not from other causes a reliable means of estimating the value of the goods; or
- (d) those goods are usually or exclusively sold by or to agents or by subscription; or
- (e) those goods are sold or imported in or under any other unusual or peculiar manner or conditions,

the Commissioner may determine the value of those goods for purposes of duty, and the value so determined shall, unless otherwise provided, and subject always to the right of appeal to

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

the Minister, be the value upon which the duty on those goods shall be computed and levied.

10. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law, the customs duties prescribed by law in respect of the importation of goods into the Union shall not be payable in respect of the goods imported into or through the port or settlements of Walvis Bay.

(2) The port of settlement of Walvis Bay shall be deemed to be a foreign port in respect of the importation therefrom or exportation thereto of all goods which are not grown, produced or manufactured in the Union.

11. The Governor-General may enter into an agreement with the Government of any territory in South Africa, being a portion of the British Dominions or under the protection of the Crown, providing—

- (a) that goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Union shall be admitted into that territory free of customs duty, and that goods grown, produced or manufactured in that territory shall be admitted into the Union free of customs duty;
- (b) that one party to the agreement shall collect on behalf of the other party the customs duties imposed in respect of goods which, having been imported into its territory, are removed into the territory of the other party.

Every such agreement shall provide that in the event of an excise duty or surtax being imposed on any goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Union or imported therein, a corresponding duty or surtax shall be levied on like goods, which, having been grown, produced or manufactured in or imported into the territory of the other party to the agreement, are imported into the Union.

12. The annual licence duty authorised by law in respect of a warehouse appointed and licensed under section *fifty-two* of the Customs Management Act, 1913, or any amendment thereof shall be twenty pounds, and so much of any other law as prescribes a different amount as licence duty in respect of such a warehouse is hereby repealed.

13. (1) All the provisions of the Customs Management Act, 1913, shall be deemed to be incorporated in this Act and in the interpretation of section *twenty-two* of that Act as read with this Act and the regulations made thereunder, "an agreement for the sale or delivery of an article" shall include an agreement for the hiring of that article and the expressions "seller" and

10. Special provisions as to Walvis Bay.

11. Agreements with Governments of other South African territories.

12. Amount of annual licence duty for bonded warehouses.

13. Incorporation with modifications of certain provisions of Act No. 9 of 1913.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

“ purchaser ” shall correspondingly be construed as including the person by whom and the person to whom the article is hired.

(2) Any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in and for the purposes of the Customs Management Act, 1913, shall, when used in this Act or any regulations made thereunder bear that meaning, unless the context otherwise requires.

14. The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act or any other law, as to all or any of the following matters, namely—

- (a) the conditions under which goods the duties in respect whereof are suspended under the authority of this Act may be imported into, or removed from one place to another within, the Union;
- (b) the conditions under which rebates which may be allowed or refunds which may be made by or under the authority of this Act shall be allowed;
- (c) the conditions under which removal from or into the Union may take place of goods which are subject to any agreement made under this Act with the Government of any territory;
- (d) the conditions under which the transit through the Union may take place of goods the importation of which into the Union is prohibited or restricted under any law,

and generally for the better carrying out of the objects and purposes of this Act.

The regulations may provide penalties for the contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith not exceeding the penalties mentioned in section *one hundred and sixteen* of the Customs Management Act, 1913, incorporated in this Act.

15. The laws specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the fourth column thereof.

16. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Customs Tariff Act, 1914.

14. Regulations.

15. Repeal of laws.

16. Short title.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Class I.—Special Rates.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
1. Acetic and pyroligneous acids and extracts, essences of vinegar, of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof— (a) In bottles or other vessels of a capacity of not more than one imperial quart, per imperial gallon (b) In larger vessels, per imperial gallon and in addition, in either case, for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof per degree ... NOTE.—Proof will be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid and shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the Customs Authorities.	£ s. d. 0 1 7 0 1 1 0 0 5	£ s. d. 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1	£ s. d. 0 1 7 0 1 1 0 0 5	£ s. d. 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1
2. Ale, beer, and cider; all kinds of strength, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon ...	0 2 0	0 0 1½	0 2 0	0 0 1½
3. Animals— (a) Cattle for slaughter, each ... (b) Sheep for slaughter, each ... (c) Mules and geldings, each ...	1 10 0 0 5 0 1 0 0	— — —	1 10 0 0 5 0 1 0 0	— — —
4. Beads, per lb. ... (or 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever shall be the greater.)	0 0 6½	0 0 0½ or 3% <i>ad val.</i> as the case may be.	0 0 6½	0 0 0½ or 3% <i>ad val.</i> as the case may be.
5. Blasting compounds, including all kinds of explosives suitable and intended for blasting, and not suitable for use in fire arms (<i>excepting detonators</i>); and collodion cotton not intended for manufacturing purposes, per lb. ... [The italicised words are new.]	0 0 2½	0 0 0½	0 0 2½	0 0 0½

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*Class I.—Special Rates—*continued.*

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6. Butter, butterine, margarine, ghee, and other substitutes for butter, per lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 0½	See below.	
Compound lard, cottolene, nuttose, and other similar substances for use as food, per lb. ...	0 0 1½	0 0 0½		
6. Butter, per lb. ...			0 0 2½	0 0 0½
7. Butterine, margarine, ghee, and other substitutes for butter, compound lard, cottolene, nuttose, and other similar substances for use as food or for cooking, per lb.	See above.			
8. Candles, per 100 lbs. ...	0 5 0	0 0 10	0 0 3½	0 0 0½
9. Cards, playing, per pack .	0 0 6	—	0 0 6	0 0 10
And in addition ...	15% <i>ad val.</i>	3% <i>ad val.</i>	15% <i>ad val.</i>	3% <i>ad val.</i>
10. Cement for building purposes, per 400 lbs. ...	0 1 3	0 0 3	0 1 3	0 0 3
[The italicised words are new.]				
11. Cheese :—				
(a) Made from milk or cream, from which no fat has been abstracted and to which no animal or vegetable fat has been added, per lb. ...	15% <i>ad val.</i>	3% <i>ad val.</i>	0 0 1½	0 0 0½
(b) Other, per lb. ...			0 0 6	—
12. Chicory and substitute for coffee or chicory, including chicory root, per lb..	0 0 2	—	0 0 2	—
13. Clothing, second-hand, for sale, per coat, vest, trousers, <i>cloak</i> , <i>mantle</i> , or <i>shawl</i> , each ...	0 2 0	—	0 2 0	—
[The italicised words are new.]			or 25% <i>ad val.</i> , which ever shall be the greater.	
14. Coal and patent fuel, per ton of 2,000 lbs. ...	0 3 0	—	0 3 0	—
15. Coke, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	0 1 0	—	0 1 0	—
16. Cocoa :—				
(a) Raw, per lb. ...	0 0 1	—		
(b) Ground or manufactured, unsweetened, per lb. ...	0 0 2	0 0 0½		
(c) Cocoa and milk, chocolate and milk, coffee and milk, per lb.	0 0 2	0 0 0½	See next page.	
(d) Cocoa butter and cocoa paste, per lb. ...	0 0 2	0 0 0½		

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.
Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
16. Cocoa— <i>continued</i> .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cocoa beans, raw ...	} See previous page.		Free.	—
Cocoa nibs and shells, per lb. ...			0 0 1	—
Cocoa mass, paste or slab, unsweetened and cocoa butter, per lb. ...			0 0 1½	—
Cocoa or chocolate, unsweetened, including cocoa beans roasted and crushed; cocoa and chocolate mixed with milk or other food substance, per lb. ...			0 0 2 or 10 % <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater.	3% <i>ad val.</i>
17. Coffee:—				
(a) Raw, per lb. ...			0 0 0¾	—	0 0 0¾	—
(b) Roasted or ground, per lb. ...	0 0 2	—	0 0 2	—
(c) Mixed, per lb. ...			0 0 3	—
18. Confectionery, including sweetened cocoa or chocolate, honey, jams, jellies, pudding and jelly powders, preserves, sweetmeats, candied or preserved ginger or chow-chow, and all other kinds compounded, made or preserved with sugar, but not including purely medicinal preparations properly classed as apothecary-ware, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 0¼	} See below.	
Bon-bons, surprise packets and crackers, and fancy confectionery ...	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>		
18. Confectionery, plain or fancy, of all kinds, compounded made or preserved with sugar; sweetened cocoa or chocolate; honey, jams and jellies; pudding and jelly powders; preserves and sweetmeats; candied or preserved ginger or chow-chow; bon-bons, surprise packets and crackers, per lb. ...	See above.		0 0 2½ or 25 % <i>ad val.</i> , whichever is the greater	0 0 0¼ or 3 % <i>ad val.</i> as the case may be
NOTE. — Medicinal preparations properly classed as apothecary-ware are not to be included.				

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
19. Corn and grain—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a) Wheat—				
(i.) In the grain, per 100 lbs. ...	0 1 2	0 0 2	0 1 2	0 0 2
(ii.) Ground or otherwise prepared, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 0 3
(iii.) Bran, wheat, per 100 lbs. ...	0 1 2	0 0 2	0 1 2	0 0 2
(b) Barley, buckwheat, kaffir corn, maize, millet, oats, rye—				
(i.) In the grain or raw, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 2
(ii.) Ground, malted, or otherwise prepared, including samp, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 9	0 0 3	0 2 9	0 0 3
[“Beans and Peas” have been removed from this item, and separately classed under Tariff heading No. 37.]				
(c) Rice, per 100 lbs. ...	0 1 0	—	0 1 0	—
Not including patent, proprietary, or other specially prepared foods for invalids or infants, or corn and grain prepared as vegetables.				
20. Dates, per lb. ...	0 0 0½	—	0 0 0½	—
21. Eggs, per lb. ...	15 % ad val.	3 % ad val.	0 0 1	—
22. Films for bioscopes and cinematographs, per 100 feet ...	Not specially tariffed		0 5 0	—
23. Fish, not being of South African taking, per lb. ...	0 0 1¼	0 0 0¼	0 0 1¼	0 0 0¼
24. Fodder—				
Chaff, hay, lucerne, oat-hay, oil-cake, and other fodder not otherwise described, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 2
25. Fruits—				
(a) Preserved, of all kinds, bottled, tinned, or otherwise preserved, including pulp and candied peel, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 0¼	0 0 2½	0 0 0¼
(b) Dried, of all kinds, including almonds and nuts, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 0¼	0 0 2½	0 0 0¼

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
26. Gunpowder and other explosives suitable for use in firearms, per lb. ...	£ s. d. 0 0 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 0 6	£ s. d. —
And in addition ...	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
27. Guns and gun-barrels, firearms—				
(a) Single, per barrel	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
And in addition...	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
(b) Double and other, per barrel ...	0 15 0	—	0 15 0	—
And in addition...	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
28. Lard, per lb. ...	0 0 1½	0 0 0¼	0 0 1½	0 0 0¼
29. Leather, adulterated or loaded, per lb. ...	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	0 0 6	—
30. Matches—				
(a) Wooden: in boxes or packages of not more than 100 matches, per gross of boxes or packages ...	0 2 0	—	0 2 0	—
In boxes containing more than 100, but not more than 200 matches, per gross of boxes or packages	0 4 0	—	0 4 0	—
And for every 100 additional matches, in boxes or packages, per gross of 100 matches ...	0 2 0	—	0 2 0	—
(b) Fuses, vestas, or wax matches, or other patent lights used as such: in boxes or packages containing not more than 50, per gross of boxes or packages ..	0 2 0	—	0 2 0	—
In boxes or packages of more than 50, but not more than 100, per gross of boxes or packages...	0 4 0	—	0 4 0	—
And for every 50 additional in boxes or packages, per gross of 50 matches ...	0 2 0	—	0 2 0	—
Match splints to be classed, and pay duty, as "matches."				
31. Meats, <i>meat</i> fats, soups, and other similar substances, used as food, but not including extracts and essences or tallow, per lb.	0 0 1½	0 0 0¼	0 0 1½	0 0 0¼
[The italicised word is new.]				

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
32. Milk or cream, condensed, desiccated or preserved— (a) Full cream, per 100 lbs. ...	0 5 2	0 1 0	0 5 2	0 1 0
(b) Skimmed or separated, per lb. ...	0 0 6	—	0 0 6	—
33. Motor spirit, namely benzine, benzoline, naphtha (not potable), gasoline, petrol and petroleum spirit generally, per imperial gallon ...	0 0 1	—	0 0 2	—
[This item is new.]				
34. Oils, lubricating (not elsewhere specified), per imperial gallon ...	15 % ad val.	3 % ad val.	0 0 3	—
[This item is new.]				
35. Oils, mineral: illuminating and burning, per imperial gallon ...	0 0 1	—	0 0 1	—
36. Onions and garlic, not preserved, per lb. ...	0 0 0½	—	0 0 0½	—
37. Peas and beans and other leguminous seeds not elsewhere provided for— (a) Dried, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 2
(b) Ground or otherwise prepared, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 9	0 0 3	0 2 9	0 0 3
[This item has been transferred from Tariff heading No. 19(b). The italicised words are new.]				
38. Pickles, sauces, chillies, chutneys, and other condiments, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 0½	0 0 2½	0 0 0½
39. Pills, imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public, per lb. ...	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
40. Pistols and revolvers, each ...	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	—
And in addition ...	15 % ad val.	3 % ad val.	15 % ad val.	3 % ad val.
41. Potatoes, not preserved, per 100 lbs. ...	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 2
42. Soap, soap powders, and extracts, per 100 lbs. ... (or 25 per cent. ad valorem, whichever shall be the greater.)	0 4 9	0 0 7 or 3 % ad val. as the case may be	0 4 9	0 0 7 or 3 % ad val. as the case may be
43. Spices and turmeric, per lb. ...	0 0 2½	0 0 0½	0 0 2½	0 0 0½

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
44. Spirits—				
(a) Perfumed, per imperial gallon ...	1 2 6	—	1 2 6	—
And in addition ...	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	—	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	—
(b) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon ...	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	—
(or 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever shall be the greater.)				
Such spirits if and when overproof shall be specially entered and strength overproof declared, and the duty on the mixture shall then be leviable at £1 1s. per imperial proof gallon or 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever duty is the greater.				
(c) Other sorts exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial proof gallon ...	1 1 0	—	1 1 0	—
No allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 15 per cent.				
(d) Medicinal and toilet preparations and essences (liquid), syrups and tinctures: containing over 3 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon ...	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	—
(or 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever duty is the greater.)				
Such spirits if and when overproof shall be specially entered and strength overproof declared, and the duty on the mixture shall then be leviable at £1 1s. per imperial proof gallon or 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> whichever duty is the greater.				

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
45. Sugar—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a) Candy, loaf, castor, icing and cube, per 100 lbs. ...	0 5 0	—	0 5 0	—
(b) Other kinds, including golden and maple syrup, molasses, saccharum, glucose and treacle, per 100 lbs. ...	0 3 6	—	0 3 6	—
(c) Saccharine and derivatives of, orthotoluene sulphamide, dulcin and derivatives of phenyl-carbamide and other sweetening substances, per lb. ...	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
[The italicised words are new.]				
NOTE.—In the case of sugar upon which bounties are granted in the country of origin, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty is to be levied.				
46. Tea—				
(a) In packets or tins, not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight, per lb. ...	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	—
(b) In larger packets, or in bulk, per lb. ...			0 0 4	—
47. Tobacco				
(a) Cigars and cigarillos, per lb. ...	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	—
And in addition ...	15 % ad val.	—	15 % ad val.	—
(b) Goorak, or gooracco, and hookah mixture, and all imitations or substitutes therefor or for tobacco, per lb. ...	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	—
(c) Snuff, per lb. ...	0 4 0	—	0 4 0	—
(d) Cigarettes, per lb. ...	0 4 6	—	0 5 0	—
And in addition ...	15 % ad val.	—	15 % ad val.	—
(e) Manufactured, per lb. ...	0 4 0	—	0 4 0	—
(f) Unmanufactured, per lb. ...	0 3 0	—	0 3 6	—
48. Varnish, per imperial gallon ...	15 % ad val.	3 % ad val.	0 2 0	—
[This item is new.]				
49. Vinegar, per gallon of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof—				
(a) In bottles or vessels of a capacity of not more than one imperial				

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*Class I.—Special Rates—*continued.*

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods from the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods from the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
49. Vinegar— <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
quart, per imperial gallon ...	0 1 1	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 0 1
(b) In larger vessels, or in bulk, per imperial gallon...	0 0 7	0 0 1	0 0 7	0 0 1
NOTE.—Proof will be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid, and shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the Customs.				
50. Waters; mineral, aerated, and table—				
(a) In bottles containing each not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a reputed pint, per dozen bottles. ...			0 0 9	—
(b) In bottles containing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a reputed pint and not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ reputed pints, per dozen bottles ...	25% ad val.	3 % ad val.	0 1 0	—
(c) In larger size bottles or other containers, per imperial gallon ...			0 1 0	—
NOTE.— <i>Bona fide</i> medicinal waters are not included in this item.				
51. Wines—				
(a) Still wines, not exceeding 20 per cent. of proof spirit, per imperial gallon ...	0 4 0	—	0 4 0	—
And in addition ...	15 % ad val.	—	15 % ad val.	—
(b) Still wines, exceeding 20 per cent. of proof spirit, but not exceeding 50 per cent., per imperial gallon ...	0 8 0	—	0 8 0	—
And in addition ...	15 % ad val.	—	15 % ad val.	—
(c) Sparkling wines, per imperial gallon ...	0 12 6	—	0 12 6	—
And in addition ...	15 % ad val.	—	15 % ad val.	—
NOTE.—Wines containing less than 3 per cent. of proof spirit are not included in the above, and wines containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit are classed as spirits.				

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued

Class I.—Special Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
<p>GENERAL NOTE.—</p> <p>24 reputed half-pints, 12 reputed pints, 6 reputed quarts, and 4 reputed imperial quarts to be deemed to be not less than 1 gallon.</p> <p>Tins, jars, or other receptacles of reputed weight to be deemed to be not less than such weight.</p> <p>Reputed 12 oz., 14 oz., and 16 oz. packets of candles to be deemed to be of those weights respectively.</p> <p>Cement in packages of not less than 350 lbs., and not more than 400 lbs., to be deemed 400 lbs.</p> <p>Packages of flour or wheaten meal containing not less than 90 lbs., and not more than 100 lbs., to be deemed to be 100 lbs., <i>and packages containing more than 180 lbs., and not more than 200 lbs., to be deemed to be 200 lbs.</i></p> <p>[The italicised words are new.]</p> <p>Oils, <i>and motor spirits</i>, in ordinary reputed two 5 American gallon or ten 1 American gallon tins to be deemed to be not less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons, and two 4 reputed gallon tins to be deemed to be not less than 8 imperial gallons.</p> <p>[The italicised words have been inserted, and the words, "mineral, illuminating and burning" deleted after the word "oils."]</p> <p>Goods mixed or made up of more than</p>				

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*Class I.—*Special Rates—continued.*

		Old Rates.		New Rates.	
		Duty.	Rebate upon Goods—the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods—the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
<p>GENERAL NOTE—<i>cont.</i></p> <p>one article liable to duty under this or any of the other Classes of this Schedule and not chemically forming another distinct substance, are chargeable with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty and as if such article formed the whole composition.</p> <p>[This note is new,]</p> <p>"Adulterated or loaded leather" shall mean leather (other than chrome and other mineral and combination leathers) that contains more than 3 per cent. of mineral ash, or more than 2 per cent. of glucoses and dextrinoids, or any organic matters, other than pure tannins, fats, oils, wax and stearine, that are essential to the manufacture of leather. Chrome and other mineral and combination leathers shall not, however, have added thereto, or be loaded with, barium, lead or tin compounds, or magnesium sulphate, or sodium sulphate.</p> <p>[This note is new].</p> <p>"Proof" shall mean the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.</p> <p>"Proof spirits" shall mean spirits which, at a temperature of fifty-one degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer, weigh twelve thirtieths part of an equal measure of distilled water.</p> <p>(This note is new).</p>					

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class II.—Mixed Rates.

	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.		Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	
52. Boots and Shoes, per £100	£ s. d. 15 0 0		£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 15 0 0		£ s. d. —
With a minimum per pair of—						
Men's	0 0 9		—	0 0 9		—
Women's	0 0 6		—	0 0 6		—
Children's	0 0 3		—	0 0 3		—
53. Printed Matter:—						
(a) Advertising, including catalogues, price lists, almanacs, calendars, labels, posters and show cards, per £100	25 0 0		3 % ad val.	See below.		
(or 2d. per lb., whichever shall be the greater).						
(b) Account and cheque books, printed stationery and forms, company reports, scrip, share certificates and promissory notes, cards (Christmas, New Year, birthday, post and pictorial), directories, guide books and handbooks relating to South Africa, and boxes, cardboard, and bags, paper, printed upon, per £100	25 0 0		3 % ad val.	See below.		
Lithographs, picture post-cards and enlargements or reproductions of the same, per £100						
Christmas Annuals, holiday and other special numbers or editions of South African newspapers, magazines or periodicals, per £100				25 0 0		
Ruled papers, per £100				15 0 0		
Letter headings, cards, account and invoice headings, printed, lithographed or embossed, per £100 ...				25 0 0		3 % ad val.
Envelopes, printed, lithographed and embossed, with exception of what is known technically as "side die," and printed paper bags of every description, per £100				25 0 0		
Account books, per £100				25 0 0		

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class II.—Mixed Rates—continued.

	Old Rates.		New Rates.	
	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
53. Printed Matter— <i>contd.</i>	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Bank cheques, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange and similar forms, per £100			25 0 0	
Labels, printed or lithographed, per £100 ... (or 3d. per lb., whichever shall be the greater.)			25 0 0	
Catalogues or price-lists of Colonial firms, printed and posted abroad to individuals in South Africa, per £100			25 0 0	
(or 3d. per lb., whichever shall be the greater.)	See previous page.		25 0 0	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
All advertising matter, printed, lithographed or embossed, per £100 (or 3d. per lb., whichever shall be the greater.)			25 0 0	
Advertising invoice forms and similar stationery usually issued gratis or at a nominal charge, per £100			25 0 0	
(or 3d. per lb., whichever shall be the greater.)				
54. Vehicles—				
(a) Carriages, carts, coaches and wagons, and finished parts thereof, not elsewhere enumerated, per £100	25 0 0	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 0 0	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
(b) Second-hand carriages, carts, coaches and wagons, per vehicle	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
And in addition ...	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
In no case shall the duty be less than 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . (Not including motor cars or cycles.)				
NOTE.—A rebate of 3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> shall be granted on goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.				

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class III. 25 per cent. ad valorem.

55. Beverages:—

(a) Fruit juices, cordials, and syrups, not elsewhere enumerated.

(b) All other kinds not exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.

56. Bioscopes, magic lanterns, cinematographs; phonographs, gramophones, and records therefor.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

57. Biscuits, cakes, puddings, and pastry.

58. Blankets, and sheets, or rugs, cotton, *hair* or woollen, or manufactures of cotton, hair or wool, commonly used as blankets or rugs; padded quilts; and coats, jackets, or other apparel made of blanketing or baize, not elsewhere enumerated.

[The item previously read: "Blankets and sheets, or rugs, cotton or woollen, or manufactures of cotton and wool commonly used as cotton or woollen blankets or rugs, and cotton quilts, the single article in pairs or in the piece; and coats, jackets, or other apparel made of blanketing or baize, not elsewhere enumerated."]

59. Bricks, except bath.

60. Clothing, bespoke, or made by a tailor or dressmaker to the order of an individual (not including underclothing).

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

61. Extracts and essences of all kinds for food, for flavouring or for perfumery, not elsewhere enumerated, including concentrated soup.

62. Fireworks of all descriptions.

63. Glycerine, distilled, not in bulk.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

64. Gold and silver plate and gold and silver plated ware.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

65. Harness and saddlery.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Class III. 25 per cent. ad valorem—*continued.*

66. Jewellery, including imitation jewellery and rolled gold, enamel, or gilt jewellery; precious stones and pearls, and imitations thereof, cut or polished, and whether mounted or unmounted; completed portions or parts of any article of jewellery, imitation or otherwise; watches, and watch cases, and the set-up mechanism or movements therefor; ornamental hat-pins, ornamental hair-pins and ornamental buckles; bead necklaces and muff chains and similar articles of adornment.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

67. Leather manufactures, namely: leggings, bags, trunks, portmanteaux, holdalls, belts and gun cases, made wholly or chiefly of leather; not including fancy handbags.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

68. Medicinal preparations, not elsewhere enumerated, other than pills imported in packages not for direct sale retail to the public, when prepared by any secret or occult art and recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies.

69. Oils, essential or perfumed, including eucalyptus.

70. Perfumery, cosmetics, dyes, powders, and other preparations for toilet use, not elsewhere enumerated.

71. Tobacconists' wares, including pipes, pouches, pipe covers, pipe stands, pipe cases, smoker's cabinets, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes, tobacco jars, cigar and cigarette cases, ash trays, cigar and cigarette lighters.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

72. Shawls.

[Previously applicable to *woollen* shawls only. Other shawls were dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.]

NOTE.—A rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be granted on goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*Class IV. 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

73. Acetylene gas lamps, metal parts for the manufacture of.
[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]
74. Ambulance materials (imported by recognised associations, corps, or hospitals, lawfully established for instruction or drill in first aid to the wounded).
75. Ammonium: anhydrous, carbonate, chloride (*salammoniac*), and nitrate: in bulk.
76. Asbestos packing and boiler compositions.
77. Assay apparatus *for dry assaying*, and assay mabor.
[The italicised words are new.]
78. Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery; boiler tubes, bolting cloth and mill silk.
79. Barytes and pumice: in bulk.
80. Battery cloth and baize, gauze, matting, sieving, and screening, for use in connection with machinery and apparatus, including brattice cloth, but not including cocoanut matting.
81. Bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, nails and washers, and brass and iron tips and caps for boots and shoes.
82. Bookbinders' requisites, *namely*: boards, cloths, leather, marble paper, skin, thread, tape, vellum, webbing, wire, gold and silver leaf, parchment, imitation leather, binders' paper, and cardboard and linen board.
[The word "namely" has replaced the words "consisting of."]
83. Bottles and jars of common glass or earthenware, and bottles ordinarily used for aerated waters: empty.
84. Calcium: carbonate, caustic, chloride, chlorate, bisulphite: in bulk.
85. Canvas in the piece.
[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]
86. Carbonic acid gas.
87. Cement, liquid, for tube mills.
88. Chains for hauling.
89. Chimneys: metal (smoke stacks).
90. Collodion cotton, glycerine *other than crude*, and kieselguhr; in bulk for manufacturing purposes.
[The italicised words are new. Crude glycerine, in bulk, now appears in the free list under Tariff heading No. 172.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Class IV. 3 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

91. Confectioners' requisites, namely: moulding starch, gelatine, and unsweetened dessicated cocoanut; in bulk.
92. Corks and bungs, and cork wood unmanufactured.
93. Cranes, elevators, and shears.
94. Crucibles, cupels, cupelling furnaces, graphite, ingot moulds, retorts, and furnaces for roasting minerals.
95. Cyanide of potassium and of sodium; sulpho-cyanide of potassium, sodium and calcium.
96. Disinfectants in bulk, provided they are of a standard approved by the *Commissioner of Customs*.

[The italicised words have replaced the words " various Governments of the Union."]

97. Emery; in bulk, emery cloth, and paper, *emery wheels, and sand paper.*

[The italicised words are new. Sandpaper was previously dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

98. Felt, rubberoid, uralite, and similar substances for building purposes.
99. Fireclay and terra alba.
100. Fire escapes and fire-extinguishing appliances and apparatus.
101. Fruits, fresh or green, including cocoanuts.
102. Glue; in bulk.
103. Gypsum (sulphate of lime or plaster of paris); in bulk.
104. Hair: hog, camel, and badger, for broom and brushmaking.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

105. Haircloth and springs for furniture.
106. Hops.
107. Hose; transmission.

[The word "transmission" has replaced the word "conveying."]

108. Hubs, rims, spokes, fellows, shafts, tentbows and poles, cut or fashioned, not finished, except when for wagons and carts commonly used for the conveyance of goods.
109. India-rubber, unmanufactured.
110. Jacks, screw and hydraulic.
111. Launches, tugs, and lighters; provided that when condemned or landed to be broken up duty shall be paid at the Customs on the hull and all fittings, according to the tariff that may then be in force.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued*.

Class IV. 3 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued*.

112. Leather: patent, enamelled, roan and morocco, pigskin in the piece, and valve hide.

113. Lifts: power, including the gates.

114. Machinery:—

(a) Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements (not including material, vehicles, mechanics' tools, domestic machines or harness) for agricultural, *manufacturing*, mining, bookbinding, printing and other industrial purposes.

[The italicised word is new.]

(b) Machinery, apparatus, appliances, implements, and electrical material used in connection therewith, for the generation, storage, transmission, distribution of, and lighting by, gas or electric power, but not including electroliers, hand lamps, or fancy fittings.

115. Magnesium sulphate; in bulk.

116. Meerschaum, amber and amberoid, in the rough, for making smokers' pipes.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

117. Metals:—

(a) Aluminium in plain or perforated sheets, but otherwise unmanufactured.

[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

(a) Brass, copper and composition metal; plain or perforated sheets, but otherwise unmanufactured.

[The item previously read: "Brass and copper, and composition metal, in bars, ingots, plates and sheets, plain, including perforated, but otherwise unmanufactured."]

(c) Iron and steel:—

(i.) Rough and rolled, to be completed or converted in the Union into a further manufactured iron or steel article.

[The item previously read: "rough and rolled, but otherwise unmanufactured."]

(ii.) Sheets, plain or perforated and galvanised corrugated sheets.

[The item previously read: "plain, perforated, and galvanised and corrugated sheets."]

(iii.) Angle, bar, channel, hoop, rod, plate, H, T, and similar iron or steel, not perforated or put together or worked up in any way for structural or other purposes, not elsewhere enumerated.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Class IV. 3 per cent. ad valorem—*continued.*

Metals—*continued.*

- (d) Lead: bar, pipe, sheet, foil and acetate of.
- (e) Tin and zinc: bar, plate, sheet, plain or perforated, but otherwise unmanufactured.
- (f) Metal of all sorts in bars, blocks, ingots and pigs, not elsewhere described.
[The words "for founding" have been deleted after the word "pigs."]
- 118. Metal shaft sets, and rails, buckets, skips, trucks, and tubs, wheeled or otherwise, for hauling on rails or wires.
- 119. Packing and lagging for engines, machinery, piping, and buildings.
- 120. Paper: all paper in its original mill ream wrapper or reels, not less in size than 16 inches by 15 inches, not including feint or ruled papers, blotting, or wall papers, but including tissue papers.
[The item previously read "Paper, all plain paper in its original mill ream, wrapper or reams not less in size than 16 inches by 15 inches, not including feint or ruled papers, blotting, brown, cartridge, drawing, manifold, packing or tissue papers."]
- 121. Pipes, piping, and tubes of all kinds for gas, steam, drainage, sewerage, irrigation, water supply or pumping, including cocks, meters and taps, but not including grids, manhole covers and fittings, surface boxes, downpiping, and guttering.
- 122. Potassium and sodium: carbonate, bicarbonate, caustic and silicate, chlorate, bichromate, permanganate, red and yellow prussiate of; in bulk.
- 123. Presses: wool, hay, straw and forage.
- 124. Printing, lithographic and ruling inks, roller composition, stamping colours, and printers' bronze.
- 125. Railway construction or equipment requisites, as follows:—
Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, girders, iron-bridge work, culvert tops, locomotives, tenders, ballast trucks, goods wagons, carriages, trolleys, engine water tanks, turntables, permanent or fixed signals, weighbridges, and railway lamps.
- 126. Resin: in bulk.
- 127. Rope for driving, drilling, and water-boring.
[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]
- 128. *Saddlery and harness furniture and saddle trees.*
[The italicised words are new. Saddlery and harness furniture previously 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Class IV. 3 per cent. *ad valorem*—*continued.*

129. School furniture and requisites, being all articles certified by the Superintendent General or *Director* of Education, or any official appointed for that purpose in any *Province* or Territory in the Union to be for use in any school.
[The words "or Director" are new, and the word "Province" has replaced the word "Colony."]
130. Sheep-dip, sheep-dipping powders, materials suitable only for dip, and dipping tanks.
131. Slates for roofing.
132. Sprayers and sprinklers and other apparatus for *the prevention or the destruction* of pests or diseases in stock, plants, or trees.
[The italicised words have replaced the word "destroying."]
133. Springs, axles, steps, and other metal parts not ordinarily made in the Union, for carts, carriages, coaches, and wagons.
134. Substances for *the prevention or the destruction* of pests or diseases in stock, plants, or trees; sulphate of copper, arsenic and arsenious acid, arsenate of soda.
[The italicised words have replaced the word "destroying."]
135. Tanks and vats, suitable and intended for mining purposes, and substructures for the same.
136. Telegraphs and telephones: materials and instruments for use in construction and working of telegraph and telephone lines.
137. Thread: boot and shoe makers', saddlers', and sailmakers', *and seaming twine and binding twine and harvest yarn.*
[The italicised words are new.]
138. Traction engines, power lorries, and trailers for the same, stone crushers, steam rollers, and street sweeping *and street spraying machines.*
[The italicised words are new. Street spraying machines were previously dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]
139. Tramway construction and equipment requisites as follows:—Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, iron gates, girders, iron-bridge-work, culvert tops, cars, trolleys, water-tanks, and turntables, *and railless cars (electric) worked by current from overhead wires.*
[The italicised words are new. Railless cars were previously dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Class IV. 3 per cent. ad valorem—*continued.*

140. Vegetables, fresh or green, but not including garlic, potatoes, or onions.
141. Water-boring and pumping apparatus, and pumps, not including beer pumps.
142. Wire.

[A new item. Certain classes of wire were previously provided for in this Class under various Tariff headings.]

143. Wire-netting for fencing; droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders, and other materials or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or railway fencing; and fruit tree netting.

["Wire for fencing" and "baling wire" have been deleted from this item, and "wire for making mattresses," which was a separate item, has also been deleted. See Tariff heading No. 142.]

144. Wire rope.

145. Wood:—

(a) Unmanufactured.

(b) Ceiling and flooring boards: planed, tongued, and grooved.

146. Zinc: fume, dust and shavings.

NOTE:—A rebate of the whole of the duties upon this class shall be granted on goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.

Class V.—Free.

147. Animals, living, not elsewhere enumerated, and animals bred in South Africa imported overland.
148. Appointments and uniforms for the military, naval, or other forces of His Majesty whether Imperial, Union or Colonial.

[The item previously read: "Appointments and uniforms for the military, naval, volunteer or other (Imperial or Colonial) forces of His Majesty."]

149. Atlases, charts, globes, and maps.

150. Bags (not including paper bags) for flour, grain, manure, local manufactures, produce, sugar, wool, coal and minerals, and bagging and sacking in the piece.

151. Band instruments and stands, the *bona fide* property of any Imperial military, naval, or any Union or Colonial corps, and not the property of individuals.

[The word "Imperial" has been inserted and the words "any Union or Colonial" have replaced the word "volunteer."]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*Class V. Free—*continued.*

152. Bones, feathers, grass, ivory, hair, hoofs, horns, moss, shells, skins, teeth, wool, and other parts of animals, birds, fishes, or reptiles, not being manufactured, polished, or further prepared than dried or cleaned, but in their raw and unmanufactured state.
153. Books and music, printed (including newspapers and periodicals *not elsewhere enumerated*) which are not foreign unauthorised prints of any British or South African copyright work the importation of which is prohibited, or which are not advertising matter elsewhere enumerated.
[The italicised words are new.]
154. Borax, boracic acid, bromine, litharge, manganese dioxide, and quicksilver.
155. Bottles and jars of common glass or earthenware, *being ordinary trade packages for the goods contained therein*, imported full of any article liable to a rated duty only.
[The italicised words are new.]
156. Bullion (in the bar or sheet), coin, specie, bank-notes, and other paper currency.
157. Catalogues or price lists of foreign firms, addressed to importers, merchants, or manufacturers, or public libraries and similar institutions.
[This is a new item.]
158. Church decorations, altars, *band instruments*, bells, fonts, lecterns, pulpits, organs, plate or vestments, and illuminated windows; imported by or for presentation to any religious body.
[The italicised words are new.]
159. Coir, candle wick, cotton, flax, fibre, flock, hemp and jute; raw, waste, or unmanufactured.
[The word "copra" has been deleted after the word "cotton." Copra is now specially provided for under Tariff heading No. 161.]
160. Consular uniforms and appointments, and printed official consular stationery.
161. Copra.
162. Cooperage:—
(a) Staves in the rough.
[“Staves not worked further than rough fashioned” were previously dutiable at 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, with a rebate of the whole duty when entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff.]
(b) *Hoop iron or hoop steel, shaped or fashioned.*
(c) *Vats for the manufacture of wines.*
[The italicised items are new.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Class Y. Free—*continued.*

163. Cork dust, paper shavings, sawdust, husks, and other waste substances, intended and suitable for use only as packing material.
164. Cups, medals and other trophies imported for presentation as prizes at examinations, exhibitions, shows, or other public competitions for skill or sport; for bravery, good conduct, humanity, for excellence in art, industry, invention, manufactures, learning, science or for honourable or meritorious public services, or for rifle shooting by Imperial, *Union* or Colonial forces, or recognised rifle associations, not being for the purpose of advertisement; provided that such articles shall, on importation or delivery free from the Customs, bear engraved or otherwise indelibly marked on them the occasion or purpose for which they are presented.
[The italicised word is new.]
165. Diagrams, designs, drawings, models and plans.
166. Diamonds and other gems, or precious stones, in their rough state.
167. Dyes for manufacturing purposes; and tanning substances for leather, including alum.
[This item previously read:—Dye nuts, gambia, myrobalans, sumach, valonia, and dye-stuffs for leather; and alum.]
168. Engravings, lithographs and photographs, not including enlargements or reproductions of photographs, and not being labels or advertisements elsewhere enumerated.
169. Fish fry and ova.
170. Fish: fresh, dried, cured, or salted of South African taking, and raw oil from fish of South African taking.
171. Guano and other substances, animal, mineral or vegetable, artificial or natural, suitable for use as fertilisers or manures.
172. Glycerine, crude—in bulk.
[This item is new. Previously, 15 per cent, *ad valorem*, with a rebate of the whole duty when entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff.]
173. Ice.
174. Life boats, belts and buoys, and other life-saving apparatus.
[The words “imported by any recognised Society,” have been deleted from the end of the item.]
175. Marble, in the rough or sawn.
176. Newspapers or supplement editions or part thereof, and intended to be completed and published in the Union.
[This item is new.]
177. Nitrates, except nitrate of ammonium, for manufacturing purposes or for fertilisers; in bulk.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*Class V. Free—*continued.*

178. Oils: palm, palm kernel, cotton seed and cocoanut, in bulk, for manufacturing purposes, and under such conditions and regulations as the Customs may prescribe.
179. Paintings, pictures, picture books, and etchings, not being advertisements or labels elsewhere enumerated.
180. Platinum: chloride of, and platinum wire.
181. Public stores, imported or taken out of bond by, and *bona fide* for the sole and exclusive use of, the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and of any Government belonging to the Union, provided that a certificate be delivered to the Customs authorities given under the hand of an officer approved by the Principal Officer of Customs, setting forth that any duty levied on such public stores would be borne directly by the Government; and provided further that no portion of such stores used or unused shall be sold or otherwise disposed of so as to come into the possession of or into consumption by any person not legally entitled to import the same free of duty, without the consent of the Principal Officer of Customs and the payment of the duties to him by the Officer so selling or disposing of such public stores at the rate leviable at the date of sale.
182. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and tubers, for planting or sowing only, not including edible kinds or fodder.
183. Sculpture, being original works of art, or *replicas thereof*.
[The italicised words are new.]
- 183a. Radium.
[This item is new.]
184. Rattans, cane and bamboo; unmanufactured.
185. Specimens illustrative of natural history and exhibits for public museums or scientific purposes, and antiquities for the same purposes.
186. Stone linings, pebbles, and *steel balls*, for tube mills.
[The italicised words are new.]
187. Sulphur and *iron pyrites*; in bulk.
[The italicised words are new.]
188. Sulphurous anhydride.
- 188a. Surgical instruments and appliances.
[This item is new.]
189. Tallow, including *vegetable tallow*.
[The italicised words are new.]
190. Vaccine virus, rennet, toxin, and serum.
191. Wax, viz.: Paraffin and stearine, and stearine grease, ordinarily used in the manufacture of candles or explosives.
192. Wood meal and wood pulp.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

Class VI.—General ad valorem rate 15 per cent.

193. All goods, wares, and merchandise not elsewhere charged with duty, and not enumerated in the Free List, and not prohibited to be imported into the Union shall be charged with a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

NOTE.—A rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be granted on goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.

The Tariff headings specified in Classes III. to VI. remain unchanged in the present Tariff, except where otherwise specially noted.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

LAWS REPEALED.

Province.	No. and Year of Law.	Short Title or Subject of Law.	Extent of Repeal.
Cape of Good Hope	Act No. 34 of 1885 ...	The Walvisch Bay Customs Act, 1885.	So much as is unrepealed.
	Act No. 5 of 1903 ...	The Customs Amendment and Tariff Act, 1903.	Ditto.
	Act No. 1 of 1906 ...	The Customs Amendment and Tariff Act, 1906.	Ditto.
	Act No. 9 of 1908 ...	The Customs Tariff and Amendment Act, 1908	Ditto.
Natal	Act No. 13 of 1899 ...	The Customs Consolidation and Shipping Acts, 1899.	Section <i>sixty-two</i> .
	Act No. 9 of 1906 ...	The Customs Union and Duties Act, 1906.	So much as is unrepealed.
	Act No. 6 of 1908 ...	To amend the Customs Union and Customs Duties Act, 1906.	Ditto.
Transvaal	Ordinance No. 4 of 1906.	The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1906.	So much as is unrepealed, except section <i>nine</i> .
	Act No. 6 of 1908 ...	The Customs Amendment Act, 1908.	The whole, except section <i>three</i> .
Orange Free State	Ordinance No. 34 of 1903.	The Customs Consolidation Ordinance, 1903.	So much as is unrepealed.
	Ordinance No. 14 of 1906.	The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1906.	Ditto.
	Act No. 12 of 1908 ...	The Customs Union Amendment Act, 1908.	The whole.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

The Customs Regulations which have been issued in the "Union Gazette Extraordinary" for 7th July, 1914, under various sections of the "Customs Tariff Act, 1914," are as follows:—

Under a Proclamation, dated 3rd July, 1914, issued under section 6 of the "Customs Tariff Act, 1914," it is provided that, from the above-mentioned date, the following rebates and refunds of duty will be allowed, under certain prescribed regulations, on:

- (a) Goods, in respect of which duty has been paid on importation into the Union, on removal to South-West Africa, and to the Belgian Congo;
- (b) Raw, semi-manufactured, or manufactured materials used in the manufacture of dynamite and like explosives, on its export from the Union;
- (c) Boxes, wooden, imported into the Union in pieces or in shooks, put together therein and re-exported as the containers of Union produce or manufacture;
- (d) Goods (not being private wearing apparel, or effects, food or drink, or tobacco in any form) imported for the official or private use of all Consuls who are subjects of the Government represented by them and are not engaged in any other business, profession or occupation in the Union;
- (e) Samples imported by commercial travellers or representatives of foreign business undertakings, on re-export from the Union;
- (f) Goods (not for consumption in the Union) imported by tourists for their own personal use, on the export thereof.

The Regulations which have been prescribed with regard to the rebates and refunds of duty allowed on various articles on importation into, or removal from, the Union are laid down under Government Notice No. 1084, dated 7th July, 1914, as follows:—

REBATE OF THE CUSTOMS DUTIES ORIGINALLY PAID ON GOODS WHICH ARE SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED TO OTHER PLACES.

(SECTION 6 OF ACT NO. 26 OF 1914.)

1. When a remover, at a place where Customs officers are stationed, desires to remove and obtain a rebate of duty on any goods in respect of which duty has been paid at any place in the Union, he shall deliver to the principal officer of Customs, at the place whence the goods are to be removed, an application for rebate, in the prescribed form, in triplicate, specifying—

- (1) the name of the importer;
- (2) the place from which the goods were imported;
- (3) the name of the country of growth, manufacture, or production;

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

- (4) the particulars, nature, quantity and original value of the goods;
- (5) the description of the packages;
- (6) the original marks and numbers;
- (7) the amount of duty paid;
- (8) the date and place of payment of duty;
- (9) the name and address of the consignee;
- (10) the route and mode of carriage.

2. The goods shall not be removed until they have been examined, with original and forwarding invoices and the application for rebate, by the proper Customs officer, so that he can give a certificate of accuracy. This examination can only be allowed to take place before the hour of 9 a.m. or after the hour of 4.30 p.m.

3. The applicant must pay the expenses of the Customs officer at the rates approved by regulations governing attendance of officers of Customs.

4. The packages must be sealed prior to dispatch.

5. A declaration signed by the consignee in the country of destination, and countersigned by the proper officer of Customs therein, that the goods have actually been received by him, must be produced.

REFUND OF DUTY ON RAW, SEMI-MANUFACTURED, OR MANUFACTURED MATERIAL.

(SECTION 6, OF ACT No. 26, OF 1914.)

1. A refund of the duties originally paid on raw, semi-manufactured or manufactured materials used in the manufacture of explosives within the Union shall be made when such explosives are exported to a place outside the Union, provided the following conditions are complied with:—

The applicant for a refund of such duties shall furnish the Commissioner of Customs with—

- (a) the quantity and value of the materials originally imported;
- (b) the name of the importing vessel, and the number and date of the entry on which duty was originally paid;
- (c) the quantity and value of material used in the explosives manufactured;
- (d) the name of the explosive manufactured, and the quantity thereof; and
- (e) proof of the due export thereof,

and shall make and subscribe to a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the information supplied.

The applicant shall also keep proper books showing the proportions of dutiable ingredients used in the making of the different kinds of explosive compounds manufactured, and such books shall be open to the inspection of the Commissioner of Customs, or his deputy at all times.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

The Commissioner of Customs may require that imported articles on which it is proposed to claim a rebate of duty, shall be separately stored.

2. A refund of the duties originally paid on boxes, wooden, imported into the Union in pieces or in shooks, put together therein, and re-exported as the containers of Union produce or manufactures, shall be made provided the following conditions are complied with:—

The applicant for the refund of duty shall furnish the Commissioner with—

- (a) the name of the importing vessel, and the number and date of the entry on which duty was originally paid;
- (b) the separate numbers, sizes, and values of the boxes as represented in the number of pieces or shooks originally imported, and the separate numbers, sizes and values of the boxes exported as containers of Union produce or manufactures;
- (c) the name of the exporting vessel and the number and date of the export bill of entry;
- (d) proof of shipment.

REBATE OF DUTY ON GOODS IMPORTED BY CONSULS.

(SECTION 6, OF ACT NO. 26 OF 1914.)

All goods (not being private wearing apparel and effects, food or drink, or tobacco in any form) for the official or private use of Consuls shall be admitted into the Union under a rebate of the full duties payable thereon, on a certificate under the hand of such Consul that the goods on which the exemption from duty is claimed are solely for his official or personal use (as the case may be), and upon an undertaking by him that, if the goods are sold or otherwise disposed of in the Union, the duty rebated will be forthwith paid to the Commissioner of Customs.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS: REFUND OF DUTY ON SAMPLES RE-EXPORTED.

(SECTION 6, OF ACT NO. 26 OF 1914.)

In order to obtain a refund of the duty originally paid on *bona fide* travellers' samples on the re-export thereof, the following conditions must be complied with:—

- (a) The samples in question must be re-exported within twelve months of the date of importation.
- (b) Due notice must be given of the intended shipment to the Collector of Customs at the port of export.
- (c) The original invoices bearing the date stamp of the Customs officer who verified the importation of the samples in question must be produced and every facility for the examination of the goods shown thereon must be given. The containing packages shall thereafter be sealed by the Customs officer.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

- (d) A certificate must be produced from the proper officer of customs to the effect that the packages have been duly shipped and that the Customs seals were intact.

TOURISTS: REFUND OF THE DUTY PAID ON PERSONAL EFFECTS, FIRE-ARMS, MOTOR CARS, ETC., OF.

A refund of the duty originally paid will be made on all articles not intended for consumption in the Union imported by *bona fide* tourists for their use, convenience or comfort while in the Union, under the following conditions:—

- (a) The goods or articles must be re-exported within a period of six months from the date of importation.
- (b) Due notice must be given to the collector of customs at the port of shipment of the intention to re-export the articles on which a refund of duty will be claimed, and at the same time the owner must produce proof of the original payment of duty.
- (c) A certificate must be produced from a proper officer of Customs that the goods referred to therein have been duly shipped.

REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GOODS AND ARTICLES GROWN, PRODUCED, OR MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, OR A RECIPROCATING BRITISH POSSESSION.

(SECTION 4, OF ACT NO. 26, OF 1914.)

The rebate of Customs duties referred to in the above-mentioned section of the Customs Tariff Act, 1914, shall not be granted unless the person claiming the same shall, on importation and due entry into the Union, produce to the proper officer of Customs at the election of the latter:—

- (1) a certificate by the suppliers or manufacturers, as the case may be, on the form prescribed hereunder; or
- (2) such other or further evidence as such officer of Customs may require; proving that the goods are *bona fide* grown, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or a reciprocating British Possession.

The certificate therein referred to shall be written, printed, or stamped on the invoice or attached thereto.

If the certificate is not written, printed, or stamped on the invoice, such particulars of the goods must be shown on such certificate as will satisfy the officer of customs of the identity of the documents.

The certificate will be waived in the case of postal packages not exceeding £10 in value, if the contents of such packages are not merchandise for sale; provided that such packages shall have endorsed on them a certificate in the form attached hereto, and such certificate shall be signed in the presence of the postal officer of the country whence the package was shipped direct to the Union.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE PRESCRIBED TO OBTAIN A REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON GOODS AND ARTICLES THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, OR MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OR RECIPROCATING BRITISH COLONIES, PROTECTORATES OR POSSESSIONS.

I, manufacturer
the supplier of the articles included in this invoice, have the means of knowing, and do hereby certify, that the said invoice from myself to and amounting to is true and correct, and that all the articles included in the said invoice are *bona fide* grown, produced, or manufactured in and that a substantial portion of the labour of that country has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in the said invoice to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition ready for export to the Union.

Signed.....

dated this day of
....., 19....

NOTE.—When this certificate is signed by some person on behalf of a manufacturer or supplier, such person must state that he is duly authorised so to do.

CERTIFICATE TO BE ENDORSED ON POSTAL PACKAGES NOT EXCEEDING £10 IN VALUE, THE CONTENTS OF WHICH ARE NOT MERCHANDISE FOR SALE.

Every article herein to the extent of at least one-fourth of its present value is *bona fide* the produce or manufacture of the

Dated at, 19.....

.....Sender.

In the presence of Postal Officer.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(SECTION 5, OF ACT NO. 26. OF 1914.)

A rebate of the full duty shall be allowed on wines and spirits imported by or taken out of bond for the use of the Governor-General.

REBATE OF DUTY ON ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S IMPERIAL MILITARY FORCES STATIONED IN THE UNION.

(SECTION 5, OF ACT NO. 26, OF 1914.)

A rebate of the full duty payable thereon shall be allowed any article imported by or taken out of bond for the personal use of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Military Forces

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